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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX—MADRAS

PART X-i

VOLUME-I

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

COIMBATORE

P. K. NAMBIAR
of the Indian Administrative Service
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS

75

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR OF STATIONERY AND PRINTING, MADRAS
1964
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PREFACE

It has been the policy of the Government of Madras to print and publish village statistics based on the information collected during each Census. In 1951, the Government of India offered to hand over to the State Government the Census Tables and abstracts prepared during Census and suggested that they might be printed and published along with any other useful information relating to each district. The form of the District Census Handbook was thus conceived. The State Government accepted the idea and a publication was brought out at the cost of the State Government. Each District Census Handbook consisted of two parts—Part I containing three sections, viz., General Population Tables, Economic Tables, Tables I, II and III of Small-Scale Industries, Summary figures of district and taluks, rural and urban statistics and Part II containing C and D series, viz., Household and Age Tables and Social and Cultural Tables and District Occupational Abstract.

A District Census Handbook was published for each district. It has been considered an important achievement of the last Census. Sri A. Mitra, Registrar-General, India, decided not only to continue the series during 1961, but to improve definitely on its content, so that each District Census Handbook would contain basic economic data for the smallest administration unit in the district and be a useful reference book for scholars, Central and State Governments, Local Bodies and private institutions. The proposal of widening the scope of the Census Handbook was accepted by the State Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 151, Public (Elections-II), dated the 31st January 1961. It was also decided to publish it at the cost of the State Government.

The first District Census Handbook is on Coimbatore and is contained in this volume. It contains an introductory essay on all important aspects of the district, physical features, history, people and their social condition, agriculture, industries, public health, education, irrigation, electricity and other allied topics. Fourteen maps have been published ; nine of them on each individual taluk and five on different aspects of the district. It contains "A" Series Tables, "B" Series, "C" Series, SCT for each taluk, SC I and ST I, and II. Seventy-two statements of administrative statistics classified under seven sections have been included in this District Census Handbook.

1. Agriculture and Irrigation.
2. Industry and Labour.
3. Education.
4. Public Health.
5. Law and Order.
6. Communications.
7. Miscellaneous.

A new feature of the District Census Handbook is the village Directory which replaced the rural statistics included in the previous Census series. An abstract giving a complete list of all villages and towns in each taluk in the district along with the distribution of population by sex and various categories of workers has been added. It also gives an account of the basic amenities available in each village such as educational, medical, irrigational, posts and telegraphs, communication and electrification. A villagewise list of industries classified according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification Code and the total number of units in the different types of industry for each village, a list of fairs and festivals, an alphabetical list of villages along with their corresponding Census location code number and a statement showing the type of soil and type of terrain, sources of irrigation, important wet and dry crops and value of such lands will also be found in this volume. These books contain the following interesting items :—

1. Gazetteer of place names.

2. Calendar of outstanding occurrences that have influenced the district.

It has been also my endeavour to include in this volume all items of information collected by the Census Organisation in the course of the special studies undertaken during 1961 Census. Though the publication will be issued by the Government of Madras, the views expressed in the volume are personal and do not bind the Government. This volume containing a variety of information relating to Coimbatore district will, I hope, be useful to the general public.

In keeping with the policy of the Government to make Tamil the language of administration, the Government of Madras have decided to issue an abridged edition of District Census Handbook in Tamil. This abridgement will be done by the State Government, but they have kindly agreed to show it to me for comments before publication.

In preparing this volume, I have been assisted by a large number of my staff. Special mention should be made of Sri T. B. Bharati and Sri K. C. Narayana Kurup, my Deputy Superintendents, who have assisted me in compiling and test-checking the material pieced together in this volume. I am also grateful to Sri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., Census Commissioner of India for having made it possible to conceive of a volume like this for publication in connection with the 1961 Census.

P. K. Nambiar

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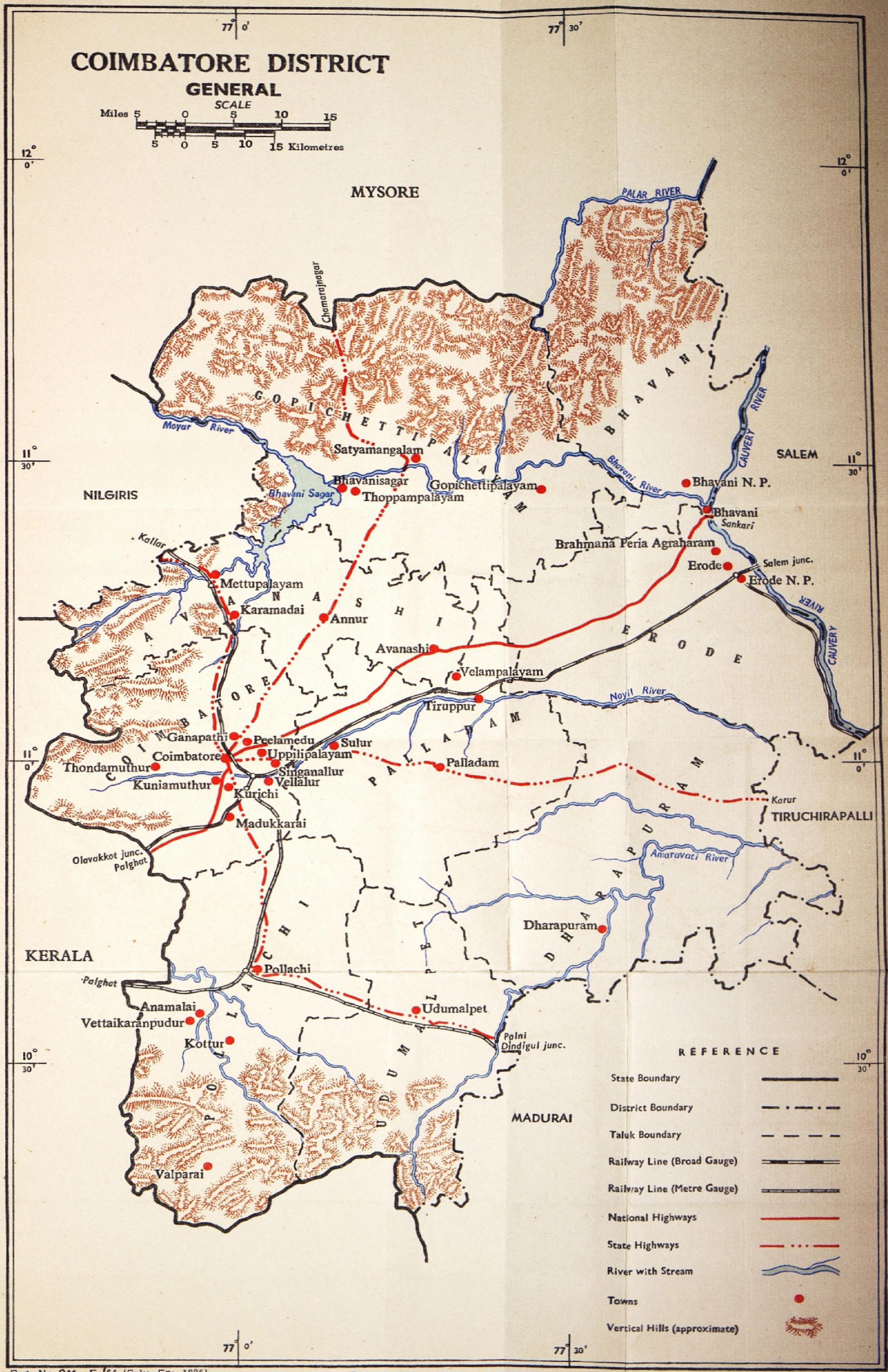

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DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK
COIMBATORE

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The City of Coimbatore has a definite place in the map of India. With its salubrious climate and picturesque background of mountains and with its textile industry and technical institutions, its role in the developing economy of Madras State is significant. As it is, the district of Coimbatore in which the city is located leads other districts by its agrarian and industrial development recorded during the last 30 years. In the public mind, the glory of Coimbatore is associated with the enterprising industrialists who have done much to increase the industrial potential of the district to which we will have occasion to refer later. But its economy is based on its sound agriculture built up by its hard working agriculturists and supported by a number of irrigation projects constructed during the last decade. Its agrarian economy is further sustained by cottage industries which are practised on a large scale in the district. Coimbatore has the highest standard of life in Madras State. Paradoxically it has not been blessed by nature. Its soils are not fertile. It has the least quantity of rain among all the districts and no valuable mineral deposit can be found. The development of Coimbatore district is, therefore, a tribute to the hard working people who inhabit the land.

Physical features.— Coimbatore district has an area of 6,024 square miles and lies between 10°. 10′ and 12°. 00′ of the northern latitude and 76°. 40′ and 78°. 00′ of the eastern longitude. To the north of the district lies the Kollegal taluk of Mysore State and a part of Salem district which extends to the eastern border also. The River Cauvery forms the eastern boundary of the district for a long distance running between Coimbatore and Salem districts. Tiruchirappalli district lies to the south-east while Madurai district and Kerala State form the southern border. The western boundary of Coimbatore district is marked by the Nilgiri district and the Kerala State.

The region can best be described in general as a vast stretch of undulating plain gently sloping towards the River Cauvery in the east and south-east. The district is open on the eastern side with a plain country, but is surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains. On the north it is bounded by the arm of the Western Ghats stretching to a distance of 60 miles towards the east. This consists of the tall ranges of Nilgiri, Biligirirangan and Hasanur hills on the border of Mysore and the Burgur and Palamalai hills on the border of Salem district. On the west are the Vellingiri and Boluvampatti hills forming part of the Western Ghats. On the south, another arm of the Western Ghats stretches from the Anamalai hills on the border of Kerala up to the Palni hills in Madurai district. The wide basin lying between these stretches of mountains slopes gradually towards the east and it is drained by three tributaries of the River Cauvery—the Bhavani, Noyyil and Amaravathi. The River Cauvery itself, after emerging from the Mettur reservoir in Salem district runs due south up to Erode forming for the most part the eastern boundary of Coimbatore district. Thereafter the river turns towards south-eastern direction runs for a distance of 25 miles acting as a boundary between Coimbatore and Salem districts and flows into Tiruchirappalli district. Though the wide basin forming Coimbatore district generally slopes towards the east, on the south-western portion in Pollachi taluk, the sloping can be found towards the west along the Palghat Gap. River Aliyar runs along this slope and drains into Kerala. In the west we have a passage of funnel shaped opening into the west coast cutting across Western Ghats to a depth of 25 miles. The existence of a gap on the western side has considerably influenced the climate and trade in the district. During the south-west monsoon, a considerable quantity of rain is carried along this gap into Pollachi taluk. After shedding the rains, the winds gushing out of this gap develop into virulent dry winds and sweep through Palladam and Dharapuram taluks making these areas endemically dry and famine-stricken. This gap also provides a passage for the district to reach Cochin Port and other places in Kerala State. Free flow of trade to and from Kerala takes place through the gap both by rail and road.

Changes in 1951-61.— In 1951 the district had 10 taluks. Now it has only nine, the change being due to the deletion of Kollegal taluk which was merged with

Mysore State consequent on the Reorganisation of States in 1956 on linguistic basis. The details of the nine taluks are given in the following statement:—

Revenue Divisions.	Headquarters.	Jurisdiction taluks.	Taluk headquarters.	Area of taluk in sq. miles
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Pollachi ..	Pollachi ..	Pollachi ..	Pollachi ..	708·8
		Udumalpet	Udumalpet	554·9
		Palladam ..	Palladam ..	585·2
2 Erode ..	Erode ..	Erode ..	Erode ..	599·4
		Dharapuram	Dharapuram	855·7
3 Gopichetti-palayam	Gopichetti-palayam	Gopichetti-palayam	Gopichetti-palayam	1,128·6
		Bhavani ..	Bhavani ..	572·4
4 Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	528·4
		Avanashi ..	Avanashi ..	493·2

The transfer of Kollegal from Coimbatore reduced the size of the district considerably by an extent of 1,076 square miles. But as Kollegal always had a topography and other physical characteristics entirely different from those of the rest of the district, its deletion hardly upset the actual set-up of the region. It was often held that Kollegal in its physiographic conditions belonged more to the Mysore plateau than to Coimbatore district and could be better administered from Mysore. In this context, it is worthwhile recalling the views recorded by Sri F. A. Nicholson who has stated as follows:—

"The Kollegal taluk to the north lies above Ghats and forms part of the Mysore plateau; it is wholly distinct from the rest of the district from which it is separated by the hilly ranges of Satyamangalam and Bhavani."

In 1951 the district was divided into five Revenue divisions for administration. Consequent on the separation of judiciary from the executive the jurisdictions of Pollachi, Erode, Gopichettipalayam were considerably widened and the other two divisions abolished. This was based more on the principle that the separation of the judiciary from the executive should be effected without any extra expenditure to the Government. This, however, adversely affected the efficiency of the administration and in 1955 the old Coimbatore division with jurisdiction over Avanashi and Coimbatore taluks was restored. All the nine taluks are now distributed among four revenue divisions—Pollachi, Erode, Gopichettipalayam and Coimbatore. Of these, Pollachi is an I.A.S. division. The jurisdiction of this division extends over the three taluks, Pollachi, Udumalpet and Palladam while the other divisions have only two taluks each.

As the lay of the land in the district is undulatory drainage was never a problem anywhere in the district. "Soils are generally of a fair composition chemically by reason of the potash, lime and magnesia of the original rocks but the gravels are insufficiently decomposed. The odai soil is almost pure indurated lime stone with a moderate admixture of soil in vast areas, but the surface of the soil is extremely thin and sub-soil raw, semi-decomposed rock". These observations are found in the Manual of Coimbatore district published in 1887. In general, the soil can be classified into two main groups—black and red. But the more useful classification will be in to loam and sandy groups. The clayey variety exists in certain parts of the district. Briefly we can state that black clay soil is found to exist in Coimbatore, south-west of Udumalpet and Palladam taluks. Black loam is found in parts of Avanashi, Gopichettipalayam, Erode and Pollachi taluks. In Bhavani, Erode and Dharapuram regions, soil is found to be rather sandy, stony and of the gravelly type.

Name of taluks	Black variety (Per cent).			Red variety (Per cent)	
	Clay	Loam	Sand	Loam	Sand
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Bhavani	..	3·6	0·3	11·7	84·5
2 Gopichettipalayam ..	..	8·0	..	32·5	59·3
3 Erode	..	1·2	..	18·8	80·0
4 Dharapuram	0·2	4·0	..	10·6	85·2
5 Palladam	6·0	7·9	8·2	14·1	63·8
6 Avanashi	0·2	5·4	0·6	22·7	71·1
7 Coimbatore	11·2	13·8	0·7	35·6	38·7
8 Pollachi	3·4	2·7		39·3	54·4
9 Udumalpet	12·4	11·0	0·4	17·7	57·7

A careful study of the above Table will give a clear idea regarding the distribution of various types of soil in Coimbatore region. Of these various groups, black cotton soil is said to be the best variety while red sand is the worst kind. Unfortunately more than 67·6 per cent of the occupied area consists only red type of soil. With the singular exception of black cotton soil, the region cannot be said to be fertile. In the black cotton soil, unirrigated short staple cotton is cultivated. In red soil, millet and groundnut are the major crops cultivated. Where there is facility for copious irrigation as in river channels, paddy and sugarcane are grown. In the garden lands, irrigated by wells, millets, long staple cotton and tobacco are cultivated in patches. For decades, intensive cultivation has been conducted in Coimbatore district which has made the soil less fertile. But attempts have always been made to enrich it by continuous manuring.

Its History—Early period.— To understand the modern Coimbatore, it is desirable to have a brief account of the history of this area. The history of Kongunad of which Coimbatore is a part is a record of the rise and fall of dynasties, invasions and annexations and cessation of territories and ultimate subordination to the British following the fall of Tippu Sultan of Mysore. A reference to Kongunad can be found in the literature of the Sangam age. It would appear that in the early period of Christian era, the Kongu country comprised of the whole of the present Coimbatore district, the southern taluks of Salem district, Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli and Palni taluk of Madurai district. The region was tribal, inhabited by Malassars, Kosars and Kongar tribes. The Kosars had their capital at Kosamputhur which most probably became the present Coimbatore. During the beginning of the Christian era, the Chera rulers overpowered the tribal inhabitants and held their supremacy over the Kongu territory. But their glory was short lived. They in turn were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas which dynasty under the powerful rulers Vijayachakravarthy, Govindarajan and others held the territory till the end of Fifth Century A.D. Their capital was known as Skandapuram which is the present Dharapuram. They were efficient administrators. They had their own coinage system. After Rashtrakutas, the Gangans stepped in. The chronology and geneology of the Gangans lack in authenticity, but it is beyond controversy that the sovereignty of the Ganga rulers remained over the Kongu territory for five centuries ending with 894 A.D. After the Gangans, the Kongu territory was held by Cholas and then by Rashtrakutas. But when Raja Raja Chola came to power, he seized this part along with Coorg and other places.

The decline of the later Cholas opened the door to a new line called the Eastern Chalukyas. With the decline of the Chalukyas, the rise of the Pandyas began. The entire Chola Kingdom was absorbed in the Pandya empire while the Kongu region was shared by the Pandyas and the Hoysalas from the first quarter of the 13th century A.D. till the middle of the 14th century A.D. The Hoysalas' supremacy over the region remained from 1291 to 1342. Jatavarman Sundara Pandyan having annexed the Chola empire, he had for his share large parts of the Kongu country. After his death, there was dispute between his sons Vira Pandya and Sundara Pandya regarding succession to the throne. Vira Pandya got the better of his brother Sundara Pandya and occupied the throne. The vanquished brother sought external help and fell an easy victim to the cajoling of Alauddin Khilji of Delhi who had ideas of invading the South. He sent an army under the command of Malik Kafur to assist Sundara Pandya. This was the beginning of Muslim occupation of Madurai. When Madurai was occupied by the Muslim Viceroys of Delhi, Kongu country which had come under the rule of the Pandyas passed on to the Muslim invaders. The Madurai Sultanate was overthrown by Vijayanagar rulers finally in 1377–78. The Kongu region was actually occupied by Vijayanagar rulers as early as 1368 A.D. After the death of Vijayanagar ruler Devaraja II, the Kongu country virtually became independent, but Krishna Deva Raja (1509–1529) once again annexed it. From this period onwards, the Kongu country had no independent history of its own.

From 1530–1700, Kongunad remained under the Madurai Nayaks. The area now comprising the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and part of Kerala State was under the rule of Viswanath Nayak (1529–64) and then under his son Krishnappa Nayak and then Virappa Nayak. It is in evidence that the earlier Nayaks were able to give peace and prosperity to the area. But during the reign of Muthu Veerappa Nayak and later Thirumal Nayak, intermittant wars destroyed the peace and tranquillity and ultimately Tirumal Nayak lost the Kongu region to the Mysore ruler Chamaraja Wodayar. Mysore held the territory for a short time only to be annexed by the Carnatic Nawab Chanda Saheb. During its short vassalage under the Mysore kingdom, the Kongu country including Coimbatore had no separate history. Its destiny and history was tied up with that of Mysore. Its extinction as a separate unit was finalised during the reign of Dodda Krishna Raya (1714–32). After the death of King Dodda Krishna Raya, the power came to be vested in the hands of two ministers, Devaraj and Nanaraj who were virtually king-makers. Nanaraj effectively put down the revolt in Dharapuram and also Devanahalli which was annexed by him. It was during this expedition to Devanahalli that Hyder Ali of Mysore came into the limelight. His courage and equanimity brought him the control of the frontiers of Mysore. His appointment as Foujdar of Dindigul was only in further recognition of his merit. The Kongunad came under his control. After him, his son Tippu held the territory.

In the Third Mysore War, Lord Cornwallis captured Bangalore. Tippu was forced to sign a treaty in 1792 which cost him Malabar, Coorg and Dindigul which were ceded to the British. The vanquished Tippu did not remain idle, but continued his fight with the British and died in action in 1799 at Seringapatnam in the Fourth Mysore War. The Hindu Raja was restored to the throne of Mysore and as the price of restoration, Mysore paid by transferring Coimbatore, Wynad, Dharapuram, large parts of Salem, South Kanara and Seringapatnam itself

to the British. After Tippu Sultan's death, Coimbatore came under the British rule and continued to be so till 1947 when India attained Independence.

How the district was formed.—When Coimbatore was ceded to the East India Company in 1799, the tracts north of river Noyyil comprising the present taluks of Bhavani, Coimbatore, Erode, Kollegal and Satyamangalam and part of Palladam were placed under Captain (afterwards Major) Macleod, Collector of Salem, while the rest of Palladam, Dharapuram, Karur and Pollachi and Udumalpet were placed under Mr. Hurdis, the Collector of Dindigul. In 1801, Salem was separated from Coimbatore and the Collector of the northern division was thus in sole charge of the northern taluks. In November 1804, the two divisions were united and placed under Mr. Garrow. This earlier arrangement was based solely on convenience of revenue collection and not on any peculiarity noticed in the composition of the district. Actually with the exception of Kollegal and with small additions in Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai, the tract formed originally a historical unit under the name of Kongu territory. The following table shows the divisions with areas:—

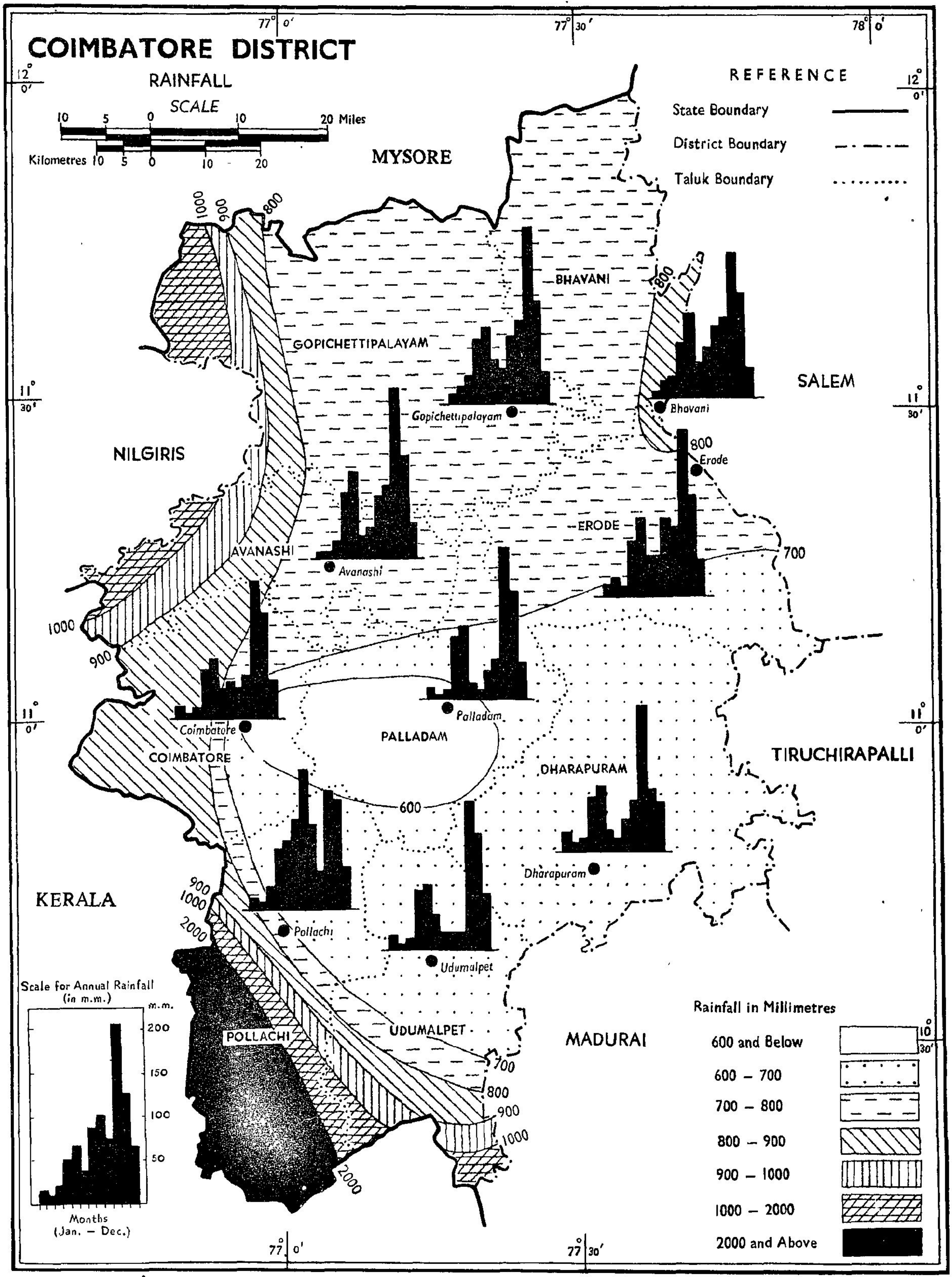
Former taluks (1)	Present taluks (2)	Area in sq. miles (3)	Remarks (4)
Andiyur*	Bhavani	722	*Name changed in 1860
Coimbatore* Denaikankottai.	Coimbatore	804	*Amalgamated in 1861
Dharapuram* Kangayam	Dharapuram	835	*Amalgamated in 1860
Erode* Perundurai	Erode	600	
Karur	Karur	612	
Kollegal	Kollegal	1,062	
Palladam* Cheyyur	Palladam	739	
Pollachi	Pollachi	710	
Satyamangalam	Satyamangalam	1,174	
Chakragiri	Udumalpet	583	

Avanashi taluk was formed in 1910 and included villages of old Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. The name of Satyamangalam taluk was changed to Gopichettipalayam. Karur taluk was transferred in 1910 to Tiruchirappalli district. In 1927 the following villages of Gopichettipalayam division of Bhavani taluk together with some villages in Salem were formed into Mettur area:—

(1) Kaveripuram.
(2) Dinnapatti.
(3) Alamarathupatti.
(4) Singaripatti.
(5) Kulathur.
(6) Mulakkadu.
(7) Samballi.
(8) Navapathi.
(9) Kannuneechi.
(10) Palamalai.

In 1929 Mettur area (137 square miles) was transferred to Salem district. The last change was the transfer of Kollegal taluk to Mysore State with effect from 1st November 1956.

Climate and rainfall.— As the district consists mostly of upland regions, it has in certain places the most pleasant climate in the whole State. The first two months of the year January and February form a very pleasant period but the early mornings in June and July are misty. February to May period is noted for the clear sky and minimum humidity. During this period, rains are very rare. After the close of February, climate becomes rather sultry. And during March and April, the mercury is on the upward trend reaching its peak either by the close of April or early May. The occasional showers that occur seldom affect, the trend of barometer till about the close of May. The temperature chart attached in the Annexure shows the highest temperature recorded in the past decade in the district to be 103°F or 39·44°C (May 1952). As soon as the South-West monsoon sets in, it affects the temperature considerably. It is during the June-August period that the influence of Palghat Gap on the climatic conditions is most conspicuous for now the South-West monsoon wind rushes through this passage into the district with great violence and instantaneously relieves the region from its characteristic seasonal oppressive heat. But the position in the eastern region of the district is not altered because by the time south-west current from Palghat Gap reaches this region much of its cooling effect is lost. Hence during June and August period, the climate in Erode and Karur areas is not pleasent. During the south-west monsoon, rainfall is most irregular except in Pollachi area which lies just opposite to Palghat Gap. During September the inter-monsoon period, the climate is once again bad. But in October the north-east monsoon sets in with more intensity than the south-west monsoon. October is perhaps the most cloudy month of the year. But after mid-December rain is a rarity. Then the temperature which was once set on the downward trend continues its course till the end of January. The lowest temperature is often recorded in January for the past one decade (1951–60) the minimum recorded being 56·8°F in December 1960. The climatic condition of the region is one of the most variable in the State as a whole. It is seldom predictable. It is very rarely that the climate of one year



Reg. No. 214 E '64 (Saka Era 1886). Reproduced from Indentor's Original. P. Z. P., C. S. O., Madras. 5.

resembles that of another year. However for a detailed study separate rainfall and temperature charts for the last decade have been provided in Part V of this Volume.

The quantum of rainfall in this district can never be predicted. It is generally scanty which sometimes results in complete failures. Rainy months can be grouped into three seasons.

(1) Summer rains which may amount to 6 inches to 9 inches during the months of March, April and May.

(2) South-west monsoon rains from June to middle of September fall mostly in south-western portion of the district lying opposite to the Palghat gap.

(3) During the north-west monsoon, the months of October to December, the whole district gets rain ranging from 6 inches to 12 inches.

The average rainfall in the northern taluks is 28·98 inches because of the strategic position. Pollachi gets an annual rainfall of 36·3 inches. The other southern taluks in the district get only 22 inches annually. Though the rains are scanty in most parts of the district, the ryots by practice have evolved a well-suited calendar of agricultural operations so as to get the maximum benefit out of its rains.

Rivers.—Cauvery with its tributaries Bhavani and Amaravathi and Noyyil constitute the main rivers of the region. But for Palar and Aliyar rivers which rise in the Anamalais and flow westwards through Pollachi taluk, all rivers in the district fall into the river Cauveri either direct or through some of its major tributaries. The Cauvery enters Coimbatore district in the east. First it enters Bhavani taluk where it is fed by the river Bhavani and runs as a boundary between Coimbatore and Salem, and receiving Noyyil enters Tiruchirappalli district. Amaravathi which runs through Coimbatore joins Cauvery in Tiruchirappalli district. Bhavani is more or less a perennial stream which rises in the Palghat district of the Kerala State. It is mostly fed by the south-west monsoon and hence is generally full during June–August period. It receives freshes during the north-east monsoon, subsides and runs very slow during summer. It traverses over 100 miles through Bhavani and Gopichettipalayam taluks before entering Cauvery at Bhavani. Noyyil is yet another river of Coimbatore and it has its origin in Bolampatti Valley of the Velangiri hills, 25 miles west of Coimbatore town. It flows through the centre of the district to about 108 miles from west to east through Coimbatore and Palladam taluks forming the northern boundary in Dharapuram and Palladam taluks and the southern border of Erode taluk. Finally it enters Cauvery at the junction of Karur and Erode taluks. Even though the stream is generally fed by the south-west monsoon, new freshes due to north-east monsoon sometimes lead to floods. It irrigates considerable areas in Coimbatore, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks. The river Amaravathi originates in the Travancore side of the Anamalais and flows into Udumalpet taluk and later into Dharapuram and Karur taluks. It runs through the district for over 140 miles before finally it falls into Cauvery at Tirumakudal in Tiruchirappalli district.

No importance was attached to the rivers flowing to the west towards Kerala State till the conception of the Parambikulam Project. It is now felt that rivers flowing towards the west could be exploited to the benefit of ryots in Madras State without adversely affecting the interests of Kerala State.

Palar and Aliyar are the two important rivers which flow towards the west. Palar rises in the Anamalai ranges in Udumalpet taluk and flows in a north-westerly direction. It is strengthened by another small river Nallar which also rises in the Anamalais. The Palar continues its north-westerly course until it joins the river Aliyar, a few miles west of Ambirampalayam in Pollachi taluk.

Aliyar is known as Tunakadavu Ar during its early stages. It rises in the Anamalais and is joined by various small streams. The river Uppar joins it a few miles north of Vettaikaranpudur. Running in a northerly direction, it receives the river Palar and takes a north-westerly course and finally enters Kerala State where it is known as Bharathapuzha river.

Sholaiyar is another river which has its origin in Coimbatore district and flows westwards into Kerala. Rising in the Anamalais in Pollachi taluk, it takes south-westerly route and enters Kerala State.

The Parambikulam–Chalakudi river has its origin in the Western Ghats near Ramalakhman Malai. It flows through Coimbatore district for 12 miles before it enters Kerala State. In this district, it is known as Periyar. It first flows in a southern direction and then westwards and crosses the district border on the west to enter Kerala.

Mention should also be made of the Idamalai Ar. This is formed by the river Kallar and a few other minor streams. It flows westwards along the southern borders of the district.

Flora and Fauna.—The flora and fauna are rich and varied. All the trees that are found in the south-eastern regions are found in Coimbatore district also. Palmyrah trees abound in Erode, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks and are less frequent in other parts of the district. Bamboos are found only very sparsely and it can broadly be stated that they are almost not represented in the regions in spite of the fact that they can be grown in plenty on the banks of the rivers and canals. Neem and tamarind are the most popular avenue trees even though other kinds are found. The other varieties that are found more frequently are coconut, plantain and mangoes in areas bordering Salem district. Apart from these, timber of fine quality is found in the hilly regions and forests. Teakwood, blackwood and sandalwood are the main products from the forests of Coimbatore. The transfer of Kollegal to Mysore has very much reduced the sandal output from the district. Even though fine quality timber is available, there exists a market for timber imported from Palghat region of Kerala State.

Fauna of the district is rich and well distributed. It abounds in every South Indian species of wild animals. North and north-eastern regions of the district are said to be centres for wild animals. Elephants are found in large numbers in the thick forests and in the hilly ranges in these areas. Anamalais has derived its name from the abundance of elephants in the nearby forests. Tigers are found in the jungles of the district; more so in the northern region. On either side of the river Bhavani, Cheetahs are found. These species of wild animals are very scarcely distributed. Wolf is very rare and is found to exist in Palladam taluk. Foxes and Jackals are found in large numbers both in the hilly regions and in the plains as well. Other species that are found are spotted Deer, Monkeys, and Squirrels. Of these the first item is found in plenty in hilly regions and sometimes in plains also. But they cannot survive in elevation above 2,500 feet. Monkeys are well distributed in the district. Besides common grey monkeys, Malabar Langur, Lion Monkeys are found in this region. The Squirrels are of three major types—common variety, striped and fly type. In addition to these rats are plenty, both common rats and musk rats.

Apart from the above mentioned species, the region can boast of the Kangayam breed of Bulls noted for its work and quality. Also found are Alambadi cattle from the neighbouring areas. There is nothing special about the birds of the district. Most of the South Indian species are represented in this region. Most common among them are the Patridges, Quail, Crows, Bats and Owls. Sometimes the Indian Cuckoo is also seen in this region. Also found are Vultures in this area.

Though Coimbatore is not favoured with a fertile soil because of a vast net work of small streams, the region can be said to be rich. Black cotton soil which is found to exist in limited areas of the district has encouraged cotton cultivation. Nature has given only the average type of soil to the district, but has blessed the place with a rich and varied type of flora and fauna.

Communications.—The district has a good system of roads. During the early days of the century, it did not have even metal roads connecting the different centres. It now ranks first in the State with a total mileage of 3,682. It has 78 miles of National Highways, 197 miles of State Highways, 1,875 miles of district roads and 1,532 miles of village roads. The good condition of the roads is partly because of the easy availability of road building materials and partly because of the dry climate prevailing for most part of the year. The condition of the village roads improved appreciably in the last decade as many of them were taken up as famine relief works and as Local Development Works. The condition of the roads in the project areas of the Lower Bhavani Canals, the Mettur West Bank Canal and the Amaravathi Project Canal recorded some deterioration. But attempts are being made by the Highways Department to bring them up to the original standard. This necessitated the construction of a number of aqueducts, culverts, bridges and road dams in places where branch channels and drainage waterways cut across the roads. It also necessitated the relaying of roads wherever it had sunk due to underground seepage of water. The amount spent on roads in the past 10 years is given below:—

Name of work	Miles	Number	Expenditure in lakhs of rupees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
New roads	80	..	2·00
Metalling	943	..	46·35
Tar roads	270	..	27·60
Cement concrete ..	8	..	6·10
Road dams	..	19	2·70
Big bridges	..	16	51·75
Culverts	..	30	11·11
Small bridges	..	93	15·09
Bridges extended ..	..	13	2·74
Total ..	1,301	171	165·44

A good system of fast roads has aided the increase in the motor vehicular traffic. Next to Madras, Coimbatore district ranks first in the number of motor vehicles registered. At present it has more than 15,000 motor-vehicles. For the benefit of travellers, the district contains a lot of Travellers' Bungalows, Project Houses, Inspection Bungalows, Rest Houses and Choultries.

A list of such places will be found in the Appendix. The roads and bridges are looked after by two Divisional Engineers of the Highways Department with headquarters at Coimbatore and Erode. The district is also connected by rail with important cities. The south-western broad-guage branch line connecting Madras with the West Coast passes through the three important towns of Erode, Tiruppur and Coimbatore. Erode is also connected by broad-gauge railway to Tiruchirappalli. From Coimbatore a broad-guage line runs up to Mettupalayam which is connected to Ootacamund by a mountain railway. Coimbatore is connected to Madurai (via) Pollachi and Udumalpet by a meter-guage line. Though a few impotant towns in the district are still not connected by railway, there are schemes to connect Coimbatore with Mysore (via) Satyamangalam and Tiruppur with Palani (via) Dharapuram.

Coimbatore has also an airport. Because of its industrial importance, the volume of air traffic has steadily increased. Daily services connect this place with Madras, Bangalore, Cochin and Trivandrum. The district has approximately 500 post offices. Of these, one is a head post office. Forty-six are sub-post offices. The others are branch post offices or extra-departmental branch or sub-offices. Telegraph facilities exist in almost all sub-offices. Telephone exchanges exist in 25 towns in this district with over 7,000 connections.

CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Table 1 shows the variation in the total, rural and urban population of Coimbatore district during 1901 to 1961. It may be seen that the variation of population has not been uniform during the last six decades. The growth of population in the Coimbatore district was small in 1901–11 and 1911–21 (around 7 per cent) and it progressively increased to 17·21 per cent in 1941–51 and again the percentage variation has fallen to a lower level of 12·78 per cent. It is interesting to examine the rural and urban differentials in the growth of population. The growth of population in the decade 1911–21 has been lower than the previous decade in both rural and urban areas. This is mainly attributable to the influence of the influenza epidemic which raged in the period 1917–18 taking a huge toll of human lives and depleted the population in several places. Following this period, the population has grown more rapidly than before, in both rural and urban areas. In 1921–31 and 1931–41 decades the rural population has grown by about 10 per cent whereas the 1951–61 decade stands out uniquely for the lowest ever recorded percentage variation for rural areas. One possible explanation will be evident from the table itself which shows, a steady trend towards urbanisation since 1921. In fact, the lower percentage variation in 1911–21 as against 1901–11 tells of the damage caused to human lives by the influenza epidemic but for which the variation of population in that decade might have been of the order of 30 per cent (average of the 1901–11 and 1921–31 variations). Since 1921, there has been a steady increase in the percentage variation of urban population from 37 per cent in 1921–31 to 63 per cent in 1951–61.

However to get a clearer picture of the dynamics of the population of Coimbatore district, one must look to the birth and death statistics. Table No. 2 gives a picture of the growth rate in the last four decades compared to the birth, death and natural increase rates for these decades. A longitudinal examination of the death rates shows a definite decline since 1921. The birth rate for urban areas has shown an increasing trend whereas the birth rate for rural areas has declined steadily in the decade 1931–40, 1941–50 and 1951–60. Normally, the urban registration is fairly accurate and the figures may be taken as portraying the situation more correctly. However, it has been common experience during the last decade that urban areas attract large number of outsiders on account of their hospital facilities and this tends to inflate the rates for urban areas. Hence the birth and death rates for urban and rural areas may be taken as the possible upper and lower limits for the probable level of birth and death rates. If this assumption holds good, the birth rate for Coimbatore district for 1951–60 should fall in the range 22 and 38 and likewise the death rate should fall in the range 10 to 14. The rate of natural increase for urban areas is showing a steady increase whereas in the case of rural areas the rate of natural increase has been fluctuating around a level of 12 per 1,000.

Item 9 of Table No. 2 gives a picture of the migration-*cum*-statistical error.

It is observed that the migration-*cum*-statistical error has a steady trend over the period 1921–30 to 1951–60 when it stood at 55 per 1,000 of the average population of the decade. On the other hand, the urban migration-*cum*-statistical error has fluctuated in the different decades and the 1951–60 rate is the lowest ever recorded. It is difficult to draw any inferences regarding the fluctuations in migration-*cum*-statistical error for the last four decades due to lack of comparable data regarding their component elements, viz., migration, and errors in registration and Censuses.

Decennial growth and migration.— It is, however, interesting to compare the migration to and from Coimbatore district as evidenced by the 1961 Census. In the 1961 Census, data on migration were collected through a question of the place of birth and the Table D. II gives details of the migrants according as they were born within the district, other districts of the State or elsewhere in India. The Appendix to Table D. II gives the figures of persons born in Coimbatore and enumerated in other districts of the State. Tables 3 and 4 present the picture of the in and out migration in respect of Coimbatore district. Since the data on the number of persons born in Coimbatore district and enumerated in other States are not available one has to content oneself with the available data.

The persons born in other districts and enumerated in Coimbatore district number 156,938 consisting of 47,597 in rural areas and 109,341 in urban areas. On the other hand, Coimbatore has sent 163,841 to other districts— 83,634 to rural areas and 80,207 to urban areas of these

districts; the balance is an outmigration to the other districts of the order of 7,000. Birth place data suffers from a serious limitation, viz., it does not take into account any of the intermediary movements. Further, in this State the custom of the pregnant women going back to their maternal homes for delivery considerably distorts the picture of migration. It has been estimated that the "lifetime migrants" or the number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Coimbatore district in 1951 is around 83,000 and in comparison to this the 1961 figure of 156,938 shows an increase in life time immigration to Coimbatore district.

TABLE 1—*Variation in population during the last 60 years, in Coimbatore district.*

Year.	Total population			Rural population			Urban population		
	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1901	1,844,404	..	..	1,714,236	..	..	130,168	..	..
1911	1,976,049	131,645	7·14	1,813,200	98,964	5·77	162,849	32,681	25·11
1921	2,100,727	124,678	6·31	1,908,869	95,669	5·28	191,858	29,009	17·81
1931	2,339,807	239,080	11·38	2,076,322	167,453	8·77	263,485	71,627	37·33
1941	2,691,057	351,250	15·01	2,288,438	212,116	10·22	402,619	139,134	52·81
1951	3,154,296	463,239	17·21	2,520,104	231,666	10·12	634,192	231,573	57·52
1961	3,557,471	403,175	12·78	2,525,302	5,198	0·21	1,032,169	397,977	62·75

TABLE 2—*Mean Decennial growth rate in Coimbatore district in the last four decades.*

		1951–60.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Mean population of the decade (by the geometric method).	T	3,431,061	2,932,141	2,523,139	2,226,158
	R	2,716,375	2,468,332	2,224,102	2,002,589
	U	714,686	463,809	299,037	223,569
2. Growth of population during the decade ..	T	404,198	461,606	354,618	242,463
	R	157,567	215,241	272,623	170,559
	U	246,631	246,365	81,995	71,904
3. Mean Decennial Growth Rate	T	11·8	15·7	14·1	10·9
	R	5·8	8·7	12·3	8·5
	U	34·5	53·1	27·4	32·2
4. Number of births registered during the decade.	T	865,349	927,388	882,634	678,160
	R	592,548	762,783	780,448	611,941
	U	272,801	164,605	102,186	66,219
5. Mean Decennial birth rate	T	25·2	31·6	35·0	30·5
	R	21·8	30·9	35·1	30·6
	U	38·2	35·5	34·2	29·6
6. Deaths registered during the decade ..	T	391,527	541,000	496,296	438,507
	R	285,356	439,307	430,480	385,516
	U	106,171	101,693	65,816	52,991
7. Mean Decennial death rate	T	11·4	18·5	19·7	19·7
	R	10·5	17·8	19·4	19·3
	U	14·9	21·9	22·0	23·7
8. Decennial rate of Natural Increase	T	13·8	13·1	15·3	10·8
	R	11·3	13·1	15·7	11·3
	U	23·3	13·6	12·2	5·9
9. Migration-*cum*-Statistical error	T	—2·0	2·6	—1·2	0·1
	R	—5·5	—4·4	—3·4	—2·8
	U	11·2	39·5	15·2	26·3

TABLE 3—*Number of persons born elsewhere and enumerated in Coimbatore district.*

(1)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
1. Born in other districts—									
(a) Rural	98,808	49,000	49,808	37,082	15,637	21,445	61,726	33,863	28,863
(b) Urban	58,122	29,514	28,608	10,509	5,349	5,160	47,613	24,165	23,442
(c) Unclassified	8	7	1	6	5	1	2	2	..
Total	156,938	78,521	78,417	47,597	20,991	26,606	109,341	57,530	51,311
2. Born in other States—									
(a) Rural	52,176	31,055	21,121	10,868	5,928	4,940	41,308	25,127	16,181
(b) Urban	41,053	22,221	18,832	4,941	2,790	2,151	36,112	19,431	16,681
(c) Unclassified	17	3	14	4	..	4	13	3	10
Total	93,246	53,279	39,967	15,813	8,718	7,095	77,438	44,561	32,872
3. Born abroad—									
(a) Born in countries in Asia beyond India	2,361	1,356	1,005	400	210	190	1,961	1,146	815
(b) Born in countries in Europe	140	79	61	38	34	4	102	45	57
(c) Born in countries in Africa	18	10	8	..	..	..	18	10	8
(d) Born in countries in America	12	5	7	7	2	5	5	3	2
(e) Born in countries in Australia	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
(f) Born at sea	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
(g) Unclassified	259	142	117	89	26	63	170	116	54
Total	2,794	1,593	1,201	535	273	262	2,259	1,320	939

TABLE 4—*Persons born in Coimbatore district and enumerated in other districts.*

Born in (1)	Enumerated in other districts of Madras State.								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Persons (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Persons (8)	Males (9)	Females (10)
Coimbatore—Rural	109,728	50,937	58,791	70,932	31,392	39,540	38,796	19,545	19,251
Urban	54,073	25,654	28,419	12,667	6,131	6,536	41,406	19,523	21,883
Unclassified	40	18	22	35	17	18	5	1	4
Total	163,841	76,609	87,232	83,634	37,540	46,094	80,207	39,069	41,138

Migration trends—*Coimbatore City*—Coimbatore City deserves special attention on account of metropolitan features. Only a little over 56 per cent of the City population originally belonged to it. The rest is the result of immigration from various quarters. A percentage analysis of these immigrants will show that persons born within the district but not in the City, persons born outside district but within the State and persons born outside the State accounted for 18·6 per cent, 10·8 per cent and 13·6 per cent respectively of the total population. Scrutiny of the duration of residence of these immigrants in the City reveal that nearly 71 per cent of them were residents of the City for over three years and the duration of residence of the rest 29 per cent or so varied very much but never exceeded three years. The birth place analysis will further reveal that 60·9 per cent of the total immigrants had migrated from rural areas within the district, within other districts of the State or outside the State. It would be noticed that the percentage of male immigrants from rural areas to total male immigrants into the City was as high as 61·6. This will perhaps be accounted by the common factor that urban centres generally tend to attract workers and job-seekers from rural areas and that males are likely to constitute a great majority among such people. The statement below will give further statistical details regarding the Coimbatore City population—relevant to our study.

Particulars	Persons	Percentage to total population
(1)	(2)	(3)
Born in the city	159,459	56·3
Born within the district except in the city.	52,598	18·6
Born in other districts of the State.	30,561	10·8
Born outside the State ..	38,398	13·6
Total population of Coimbatore city.	283,016	100·0

Urbanization—Out of a population of 3,557,471 in Coimbatore district, 1,032,169 or 29·01 per cent have been returned as urban in 1961. In Madras State, urban population forms 26·69 per cent of the total population. Thus, Coimbatore is ahead of other districts of the State in urban development which perhaps may reflect its comparatively greater industrialization and economic development.

The proportion of population both urban and rural in Coimbatore is as follows:—

Census year	Urban percentage	Rural percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	7·12	92·88
1911	8·50	91·50
1921	10·18	89·82
1931	11·34	88·66
1941	14·87	85·13
1951	19·83	80·17
1961	29·01	70·99

It is found that Coimbatore has maintained a steady growth in the urban population. This growth has become more marked during the last three decades, more so between 1951–61. The process of urbanization is a slow rate of change in the early period of this century followed by a steep rise.

The statement below will show the distribution of towns under each class and the total number of towns since 1901:—

Year	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1901 ..	10	..	1	..	6	3	..
1911 ..	13	..	..	1	7	4	1
1921 ..	13	..	1	1	7	4	..
1931 ..	13	..	1	2	7	3	..
1941 ..	20	1	..	4	7	8	..
1951 ..	23	1	2	6	10	4	..
1961 ..	34	1	4	8	11	8	2

The number of towns has steadily increased from 1901 to 1931; a larger increase will, however, be noticed for the decades 1931–41 and 1951–61. No first class towns existed in the district till 1941. Again, the towns under II, III and IV have increased in number decade by decade. The rate of growth of urban population that remains considerably higher than that of rural population in each of the decades is indicated below:—

Comparison of aggregates of urban and rural areas of Coimbatore district.

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	Net variation from 1901-1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Urban ..		14·83	14·03	35·20	50·62	56·37	58·02	558·83
Rural ..		5·30	4·03	7·59	10·24	10·37	4·35	23·48

Percentage increase in population in the areas as constituted at the date of each census over the population in the same areas at the previous census.

In the course of 60 years from 1901–61, the urban population had increased by 558·83 per cent while the rural population had increased by 23·50 per cent. Thus the growth rate of urban population was higher than that of rural population in each of the six decades and the disparity between the two rates has increased progressively.

The table below gives the rate of rural to urban and urban to rural migration in Coimbatore district in rural as well as urban areas during the decade 1951–61:—

Rural to Urban	Urban to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
74·62	14·93	182·57	36·53
Net—59·69.		Net—146·04.	

The rate of rural–urban migration is in the order of 74·62 per thousand of rural population and the urban to rural migration is to the order of 14·93 per thousand of rural population. The net resultant is 59·69 per thousand of rural population. In terms of urban population, the rate of rural to urban migration and the urban to rural migration is in the order of 182·57 and 36·53 per thousand respectively. The resultant effect is the addition to the rural population to the extent of 146·04 per thousand of urban population in a decade or 1·46 per cent per annum. The rural to urban migration thus contributes to an increase in the urban population of the order of 1·46 per cent per annum. The actual growth of urban population in the decade 1951–61 is 58·02 per cent which amounts to 5·80 per cent per annum. The balance of 4·34 per cent can be attributed to the natural increase of the urban population and the increase of urban population by the formation of two new towns and the geographical expansion of the existing towns.

The mean decennial rate of increase for the decade 1951–61 is 23·3 per thousand or 2·33 per cent per annum. The increase in urban population by the formation of new towns, therefore, works out to 4·34 minus 2·33 = 2·01 per annum. Thus the picture of urbanization emerges as follows for the decade 1951–61:—

	Percentage per annum
1 The natural increase of urban population	2·33
2 The emergence of new towns and the geographical expansion of the old towns.	2·01
3 Rural to Urban migration	1·46
Total ..	5·80

Density.—The density of population in the district is 591 per square mile as against 669 for the State. The lower density of the district can be explained by the fact that it has vast hilly areas as forests. Actually, in the plain, the density is higher than that of the State. The density in the taluks are given below:—

Bhavani	441
Gopichettipalayam ...	356
Erode	853
Dharapuram	382
Palladam	668
Avanashi	600
Coimbatore	1,382
Pollachi	603
Udumalpet	398

It will be seen that Coimbatore and Erode are the most densely populated areas.

Sex ratio.—The sex ratio in the district is 966 females for every 1,000 males. The corresponding figure for the State is 992. The sex ratios are above the district average in the following taluks:—

Gopichettipalayam	987
Erode	973
Dharapuram	996
Palladam	985
Avanashi	970
Pollachi	973
Udumalpet	996

It is below the district average only in the taluks of Bhavani (965) and Coimbatore (914). Being an industrial district, Coimbatore has recorded the lowest sex ratio.

Literacy.—The literates in the various taluks are given below:—

Taluk	Number of literates to 1,000 persons	Number of male literates to 1,000 males	Number of female literates to 1,000 females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhavani	200	305	92
Gopichettipalayam ..	499	632	354
Erode	283	417	146
Dharapuram . ..	250	391	108
Palladam	296	443	146
Avanashi	252	381	119
Coimbatore	444	573	302
Pollachi	310	445	172
Udumalpet	295	428	161
District as a whole ..	302	433	167

Coimbatore and Gopichettipalayam are ahead of other taluks. The percentage distribution of population in the various broad age groups in the district and State are as follows:—

Age group	Percentage distribution in the district	Percentage distribution in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)
0–14	36·8	37·6
15–34	33·7	33·0
35–59	23·5	23·8
60 and over	6·0	5·6

It is seen that there is a lower percentage in the age group 0–14 reflecting low birth rates. Similarly there is a higher percentage in the age group 60 and above which may be because of the better nutrition available in the district.

The marital status of the people in the district and in the States is as follows:—

(1)	Percentage distribution. In Coimbatore district (2)	In the State (3)
Never married	50·1	49.4
Married	41·8	42·0
Widowed	7·2	7·9
Divorced or separated ..	0·9	0·7

The slightly higher percentage in the category of never married is due to the prevalence of late marriages among some of the communities in the district. This particularly is marked among the Vellala Gounders.

Workers—48·14 per cent of the population of the district have been returned as workers as against 45·57 per cent for the State. The higher percentage is due to greater participation of women in gainful employment. The percentage of workers in the various taluks is as follows:—

	Per cent
Bhavani	51·2
Gopichettipalayam	49·9
Erode	52·3
Dharapuram	57·3
Palladam	48·4
Avanashi	46·7
Coimbatore	39·3
Pollachi	47·8
Udumalpet	49·5

It is generally found that the percentage of workers in the total population is high wherever the workers are primarily engaged in agriculture. A chart showing the percentage of workers in various industrial ranks in the taluks and in the district is given separately.

Religion—Till 1951 Census, population was classified by religion. The total population of the district has increased from 3,154,296 in 1951 to 3,557,471 in 1961 thus recording a 12·78 per cent rise during the decade. The Hindus have recorded a lower percentage increase, viz., 12·02 only. Both Christians and Muslims have recorded heavy increases of 29·78 and 26·26 per cent, respectively.

Though the percentage increase recorded by Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs is high, their impact on religious composition is little as they form negligible proportion of the total population.

Major groups (1)	Number of persons 1951 (2)	Number of persons 1961 (3)	Percentage increase during 1951–1961 (4)
District population ..	3,154,296	3,557,471	12·78
Hindus	3,003,828	3,365,013	12·02
Muslims	78,746	99,420	26·26
Christians	70,964	92,094	29·78
Buddhists	8	13	62·50
Sikhs	91	176	93.41
Jains	228	512	124·56
Others	431	243	—43·62

Increase since 1911.—The 1961 Census has recorded 78 per cent increase in the district population over the 1911 position. During the same period running over five decades, various religious groups have recorded varying percentage increases and it would be interesting to have a comparative view of their positions. Hindus have recorded 73·36 percentage increase over the 1911 position while Muslims have recorded 157·86 per cent rise and the Christians 388·28 per cent increase. As is clear from these figures, the Christians have recorded the maximum increase over the last few decades. Hindus perhaps being the majority community have set the trend of the population as a whole.

It would be more useful and also interesting to study the variations recorded by these groups from decade to decade. This is furnished in the Table below:—

(1)	1911–21 (2)	1921–31 (3)	1931–41 (4)	1941–51 (5)	1951–61 (6)
Population	+ 6·30	+ 10·14	+ 15·01	+ 17·21	+ 12·78
Hindus	+ 5·85	+ 9·13	+ 13·90	+ 17·62	+ 12·02
Muslims	+ 9·69	+ 23·15	+ 31·52	+ 15·05	+ 26·26
Christians	+ 45·60	+ 65·45	+ 48·98	+ 4·84	+ 29·78
Jains	+ 60·00	+ 141·07	+ 3·70	+ 85·33	+ 124·56
Sikhs	+ 1,100·00	— 72·73	+ 2,466·66	+ 111·63	+ 93·41
Buddhists	+ 1,900·00	+ 52·63	— 6·90	— 70·37	+ 62·50
Others	+ 2,200·00	+ 13·04	+ 3,161·54	— 49·29	— 42·62

Religious composition of district population.—Hindus accounted for 97·13 per cent of the total population in 1911. Their percentage to district population has shown gradual but quite definite trend to decline and it has become 94·59 during 1961. As a contrast to this trend noticed among Hindus, the Muslims and Christians have shown a definite tendency to increase. The percentage of Muslims to total population was only 1·93 during 1911 but through the decades it has gone up to 2·80 as recorded in 1961. Similarly the percentage of Christians to district population also has recorded an increase from 0·94 in 1911 to 2·59 in 1961.

The table inset below will clearly show that while the Hindus have shown a tendency to decline the Christians and Muslims have shown a persistent and gradual tendency to rise:—

Religious groups	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindus	97·13	96·71	95·83	94·93	95·22	94·59
Muslims	1·93	1 99	2·22	2·54	2·50	2·80
Christians.	0·94	1·30	1·94	2·52	2·25	2·59
Jains	..	..	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Sikhs	..	..	..	0·00 (2)	0·00 (2)	0·00 (5)
Others	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·01
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Concentration of religious groups. —A study of the concentration of different religious groups in various taluks of the district will be interesting. The majority of Christians and Jains have been enumerated in urban areas. Table below will give a picture regarding the composition of rural population by religion and also the percentage distribution of religious groups in various taluks.

Taluks	Percentage to total taluk population.							
	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bhavani	..	1·07	98·04	..	0·89	..	..	100·00
Gopichettipalayam ..	..	1·19	97·71	..	1·10	..	..	100·00
Erode	..	1·01	98·34	..	0·65	..	..	100·00
Dharapuram	..	3·35	95·20	..	1·44	..	0·01	100·00
Palladam	..	1·80	97·49	..	0·70	0·01	..	100·00
Avanashi	..	0·58	98·76	..	0·65	0·01	.	100·00
Coimbatore	..	0·95	98·31	..	0·74	..	..	100·00
Pollachi	..	0·40	98·39	..	1·21	..	..	100·00
Udumalpet	..	0·63	96·54	..	2·83	..	..	100·00

Taluk	Percentage to total rural population of the group in the district.						
	Buddhist	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Others
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Bhavani	..	7·70	9·10	..	7·59	..	9·09
Gopichettipalayam ..	..	12·96	13·83	..	14·33	2·44	4·55
Erode	..	12·82	16·28	78·57	9·90	2·44	21·21
Dharapuram	..	31·36	11·58	..	16·03	2·44	59·09
Palladam	..	15·92	11·19	..	7·43	46·34	1·51
Avanashi..	..	3·92	9·17	7·14	5·48	43·90	..
Coimbatore	..	8·48	11·43	14·29	7·89	2·44	4·55
Pollachi	..	3·05	9·86	..	11·14	..	..
Udumalpet	..	3·79	7·56	..	20·21	..	..

Distribution : Rural-Urban —An interesting point that attracts our attention is the distribution of persons belonging to these various religious groups. Table below will show the percentage of various religious groups in rural areas during 1951 and 1961. The rural population of the district has declined from 79·89 to 70·99 per cent during the decade. This decrease in rural population is noticed in all religious groups and this is most

marked among the Sikhs. The percentage of Sikhs in rural areas has dwindled considerably. The decrease recorded by Christians also is significant. The decrease in the percentage of Muslims in rural areas is lower than that noticed in other groups stated above but is still higher than among the Hindus. While the Hindus in rural regions have decreased only by 8·21 per cent the Muslims have recorded a higher decrease, viz., 11·24 per cent.

Religious groups	Percentage of rural population to total population	
	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
District population	79·39	70·99
Hindus	81·38	73·17
Christians	63·34	34·74
Muslims	38·33	27·09
Sikhs	71·43	23·29
Jains	..	2·72

Sex ratio—The sex ratio of these groups provide an interesting study. As per 1961 Census, the female contents of these groups are found to vary from 49·87 per cent among Christians to 42·66 per cent among the Sikhs. If we take into consideration only the 1951–61 period, this variation in sex ratio is most marked among the Hindus, the Muslims, the Jains and the Christians. In the case of the first three, the female percentage to total persons has recorded a decline while in the case of Christians alone there has been a slight increase from 49·46 to 49·87 per cent.

This analysis will be more useful if the figures are analysed for the last five decades 1911–61. A scrutiny of the table below will give an idea regarding the variations in female proportion recorded under various religious groups during the last few decades.

Religious groups	Proportion of females for thousand males					
	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
District population.	1,027	1,007	1,007	994	993	966
Hindus ..	1,028	1,011	1,011	997	995	968
Muslims ..	991	918	921	925	921	876
Christians ..	1,032	884	932	964	979	995
Jains	667	273	483	866	640	610
Sikhs	..	1,750	..	790	596	743

During 1911, the proportion of females per thousand males in the district was as high as 1,028, but has dwindled to 968. The reduction is marked especially between 1931–41 and again between 1951–61. Among Muslims, 1921 marked a sudden decline but there was a slight improvement in the position by 1931 and this rising trend was evident even in 1941. After 1941 once again, the decline in the proportion of females became more evident and in 1961, the proportion stood at 876. The trend among Christians has been rather uncertain. It showed a definite trend for decline till 1921 but 1931 onwards there has been a sure rising trend and the proportion which stood at 884 in 1921 had gone up to 995 by 1961. However, this is still lower than the 1911 proportion. In the case of Jains and Sikhs no definite pattern of variation is noticed. Both these groups recorded a good increase in the female proportion per thousand males during 1941 but since then a definite decrease has set in.

Language Mother-tongue.—The information on mother-tongue collected during 1961 Census in the district and analysed here have been incorporated in the form of C V Table in Part II of this Volume.

In 1951, 36 mother-tongues were returned as spoken in the district. In 1961, a greater number—as many as 67—of languages were returned. The period 1951–61 has recorded a spurt in the number of Indian languages returned as spoken in the district. This is due to the inclusion of a number of dialects without script among the mother-tongues. For our study, Indian languages with a spoken strength of 50 or more and foreign languages with five or more speakers will be taken into consideration. Table inset below will show such languages arranged in order of decreasing numbers and also their percentage to total district population and to the total number of speakers of Indian languages during 1961.

Serial number	Names of Indian Languages returned as having a strength of 50 or more	Spoken strength in numbers	Percentage of column 3 to total district population	Percentage of column 3 to total speakers of native Languages in the district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Tamil	2,402,759	67·541	67·612
2	Telugu	711,749	20·007	20·028
3	Kannada	302,937	8·515	8·524
4	Malayalam ..	81,836	2·300	2·303
5	Urdu	37,792	1·062	1·063
6	Hindi	3,472	0·098	0·098
7	Marathi	3,281	0.092	0·092
8	Gujarathi ..	2,166	0·061	0·061
9	Sholaga	1,931	0·054	0·054
10	Urali	1,040	0·029	0·029
11	Sindhi	1,006	0·028	0·028
12	Konkani	868	0·024	0·024
13	Sourashtra ..	823	0·023	0·023
14	Lambadi	510	0·014	0·014
15	Tulu	499	0·014	0·014

Serial number	Names of Indian Languages returned as having a st eongth of 50 or more	Spoken strength in numbers	Percentage of column 3 to total district population	Percentage of Column 3 to total speakers of native Languages in the district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16	Punjabi	233	0·006	0·006
17	Badaga	164	0·005	0·005
18	Bengali	140	0·004	0·004
19	Coorg	134	0.003	0·003
20	Marwari	105	0.003	0·003
21	Irula ..	84	0.002	0·002
22	Cutch	70	0·002	0·002

Next to Tamil, the regional language of the district, Telugu ranks with 711,749 persons having it as mother-tongue. Next in importance are Kannada and Malayalam.

Excluding English, Nepali is found to be the major foreign language in use in the district. Next in order of importance are Arabic, Italian and Sinhalese. The following table will show such languages and their strength and also their percentage to total speakers of foreign languages enumerated in the district.

List of foreign languages with a strength of five or more	Strength as recorded during 1961 Census	Per centage to number of foreign language speakers in the district
(1)	(2)	(3)
Arabic	109	26·65
Burmese	5	1·22
Chinese	10	2·44
French	15	3·66
Ghana	7	1·73
Italian	34	8·31
Java	17	4·16
Nepali	139	33·99
Persian	17	4·16
Swedish	31	7·58

The increase recorded by the Badaga, Bengali, Coorgi, Gujarathi, Lambadi, Marwari, Punjabi and Saurashtra languages is quite impressive. Most of them have doubled their number during the decade under study. Among the new languages that have been enumerated in 1961 but which did not find a place in 1951 Census, Cutch, Oorazhi, Solaga and Urdu are noteworthy and striking. The appearance of Urdu is most significant as 37,792 persons have claimed to have it as their mother-tongue. This addition to Urdu when considered in the light of reduced returns against Hindustani and Hindi leads us to conclude that this might perhaps be due to differences in classification alone. The decline in the number of persons with Irula as mother-tongue is quite marked. This seems all the more important when we find that the use of subsidiary language among them has become more widespread. During 1951 only 66·83 per cent of them used any subsidiary language. But this percentage of persons with subsidiary language had gone up to 76·19 by 1961.

Indian languages	Total number of persons with		Percentage to total speakers of native languages	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Badaga	34	164	0·001	0·005
Bengali	70	140	0·002	0·004
Coorgi	30	134	0·001	0·004
Cutch	..	70	..	0·002
Gujarathi	842	2,166	0·027	0·061
Hindi	4,234	3,472	0·134	0·098
Hindustani	26,073	12	0·827	..
Irula	462	84	0·015	0.002
Kannada	256,011	302,937	8·119	8·524
Konkani	563	866	0·018	0·024
Lambadi	252	510	0·008	0·014
Malayalam	56,831	81,836	1·802	2·303
Marathi	3,303	3,281	0·105	0·092
Marwari	32	105	0·001	0·003
Punjabi	88	233	0·003	0·007
Sindhi	823	1,006	0·026	0·028
Solaga	..	1,931	..	0·054
Saurashtra	278	823	0·009	0·023
Tamil	2,147,406	24,02,759	68·106	67·612
Telugu	655,130	7,11,749	20·778	20·028
Tulu	553	499	0·018	0·014
Urali	..	1,040	..	0·029
Urdu	..	37,792	..	1·063

An analysis on similar lines of the position of foreign languages will yield interesting results.

Foreign languages	Number of persons having as mother-tongue		Percentage to total speakers of foreign languages	
	1951	1961	1951	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arabic	33	109	40·74	26·65
French	10	15	12·35	3·67
Swedish	11	2	13·58	0·49
Singhalese	8	31	9·87	7·58
Portuguese	7	..	8·64	..
Burmese	3	5	3·72	1·22
Nepali	2	139	2·48	33·99
Italian	1	34	1·23	8·31

The 1961 Census has recorded a greater number of persons with foreign languages as mother tongues than the previous Census. In 1951 persons with foreign language other than English as mother tongue totalled to 81 but this has increased to 409 during 1961. This increase in the number of persons with foreign language may be due to the increase in the presence of foreigners in the district. Coimbatore district being the second most industrialised district has naturally attracted more foreigners as technical personnel. Out of 409 persons enumerated in the district as having some foreign language—other than English—as mother-tongue 318 were enumerated in urban areas. The percentage of such persons enumerated in rural regions of the district was only 22·25.

The number of persons with English as mother tongue was only 1,194 in 1951. This has increased to 3,309 in 1961.

The table appended at the end will give details regarding the distribution of the language groups in different taluks. Though Tamil is the main mother tongue group in all the taluks, its percentage to total speakers varies from taluk to taluk. The highest percentage is noticed in Erode taluk (84·76). Coimbatore taluk has recorded the lowest Tamil percentage. This is due to the predominence of Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam speaking persons. It is in Udumalpet taluk that Telugu speaking persons occur most frequently. There they account for 34 per cent of the speakers, the highest recorded in the district. Dharapuram has the minimum of this group for their percentage to total speakers of the taluk is as low as 11·73 per cent. Next in importance is Kannada which occurs most in Avanashi taluk. Here its percentage to total speakers is 21·8. The lowest percentage recorded by Kannada is 4·1 in Udumalpet. Malayalam speaking persons are evenly distributed in the district. Their percentage varies from taluk to taluk, but not appreciably. Persons with Urdu as mother tongue are found all over the district, but they are more common in Gopichettipalayam and the less so in Palladam taluk.

Subsidiary languages or Bilingualism.—The prevalence of bilingualism will provide an interesting study. Most of the mother tongue groups enumerated in the district have taken easily to various other languages in use in the region and have acquired working knowledge of the same. The returns of 1961 Census show that of 3,357,471 persons belonging to various language groups in the district, 926,871 or 26·05 per cent of the total number of persons use one language or other as a subsidiary language. This percentage is found to vary from 95·73 per cent among the Badagas to 5·41 per cent among the Tamils.

The table inset here will show the percentage of persons having subsidiary language among the five major mother tongue groups in the district.

Major languages	Total speakers	Speakers with subsidiary languages	Percentage of column (3) to column (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tamil ..	2,402,759	130,115	5·415
Telugu ..	711,749	510,467	71·720
Kannada ..	302,937	198,128	65·402
Malayalam ..	81,836	48,387	59·127
Urdu ..	37,792	26,842	71·026

The use of subsidiary language is often due to the force of circumstances. This is perhaps proved by the low percentage of persons with subsidiary languages among Tamils and comparatively higher percentages among other language groups. Tamil and English rank foremost as the most popular subsidiary languages in the district. Tamil being the regional language all other mother tongue groups have tried to learn this language. The widespread nature of English is perhaps due mostly to the popularity of English Education. The table below will show the percentage of speakers using English and Tamil as subsidiary language among the five major languages of the district.

Languages.	Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. (2) to total persons	Persons speaking English as subsidiary language	Percentage of Col. 4 to total persons with subsidiary language
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tamil ..	..	..	83,849	3·59
Telugu ..	501,681	70·49	4,326	0·61
Kannada ..	195,007	64·37	2,300	0·76
Malayalam ..	43,568	53·24	4,287	5·24
Urdu ..	24,767	65·53	539	1·43

Distribution of Linguistic groups in the rural areas.

Languages. (1)	Bhavani. (2)	Gopichettipalayam. (3)	Erode. (4)	Dharapuram. (5)	Palladam. (6)	Avanashi. (7)	Coimbatore. (8)	Pollachi. (8)	Udumalpet (10)
Bengali	..	..	..	..	0·006	..	..	..	..
Coorgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·002	..	..
Gujarathi	0·003	..	0·006	..	0·003	0·004	0·035	0·004	..
Hindi	0·013	0·013	0·016	0·016	0·026	0·057	0·085	0·005	0·016
Irula	..	..	..	..	..	0·037	..	..	..
Kannada	5·560	14·796	1·498	4·344	5·039	21·805	15·925	10·120	4·060
Konkani	..	..	..	..	..	0·004	0·014	..	0·048
Lambadi	0·151	0·047	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	0·084	0·136	0·179	0·112	0·330	0·413	1·566	2·207	0·369
Marathi	0·044	0·030	0·020	0·010	0·008	0·008	0·095	0·005	0·019
Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·004	..	..
Solaga	..	0·553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil	80·788	63·117	84·762	83·554	74·533	57·899	55·575	57·359	61·031
Telugu	12·726	20·109	13·249	11·736	19·928	19·383	26·404	29·869	34·147
Tulu	..	0·002	..	..	..	..	0·004	..	..
Urali	..	0·297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	0·630	0·898	0·268	0·225	0·121	0·362	0·270	0·417	0·302
Others *	0·001	0·002	0·002	0·003	0·006	0·028	0·021	0·014	0·008
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* This consists of other linguistic groups both native and foreigners apart from English.

Sex differentials in migration.—It is interesting to examine the sex break up of the in and out migrants of Coimbatore district. Among the persons born in other districts and enumerated in Coimbatore district males and females are more or less equal in number, whereas among the migrants from other States nearly three-fifth are males. This is quite striking among the migrants to the urban areas of Coimbatore district. On the other hand females exceed males among the out migrants from Coimbatore district.

Duration of residence of migrants.—Another aspect on which information was elicited in the 1961 Census is the duration of residence of persons born in places other than the place of enumeration. Table appended gives a picture of the persons born elsewhere in Coimbatore district and enumerated in the same district and those of persons born outside the district but within the state of enumeration. The duration wise break up of persons born outside the State is of little consequence and hence has not been considered. It is seen that in all the categories considered, the migrants of 1–5 duration constitute the majority and, together with those of less than 1 year's duration, they constitute over 50 per cent of the migrants. Those who have migrated during the year preceding the Census number over 10 per cent of the migrants.

Occupational distribution.—Out of 156,938 persons migrated from other districts into Coimbatore district 79,756 are found to be workers occupied in various fields of activity. D-VI table gives clear details regarding their occupational classification.

TABLE

Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration.

(Based on D-III)

Where born	Birth place Rural urban unclassified	Where Enumerated	Total Migrants Males	Total Migrants Females	Less than one year Males	Less than one year Females	1—5 years Males	1—5 years Females	6—10 years Males	6—10 years Females	11—15 years Males	11—15 years Females	16 + years Males	16 + years Females	Period not stated Males	Period not stated Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Born elsewhere in the District of Enumeration.	R ..	Rural ..	163,168	394,111	24,416	30,526	58,709	95,759	30,269	64,769	14,773	45,583	32,540	151,942	2,461	5,532
	U ..	..	15,002	20,255	3,262	3,246	5,974	6,724	2,347	3,346	1,390	2,191	1,935	4,467	94	281
	UC ..	..	9	60	1	3	2	13	1	8	1	5	2	25	2	6
	R ..	Urban ..	99,566	111,978	10,299	9,720	29,238	31,753	19,582	22,342	12,673	14,715	25,751	30,232	2,023	3,216
	U ..	..	25,922	29,379	3,805	3,688	9,132	9,937	4,552	5,322	2,763	3,332	4,415	5,693	1,255	1,407
	UC ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Born outside the District but within the State of Enumeration.	R ..	Rural ..	15,637	21,445	4,923	3,675	6,634	6,591	1,554	2,956	1,024	1,935	1,377	6,081	125	207
	U ..	..	5,319	5,160	1,912	1,287	2,433	2,178	459	626	214	368	301	677	30	24
	UC ..	..	5	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	R ..	Urban ..	33,363	28,363	4,652	2,854	11,701	9,651	5,355	5,567	4,638	4,193	6,744	5,739	273	359
	U ..	..	24,165	23,448	3,842	3,161	10,524	9,472	4,010	4,176	2,144	2,532	3,322	3,715	323	392
	UC ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Majority of the workers among the migrants depend upon Mining and Quarrying, Other Services, Agriculture and Manufacturing other than Household Industry as is evident from the following table:—

Category	Number of workers among in migrants	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
Agriculture	9,614	12·05
Mining and Quarrying	20,712	25·97
Household Industry	6,349	7·96
Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	8,963	11·24
Construction	4,989	6·26
Trade and Commerce	7,262	9·10
Transport and Storage	3,628	4·55
Other Services..	18,239	22·87
Total workers among migrants ..	79,756	100·00

The balance of migrants.—The proportion of home born—i.e. persons born within Coimbatore district—per thousand persons enumerated in the district has decreased in the last decade. This proportion during 1951 was 959 but by 1961 it had dwindled to 929. Detailed analysis of the figures will show that the conspicuous reduction in the proportion of home born persons has been due mostly to the heavy influx of migrants from other districts. Sixty-two per cent of the total migrants in the district was accounted for by persons from other districts in the State. The inmigrants from other districts constituted 4·4 per cent of the population of the district while those from other States formed only 2·6 per cent. This reduction in the proportion of home born may also be due to increase in number of out-migrants from the district to other districts in the state and even outside the State.

The following statement gives synoptic view of the balance of the migration, migration balance from Coimbatore to other district and vice versa.

Districts	Number of in-migrants into Coimbatore	Percentage	Number of out-migrants from Coimbatore	Percentage	Net migration
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras	5,516	3·52	13,211	8·06	— 7,695
Chingleput	1,089	0·69	2,913	1·78	— 1,824
North Arcot	2,974	1·90	2,631	1·61	+ 343
South Arcot	2,972	1·89	2,711	1·65	+ 261
Salem	45,310	28·87	29,092	17·76	+ 16,218
Nilgiris	6,168	3.93	56,666	34·59	— 50,498
Madurai	31,925	20.34	19,764	12·06	+ 12,161
Tiruchirappalli	27,388	17·45	28,622	17·47	— 1,234
Thanjavur	7,293	4·65	4,361	2·66	+ 2,934
Ramanathapuram	8,189	5·22	1,987	1·21	+ 6,202
Tirunelveli	16,875	10·75	1,729	1·06	+ 15,146
Kanyakumari	1,239	0·79	154	0·09	+ 1,085
Total ..	156,938	100·00	163,841	100·00	— 6,901

Salem (29 per cent), Madurai (20 per cent) and Tiruchirappalli (17 per cent) have contributed to the major share of migrants into Coimbatore district. Nearly one-third of the out-migrants from Coimbatore, have gone to the Nilgiris, followed by Salem and Tiruchirappalli which get a share of 17 per cent each.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

The district is what the people make it. To know the district properly, one has to study its people. In Coimbatore district, the different communities that constitute the population have competed with one another in improving the economic status of their community and in the process raised the general economic level of the people at large. A short note on the different predominant communities of this district will, therefore, be helpful to the reader.

In this discussion, we do not propose to follow the general division of caste into Brahmin and Non-Brahmin. We propose to deal with the communities based on occupation.

Agricultural Communities

Vellala Gounders.—Admittedly, they form the biggest community in Coimbatore district. It is estimated that they form 30 per cent to 35 per cent of the population. They are found chiefly in Dharapuram, Palladam, Erode, Pollachi, Gopichettipalayam and Avanashi taluks. They are essentially agriculturists, though recently some have taken to other occupations. Their capacity for hard work is well-known. They are also industrious and frugal in their habit. The whole family will work on the field and get the maximum out of it. It is because of their capacity for intensive cultivation that they have thrived well in well-irrigated garden lands. They love the land so much that they will pay any price to retain possession of their ancestral land. Again, any saving accruing out of the land will be put back in the land itself. There are several endogamous sects found among them. The KONGU VELLALAS, SENTHALAI GOUNDERS, ARUMBUKATTIS, PADATTALAIS, PAVALAMKATTIS, MALAYADIS, TOLLAKADUS and ATTANGARAIS are some of them.

Senthalai Gounders are the most numerous of the sects. The area in which Kongu Vellalars live is divided into several NADUS and the over all head of the community is called PATTAKARAN. They do not allow widow re-marriages and divorces. Nor do they employ Brahmins as Purohits for marriages. They have their own priests called ARUMAIKARANS who act as master of ceremonies and they are assisted by a superior class of barbers called Kudinavithans. Their marriages usually take place during nights and they do not spend much on them. They bury or cremate the dead. They are non-vegetarians and in rural parts their staple diet is millet. The term Vellala is said to have been derived from the Tamil word ' Velanmai '. The Vellalas in the district are called Gounders.

Kamma Naidus.—They migrated from Andhra Pradesh to Coimbatore during Nayak Rule. But they have become as much a people of the land as Vellalas. They are found mostly in the black cotton soil areas of Coimbatore, Palladam and Udumalpet taluks. They are generally tall and slender with an acquiline nose and elongated face. Originally, they were agriculturists and specialised in cotton cultivation. Some of the most progressive cultivators of this district belonged to this community. Starting with cotton cultivation, they took to cotton trade, then to ginning, spinning and weaving. They have now started big industries also. They form the back bone of the industrial enterprises of Coimbatore. Their prosperity is attributed to hard work, industrious habits and helping other members of the community. They have made a large contribution to the prosperity of Coimbatore. Mother-tongue of the Community is Telugu; but the language is different from the standard Telugu. They call themselves as Naidus and Naickers. They are Vaishnavites and have Vaishnava names only. But they do not object to worshipping Shiva and Murugan. Kamma Naidu women of older generation wear sarees in a peculiar way by putting the Pallium over the right shoulder instead of over the left shoulder. They also wear corals. They do not allow divorces and widow marriages. They employ Brahmin priests for marriages which are celebrated lavishly. They attach more importance to the Nalangu ceremony on the previous day than to the Muhurtham itself.

Vanniars.—They are found mostly in Bhavani taluk. They style themselves as Gounders. Perhaps they have migrated from Salem district. They are mostly agriculturists owning small holdings. They are more backward than Vellala Gounders. They have utilised the recently excavated Mettur Canal to convert dry lands into wet to raise paddy. They allow divorces, remarriages and widow marriages, though of late these are becoming rare. They bury as well as cremate the dead. They have two or three endogamous sub-sects the chief of which are the ARASAPALLIS and the PANDAMUTTIS. Though their caste hierarchy is not well established, their caste solidarity is strong.

Okkaligas.—They are found in parts of Coimbatore, Avanashi and Gopichettipalayam taluks. They consider themselves as descendents of Ballal Raja of Hoysala dynasty who ruled over Kongunad seven centuries ago. During the 12th and 13th Centuries, they migrated to Kongunad in search of virgin land. They dis-afforested the marginal lands near the forest and started cultivation. They are good in agriculture and specialise in dry farming. The Okkaligas in Coimbatore district are divided into the following endogamous sects:—

Gudi Okkaligas

Gangadi Okkaligas

Kempatti Okkaligas

Budda Okkaligas

Of these, the first division is found in rural Coimbatore. Gangadi Okkaligas are found in Coimbatore and Satyamangalam; Kempatti Okkaligas are found in Coimbatore town; Budda Okkaligas consist of only a few families scattered here and there. They are said to be good, peace-loving, tolerant people not interested in litigation. They speak slang Canarese which is interspersed with Tamil words. They call themselves as Gounders or Gowders. Each sect is divided into a number of exogamous septs for marriage purpose. People of each sept have a clan deity. Okkaligas have certain special customs and manners peculiar to themselves. But they gradually began to adopt the customs and manners prevalent in Tamil country. Their social hierarchy starting with an OOR GOUNDAN as the head of the village and ending with a Pattakaran for the whole clan has shown tendencies of disintegration. They allow widow re-marriages but these are becoming rare.

Other agricultural communities.—The other agricultural Communities are AGAMUDAYANS, VETTUVA GOUNDERS, KURUMBA GOUNDERS, REDDIARS, MALAI VELLALAS and LINGAYATS. Of these, Agamudayans are mostly found in Sulur and Coimbatore firkas and are engaged in betelwine cultivation. They call themselves as Thevars. Vettuva Gounders are found in Perundurai firka and are engaged in dry cultivation. They are hard-working and ferocious. Kurumba Gounders are found scattered in different parts. Reddiars are found mostly in Bhavani taluk. Malai Vellalas belong to the hill tribe known as Kolli Malayalees and are found in Guthialathur near Satyamangalam. Lingayats are Canarese speaking Saivites found in the hilly areas of Talavadi firka and Burgur hills.

Brahmins.—They form a priestly class and are repositories of Vedic wisdom. Their caste can be divided into three main groups—SAIVITES, SRI VAISHNAVITES and SMARTHAS. Saivites are those who believe that there is only one God, Lord Shiva and He is self-existent and not liable to lose His personality. Srivaishnavites are the ardent followers of two Acharyas—Sri Ramanuja and Sri Madhwa—and believe in the existence of Tri Murthi. In Coimbatore, more Smarthas are found than others. They are generally divided into 10 major sects and each one of these can be further fragmented into innumerable sub-sects on the basis of occupation and territory. The major groups are Vadamas, Brahacharanams; Ashta Sahasrams, Vathimas, Kaniyalars, Cholias, Viliyan, Kesikan, Prathama Setan and Gurukkal.

Sri Vaishnavites are divided into two—Vadagalais and Tengalais. They can be easily distinguished on the basis of their sect marks. The former has ' U '—shaped mark and the latter ' Y '—shaped mark on the foreheads. Vaishnavites are expected to go through initiation after Upanayanam ceremony. Their main function is to accompany the temple processions; during such processions, Vadagalais go in front of the processions chanting Sanskrit Mantras while Tengalais follow the procession reciting Tamil Prabandhams.

In addition to Tamil Brahmins, we find Telugu, Kannada and Tulu Brahmins. Telugu Brahmins are of two kinds, i.e., Neyogis and Vaidikas. The former have taken up various professions while the latter still earn their living from priesthood itself.

Kannada Brahmins are either Smarthas or Madhwas while Tulu Brahmins are divided into six sub-sects. But these groups form only small sects. Brahmins form a very small percentage in the district. They numbered 39,389 and 37,816 during 1921 and 1931 censuses. In the district, they are found to prefer rich irrigated lands on the banks of the River Cauvery and Amaravathi. F. A. Nicholson has suggested in the Coimbatore Manual " that the relative scarcity of the caste in the area may be due to the fact that, physiographic conditions in the region being what they are, heavy manual labour and industry are required to earn a living ". They all have always preferred a less arduous life, though the conditions have changed now. The percentage of Brahmins has not recorded any appreciable increase. Brahmins are generally employed in Government and other services though a few own lands. In the past they were found in large numbers in the legal and medical professions. Of late they have taken to activities like trade and commerce.

TRADING COMMUNITIES

Though trade and commerce have ceased to be the monopoly of any particular community, there are communities noted for their traditional trading activities. The most notable are the Arya Vaisyas, Pannirandam Chettiars, *Aynootham Chettiars*, *Vanias*, *Tayampalayans*, Vellan Chettiars and Ravuthans. Of these, Arya Vaisyas are found mostly in big towns pursuing business in jewellery, cloth and provisions. Pannirandam Chettiars are found in Dharapuram and Palladam taluks; they do banking business and advance money on agricultural produce. They derived this name because they used to set apart 1/12th of the profit for the common good of the community. Aynootham Chettiars are found in Palladam and Avanashi taluks engaged in different trades. Only recently, they moved to important towns and cities in pursuit of larger business. Vaniers are the traditional oil-mongers but some in the district have taken to textile industry. Tayampalayam Chettiars represent a small group engaged in big business and banking. Vellan Chettiars used to have petty trades and small enterprises. Rowthers are the Tamil-speaking Lubbais. They are found in Mettupalayam, Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur and Dharapuram. They are engaged in various trades big and small. They are thrifty and frugal.

WEAVING COMMUNITIES

Weaving communities consist of Kaikolans, Devangas and a few Jangamars. After Salem, Coimbatore has a large number of handlooms. Devangas are found largely in Avanashi, Coimbatore and Palladam taluks. They weave finer cloth. The community consists of Canarese-speaking and Telugu-speaking people. The former are very numerous. Among Kaik lans there a re t hree or four endogamous sects and they are found largely in Erode, Bhavani, Dharapuram, Palladam and Gopichettipalayam taluks. They weave coarse cloth of lower counts. In recent years, many Devangas and Kaikolans have taken to business in yarn, cloth and dyes and also to rice-milling and textile manufacture.

ARTISAN COMMUNITIES

Of the numerous artisan communities, Oddars are engaged in stone-cutting, well-sinking and road-laying. They speak Telugu and move from place to place in search of work. Some have become building contractors. In Gopichettipalayam, many Oddars who call themselves as Boyers are engaged in wet cultivation.

Another artisan community found in large numbers is the *Asaris*. This group includes goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, brass and bell-metal workers and stone sculptors. They are scattered throughout the district and consist of Telugu-speaking as well as Tamil-speaking sects. They call themselves as Viswakarma Brahmins and wear sacred threads.

Then there are Navithans (barbers), Vannans (dhobies), Kuyavans (potters), Pandarams (temple servants), Shanars (tree-tappers) and Idayars (shepherds) all scattered all over the district. Their professions are such that they cannot live together.

SCHEDULED CASTES

The important Scheduled Castes and their population in the 1961 census are as follows:—

Chakkilians or Arunthathiyars—778,076 (99,947).
Parayars or Adi-Dravidas—1,513,627 (1,763,000).
Pallars or Devendrakulathans—950,266 (15,963).
Valluvans—62,450.
Kuravans—78,470.
Vedans—630.
Panniandis—642.
Dombars—26.

Coimbatore attracted a large number of Chakklians as the services of Chakklians were needed for mending leather buckets used for baling water from irrigation wells. They stand first in numbers among the various Scheduled castes. In the last three decades, with the installation of electric pump-sets in irrigation wells, their services as leather workers have ceased and they have become farm servants. They still continue to be as backward as they used to be. Parayars have begun migrating to Nilgiri as estate workers. Pallars are found largely in the wet areas of the district. They belong mostly to sub-sects Kongu Pallars and call themselves as Pannadies. Panniandies and Dombars are small in numbers and are employed as scavengers. They also rear pigs to augment their income.

DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES

In the district the de-notified tribes consist of Valayars and Koravars. Koravars are relatively few in number and are not known for any large scale theft. Valayars have a long record of crimes and are found largely in Avanashi, Palladam and Coimbatore taluks.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

The important Scheduled tribes are the following:—

Irulars—10,598.
Sholagars—5,950.
Kadars—287.
Muduvars—28.
Pulayars—46.
Malasars—1,199.

Total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district is 20,143. Of these, Irulas are found in the slopes of Nilgiri and Western Ghats, in Avanashi and Coimbatore taluks. They are dark skinned and small in size. They do not like hard work; they cultivate small patches of Kumri lands within the forests and live by gathering food from the forests. Some of them go to the adjoining villages as agricultural labourers. Sholagars are found in Talavadi and Burgur hills. They speak a slang Canarese and there are two endogamous sects among them. They live by cultivating forest lands and by gathering wild roots from the forests. They are good at honey gathering. The other five tribes are found in the Anamalai hills. Muduvars depend on agriculture for subsistence. They practice shifting cultivation in vast clear patches of hill slopes. They build their huts with the reed called *Ithai*. They worship Hindu Gods. They live in remote places which cannot be reached by outsiders. The women wear ornaments of baser metals. The traditional form of marriage is by elopement. No tali is tied. Only the bridegroom makes a special type of bamboo comb and inserts it in the hair of the bride. They bury the dead but the way in which the body is buried is peculiar; the body is so buried that it does not come into contact with the earth. Muduvars enjoy a high reputation among other tribes for their integrity.

Kadars are short and black-skinned. They resemble Negroid type with thick lips and frizzly hair. They do not like agriculture but they are good in collecting honey and other minor forest produces. Some of them are employed in plantations as watchmen. Kadars also present to the bride a peculiar kind of bamboo comb. They are very animistic in religious beliefs. They bury the dead after rolling it in a mat of Ithai. Kadars have taken maximum advantage of the educational facilities afforded by the Government to the tribes and are making good progress in improving the percentage of literacy.

Pulayars and Malasars live at lower altitudes. They live by Kumri cultivation and by working as labourers. They supplement their food by collecting tubers, etc., from the forests. They freely allow divorces and re-marriages. They worship Vana Devadais.

Mala Malasars live in the higher altitudes of these hills. Honey gathering is the chief occupation. They do not live in any fixed place nor do they build any permanent houses. Detailed ethnographical notes have been published by the Census organisation on these tribes.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

A housing census was taken in October 1960 throughout the State. An attempt will be made to interpret the data relating to Coimbatore district based on the census.

Census houses and its uses.—There were 816,855 census houses in the district. Of these 585,751 (i.e.), 71·71 per cent were found in rural and 231,104 (i.e.), 28·29 per cent were found in urban areas. The proportion of rural and urban population in the district is 70·99 per cent and 29·01 per cent. The distribution of census houses and population between rural and urban sectors follow the same pattern.

Out of every 1,000 census houses in the district 69 were vacant and 931 occupied. Out of this 931 occupied census houses, 874 were pure or mixed dwellings and remaining proportion of 57 were used as non-dwellings such as shops, factories, hotels, schools, places of entertainment, public health institutions, etc. Out of 874 dwellings, 843 were used as pure dwellings, 10 as shop-*cum*-dwellings and 21 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The distribution of non-dwellings is as follows:—

Shops—13.

Workshops and Factories—11.

Business houses and Offices—3.

Educational Institutions—3.

Restaurants—2.

Hotels—1.

Places of entertainment—1.

Public Health Institutions—1.

All other cases—22.

Thus the district accounts for 13·85 per cent of the manufacturing industries of the State.

Census household and its tenure status.—Table E-II exhibits the tenure status of households. Both in the State and district the tenure status of a household is more significant in urban areas than in rural. The percentage of households residing in owned houses is 48 for State and 40 for district in the urban sector, while it is as high as 90 and 86 respectively in the rural areas.

The distribution of dwellings, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings and others-*cum*-dwelling is given below:—

Distribution of 1,000 census households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by types of census houses in rural areas

State/District/Taluk	Households in census houses used as			
	Dwelling	Shop-*cum*-dwelling	Workshop-*cum*-dwelling	Others-*cum*-dwelling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State.. ..	981	6	10	3
Coimbatore district..	964	8	24	4
Bhavani taluk ..	973	6	19	2
Gopichettipalayam ..	979	6	12	3
Erode	975	2	21	2
Dharapuram	968	7	23	2
Palladam	931	7	59	3
Avanashi	952	5	39	4
Coimbatore	972	11	7	10
Pollachi	954	17	21	8
Udumalpet	964	17	12	7

Coimbatore district has recorded a low proportion of dwellings in the rural sector; in fact, the lowest of all the districts in Madras State. There is a corresponding increase in shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings. The district proportions under these two categories are the highest for the State. Such high proportions indicate that there are a number of household industries and household petty trade in this district. It also indicates that non-agriculturists pursue their occupations by building their houses to suit the dual purpose of living and work. A correlation between the households in workshop-*cum*-dwellings and population engaged in household industry as per Primary Census Abstract confirms this view with 124 per 1,000 workers engaging in household industries.

The low proportion of pure dwellings is marked in Palladam, Avanashi and Pollachi taluks. These low proportions are compensated by a high proportion in workshop-*cum*-dwellings in case of Palladam and Avanashi and in shop-*cum*-dwellings in case of Pollachi taluk. Coimbatore has also recorded a high proportion under shop-*cum*-dwellings.

The following table presents a comparison between the rural and urban proportions regarding shop-*cum*-dwellings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings:—

District/taluk	Shop-*cum* dwellings		Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coimbatore District ..	8	17	24	19
Bhavani taluk ..	6	17	19	7
Gopichettipalayam ..	6	14	12	17
Erode ..	2	8	21	4
Dharapuram ..	7	25	23	5
Palladam ..	7	18	59	46
Avanashi ..	5	15	39	13
Coimbatore ..	11	14	7	25
Pollachi ..	17	28	21	6
Udumalpet ..	17	20	12	6

The proportion of households living in dwellings combined with shop is higher in urban areas than in rural. But the position of workshop-*cum*-dwellings is opposite of this, the only exception being Coimbatore and Gopichettipalayam. This is due to the existence of handloom weaving in the rural sector.

In the urban sector, only 40 per cent of the households in the district live in their own houses as against 48 per cent in the State. Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks have recorded low proportion of ownership as will be indicated in the following table:—

Distribution of 1,000 *Census households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by types of census houses and tenure status in urban areas.*

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

District/taluk	Pure Dwellings			Shop-*cum*-Dwelling			Workshop-*cum*-Dwelling			Dwelling with other cases			Total		
	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated	Owned	Rented	Not stated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coimbatore District	384	571	3	.7	10	N	10	9	N	2	4	N	403	594	3
Bhavani taluk ..	578	391	2	14	3	O	3	4	O	3	2	O	598	400	2
Gopichettipalayam	534	430	1	6	8	O	7	9	1	0	4	O	547	451	2
Erode	420	561	2	4	4	O	2	2	O	2	3	O	428	570	2
Dharapuram ..	561	402	1	20	5	O	3	2	O	4	2	O	588	411	1
Palladam	466	464	2	9	9	O	27	19	O	1	3	O	503	495	2
Avanashi	515	444	6	7	8	O	7	6	O	2	5	O	531	463	6
Coimbatore ..	358	595	3	5	9	N	12	13	N	1	4	N	376	621	3
Pollachi	233	721	4	9	19	N	2	4	O	2	6	O	246	750	4
Udumalpet ..	443	497	28	9	11	O	3	3	O	2	4	O	457	515	28

N: denotes negligible figures.

Pollachi and Coimbatore are known for their commercial and industrial activities resulting in an increasing demand for buildings. This has induced property owners to invest large sums in buildings, so that they could be rented out yielding a regular source of fixed income without much risk. The high cost of house-sites in these taluks have weighed against the residents building their own houses. Besides, the floating population have no interest in owning property.

Workshops, Factories and Establishments.—A general idea of the importance of industries in the Coimbatore district can be had from housing table E-III. Based on this table, the following statement has been prepared listing out the first fifteen industries, arranged in descending order of the total number of workshops and factories classified according to the product manufactured, repaired or serviced.

List of important manufacturing rural industries in Coimbatore district.

Name of manufacturing Industry	Total number of workshops and factories in the district	Distributions in the taluk of								
		Bhavani	Gopichettipalayam	Erode	Dharapuram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
234 and 235 Cotton weaving	10,455	517	783	2,060	1,342	2,859	1,728	273	611	282
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolts, etc.	1,025	63	121	103	125	184	60	72	181	116
388 Repair of bicycle and tricycle ..	623	70	78	175	92	53	25	90	28	13
273 Tailoring	493	14	35	52	32	39	27	122	117	55
236 Manufacturing of khadi textiles in handloom.	480	1	137	26	60	244	5	1	4	2
350 Earthernware and pottery	327	7	27	18	37	118	50	4	54	12
393 Goldsmithy	323	34	40	115	26	34	16	14	44	..
389 Manufacture and repair of transport equipments such as bullock-carts, hand-carts, etc.	297	8	20	94	11	29	26	49	31	29
200 Production of rice, etc., by milling, dehusking, etc.	294	32	38	80	18	21	20	33	24	28
270 Manufacture of carpets, etc. ..	215	208	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods.	199	3	22	23	43	10	9	26	38	25
264 Handloom weaving in silk textiles.	159	144	1	4	..	10	..	..	..	..
207 Production of edible fats and oils.	144	3	7	19	5	69	18	15	7	1
230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, etc. ..	136	3	14	24	27	20	21	18	3	6
202 Production of sugar, syrup, etc., from sugarcane.	112	..	6	8	28	32	34	1	2	1

The above fifteen industries account for a substantial portion of 91·76 per cent of factories and workshops in the district. Cotton weaving alone accounts for 62·77 per cent. This district accounts for 24.91 per cent of the cotton weaving.

Most of the important rural industries are dispersed in Erode taluk followed by Palladam, Dharapuram, Coimbatore and Gopichettipalayam. Udumalpet is most backward. Bhavani is noted for the manufacture of carpets and handloom weaving in silk textiles. Similarly Avanashi stands first in the production of sugar, syrup, etc., from sugarcane. Cotton ginning and cotton weaving are the main rural industries of Avanashi.

There is a heavy concentration of production of sugar, syrup, etc., from sugarcane in the taluks of Dharapuram, Palladam and Avanashi. Cotton weaving, Khadi textiles, pottery and edible oil in Palladam taluk; repair of bicycle and tricycle, Goldsmithy, manufacture and repair of transport equipments and production of food stuff by milling and dehusking in Erode taluk and tailoring in Coimbatore taluk. Nearly 25 per cent or more of the above workshops and factories in the district are concentrated in the taluks noted against each of them.

The above method of measuring the importance of industries in terms of the total number of workshops and factories will be more appropriate and suited for small scale industries. But large scale industries engaging too many workers in a single factory will not be adequately represented, for, such a factory will be counted only as one factory without assigning any weightage to its size in the foregoing discussion. For instance, Coimbatore district is famous for cotton spinning and is known as Manchester of South India, but it does not figure in the foregoing discussion. So, for a proper appraisal of the importance of large scale industries, the proper yard stick should be the number of workers engaged in each type of industry. An estimate of the total number of workers could be framed from table E-III, but table B-IV-C gives an actual account of such data. The following statement has therefore been prepared from table B-IV-C indicating the first ten industries which engages more number of workers, arranged in the descending order of importance.

List of important manufacturing rural industries which engage large number of workers

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total number of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluks of — Bhavani	Gopichettipalayam	Erode	Dharapuram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
234 and 235 Cotton weaving	67,155	6,893	9,282	18,702	8,014	9,200	7,356	3,213	3,462	1,033
231 and 232 Cotton spinning	44,673	124	2,139	1,586	12,665	11,893	3,234	9,148	876	3,0C8
202 Production of sugar, syrup, etc., from sugarcane.	19,952	1,023	3,382	6,312	5,437	778	943	983	987	107
230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, etc. ..	5,766	..	48	154	63	573	113	2,480	180	2,155
350 Earthernware and pottery	5,462	303	631	1,052	1,144	699	447	300	474	412
282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods.	5,158	713	681	826	743	238	521	359	580	497
288 Manufacture of materials from cane, leaves, bamboo, etc.	4,790	378	671	651	1,140	431	345	201	435	538
270 Manufacture of carpets, etc.	4,572	2,343	12	2,161	34	22	..	..	..	..
273 Tailoring	3,957	252	438	689	394	409	230	584	528	433
311 Manufacture of leather foot-wear ..	2,728	269	375	272	1,186	273	2	105	109	137

At the first instance, it will be noticed that eight of the industries, viz., manufacture of sundry hardwares such as bucket, bolt, etc., repair of bicycle and tricycle, manufacture of khadi textiles in handloom, Goldsmithy, manufacture and repair of transport equipments such as bullock carts, hand carts, etc., production of rice, etc., by milling, dehusking, etc., handloom weaving in silk textiles and production of edible fats and oils do not assume importance in the above statement. But cotton spinning, manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane leaves, etc., and manufacture of shoe and other leather foot-wear which assumed an insignificant position in terms of number of industrial units assumes importance in terms of industrial workers. Industrial workers of all these three categories are concentrated in Dharapuram taluk. Cotton spinners are concentrated in Palladam and Coimbatore taluks also.

Let us now turn our attention to urban industries. As in the case of rural, let us first examine the total number of industrial units which is brought out in the following statement:—

List of important manufacturing industries in the urban sector of Coimbatore district

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total number of workshops and factories in the district	Distribution in the taluks of — Bhavani	Gopichettipalayam	Erode	Dharapuram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
234 and 235 Cotton weaving	3,005	13	244	51	1	678	99	1,903	15	1
273 Tailoring	1,353	7	45	109	54	177	81	685	146	49
388 Repair of bicycle and tricycle ..	835	13	51	92	29	106	71	397	41	35
393 Goldsmithy	760	15	39	93	27	13	25	444	82	22
200 Production of rice, etc., by milling, dehusking, etc.	395	11	26	76	15	35	37	111	70	14
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as bucket, bolt, etc.	294	4	20	26	8	33	19	144	26	14
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	267	1	11	23	6	24	36	131	25	10
365 Brass and bell-metal products ..	226	7	1	1	3	204	1	4	8	2
271 Hosiery and knitted fabrics ..	223	..	1	..	..	219	..	2	1	..
205 Bakery	154	1	5	26	11	10	8		18	7

The first six industries are common both in rural and urban sector. But the remaining industries predominate only in the urban sector. These ten industries alone account for 75.44 per cent of the total industries in the urban sector.

Coimbatore taluk occupies the unique position of having 3,889 important industries within its boundary out of 7,512 in the district. This works out to 51.77 per cent. Besides, this taluk also occupies the first rank in respect of eight industries. " Brass and bell-metal products " and " Hosiery and knitted fabrics " are the other two industries which are concentrated in Palladam taluk.

The importance of industries with reference to their labour force was discussed with the help of table B-IV-C for rural areas. But this table does not give taluk break up for urban sector. So, estimates have been framed from E-III table for the urban sector and are presented below:—

List of the important manufacturing urban industries which engage large proportion of workers.

Name of the manufacturing industry	Total number of workers in the industry in the district	Distribution in the taluk of								
		Bhavani	Gopichettipalayam	Erode	Dharapuram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
231 and 232 Cotton spinning	23,348	..	..	..	..	958	..	21,355	..	1,035
234 and 235 Cotton weaving	22,928	88	608	2,458	3	5,192	153	12,408	47	1,971
230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, etc. ..	6,247	..	15	126	29	3,718	308	1,883	153	15
200 Production of rice, etc., by milling, dehusking, etc.	3,342	52	290	570	119	674	202	453	809	173
374 Manufacturing and repair of electric machinery such as motors, generators, etc.	3,187	..	7	..	..	..	23	3,146	..	11
384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	2,953	4	64	193	199	160	237	1,735	317	44
341 Manufacture of cement and cement products.	2,596	3	8	..	1	10	11	2,563	..	..
271 Hosiery and knitted fabrics ..	2,511	..	..	..	..	2,493	..	15	3	..
369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as bucket, bolt, etc.	2,400	8	64	121	14	109	20	1,940	106	18
217 Processing of tea in factories ..	2,369	..	..	..	..	..	15	162	2,192	..

It will be seen that five of the industries (i.e.), tailoring, repair of bicycle and tricycle, Goldsmithy, manufacture of sundry hardwares such as buckets, bolt, etc., and Bakery which are significant in terms of the total number of industrial units loose their significance when measured in terms of the workers engaged in such industries. On the other hand, Cotton spinning, Cotton ginning, cleaning, etc., manufacture and repair of electric machinery such as Motors, Generators, etc., manufacture of cement and cement products and processing of tea assume importance.

The statement indicates that workers in Hosiery and knitted fabrics are concentrated only in Palladam taluk which has also a fairly large number of industrial workers in cotton ginning, cleaning, etc. Pollachi is noted for processing of tea in factories and production of rice, etc., by milling, dehusking, etc. All the other industrial workers are concentrated in Coimbatore taluk.

Material of wall and roof.—Quality of a house is to a large extent determined by the material used for its construction or on the basis of the number of people who have to reside in it or on the basis of the use to which the Census house is to be put. More so is the case with the census houses which are used as dwellings. As such, any improvement in the economic standard of the owner is reflected by his desire to use better quality material in the construction of his house both for wall and for roof. As such, any discussion based on the material of the wall and roof will throw considerable light on the standard of habitation available in different parts.

The over-all picture of the State and the district may first be studied to have a comparative idea.

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall

Wall material	RURAL		URBAN		TOTAL	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Mud	742	643	385	361	652	565
Burnt Bricks	144	33	481	299	229	107
Stone	69	264	76	299	70	273
Unburnt bricks	22	7	31	13	24	8
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	9	7	12	14	10	9
C. I. sheets	5	42	2	2	5	31
Timber	2	N	1	5	2	2
Cement concrete	1	N	6	5	2	2
Other materials	2	N	3	N	2	N
Material not stated	4	4	3	2	4	3

NOTE — 'N' means negligible.

At the first sight, one will notice that the first four items are the most important wall materials both at the State and district level. Besides, the inhabitants of Coimbatore district especially the rural folks, use C.I. sheets to a large extent. Even among the first four important materials, the rural and urban population of Coimbatore give preference to stone walls than their counterparts in other districts. The district proportion for grass, leaves, etc., in the urban sector is slightly higher than the State proportion.

The comparative position of roof material is indicated below: —

Distribution of 1,000 households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof.

Roof material	TOTAL		RURAL		URBAN	
	State	District	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo.	579	269	664	318	325	142
Tiles, slate, shingle	328	691	276	672	481	741
Brick and lime	44	9	22	2	109	27
Concrete and stone slabs	25	6	19	2	46	18
C. I. sheets, etc.	15	12	11	N	27	43
Asbestos cement sheets	2	6	1	1	5	20
All other material	4	4	4	2	4	7
Material not stated	3	3	3	3	3	2

NOTE — 'N' means negligible.

It is a notable feature that whereas grass, leaves, thatch, etc., accounts for more than 50 per cent of the roof materials in the State, tiles predominate in the district with more than 65 per cent. Even though the utilisation of Asbestos is limited to a little less than 2 per cent in the district, its proportion is higher than the State. Similar situation prevails in the rural sector in regard to C.I. Sheets.

On the contrary, brick and lime, which has recorded a high proportion of 109 in the urban sector of the State records a low proportion of 27 in the district.

The district has recorded a remarkable drop in the usage of thatched roofing. It is less than half the proportion for the State.

In fact, Coimbatore district indicates a trend entirely different from that prevalent in other districts. Here, thatch is not as widely preferred as tiles. The reason is not the availability of clay or the increased manufacture of bricks but mainly the comparative affluence of the people, who would naturally prefer comfort and also would wish to display their wealth in the form of pucca or semi-pucca houses.

Let us now examine the position in various taluks.

Distribution of 1,000 *households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of wall.*

Wall material	District	Bhavani	Gopichetti-palayam	Erode	Dharapuram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Mud	565	584	618	609	783	559	658	441	377	626
Stone	273	320	317	262	137	424	256	196	296	329
Burnt bricks	107	57	28	98	59	14	74	339	40	28
C. I. sheets	31	0	0	N	N	0	1	1	258	0
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	9	4	20	6	1	2	6	11	15	9
Unburnt bricks	8	31	11	17	12	0	N	3	2	3
Timber	2	N	1	N	0	N	N	1	9	0
Cement concrete	2	0	3	1	N	N	2	5	1	1
Other materials	N	N	0	N	2	N	0	1	0	0
Material not stated	3	4	2	7	6	1	3	2	2	4

NOTE — ' N ' means negligible

In all the taluks except Pollachi and Coimbatore, more than 55 per cent of the houses are constructed with mud walls. Dharapuram records the highest percentage of 78·3 followed by Avanashi (65·8 per cent).

Stone is the second predominant material in the district. Palladam records the highest proportion of 424 followed by Udumalpet (329), Bhavani (320) and Gopichettipalayam (317). The reason for these high proportions should be obvious as rocks are available in these taluks.

Pollachi presents a peculiar position with more than one-fourth of the houses with C.I. sheets as wall material. Such a high percentage is because of the housing lines for plantation workers in Valparai area. Another notable feature is a higher percentage of about 34 per cent of burnt brick walls in Coimbatore taluk.

On the whole, Coimbatore taluk assumes the first place with about 54 per cent of the houses either with stone or burnt brick as wall material followed by Palladam (44 per cent).

Let us now consider the position of roof material.

Distribution of 1,000 *households living in census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings by predominant material of roof.*

Roof material	District	Bhavani	Gopichettipalayam	Erode	Dharapuram	Palladam	Avanashi	Coimbatore	Pollachi	Udumalpet
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Tiles, slate, shingle	691	327	683	599	631	883	785	790	620	801
Grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo.	269	656	303	359	356	104	193	159	249	187
C.I. sheets, etc.	12	N	N	N	N	3	12	4	83	1
Brick and lime	9	1	1	18	3	3	1	26	2	4
Concrete and stone slabs	6	2	3	8	3	5	2	15	4	1
Asbestos cement sheets	6	N	3	1	0	1	2	2	40	1
All other materials	4	11	5	10	2	1	3	1	N	1
Material not stated	3	3	2	5	5	N	2	3	2	4

NOTE — ' N ' means negligible

A remarkable feature in Coimbatore district is that more than 60 per cent of the houses in each taluk with the exception of Bhavani have tiled roofing. Palladam leads all the taluks with the highest proportion of 883 followed by Udumalpet 801 and Coimbatore 790. These are the three taluks which have recorded high proportion of stone or brick walled houses.

As in the case of wall material, Pollachi indicates comparatively a high proportion of C.I. sheets for roofing also. 'Brick and lime' and 'Concrete and stone slabs' find favour in Coimbatore taluk.

Based on our previous assumption that more the number of houses with walls built of burnt brick and stones, and less the number of houses with kutcha roof is an indicator for the economic prosperity, Coimbatore, Palladam and Udumalpet are the taluks where the conditions of housing are better.

Households--Break up by number of rooms.—Any house which does not provide accommodations at the rate of one room for every two persons can reasonably be assumed to involve overcrowding. The average size of the household in Madras State is 4.62. As such, a house with three rooms will provide suffiicent accommodation for a family in Madras State.

Households in occupation of no regular room and one room, *prima facie*, suffer from overcrowding. Only eight out of every 1,000 households in the rural areas of Coimbatore district occupy no regular room as against 47 for the State. Thanjavur, Kanyakumari and the Nilgiri are the only other districts which have recorded a proportion lower than that of Coimbatore, the proportions being 7, 5 and 0, respectively.

It is quite significant that even in the urban sector, Coimbatore district assumes seventh rank in respect of overcrowding with a combined proportion of 605 households with no regular room and one room as against the State proportion of 609. The least overcrowded district is, as in the case of rural, Kanyakumari with a proportion of 343 and Thanjavur is the most overcrowded area with 691. The scope provided for better housing by the economic activity of the people in Coimbatore district is to a large extent offset by the high cost of building sites.

Households occupying two rooms is generally the pattern of housing found among the lower middle-class people of the State. In the Madras State 187 households out of 1,000 live in two rooms. In the rural areas, the proportion is only 176 while in urban it is 217. As against the State proportion, the proportions of Coimbatore district works out to 214, 205 and 238, respectively, indicating a higher proportion than the State. The rural proportion falls below the urban proportion indicating that the conditions of housing found in the urban sector are better than those in the rural sector.

Households in possession of three rooms and more can generally be assumed to have adequate accommodation for a comfortable living. On this assumption, the rural areas of Coimbatore can be assigned the fifth rank with a proportion of 84 households living in three rooms and above out of every 1,000 households which is exactly the State average. The first four ranks are held by Kanyakumari, Nilgiri, Tirunelveli and North Arcot with a proportion of 343, 315, 143 and 100, respectively. The proportions for other districts range from 47 to 83. This fact confirms the existence of a fairly good accommodation in Coimbatore district. In case of urban, Coimbatore has been shifted two ranks lower than that of rural, getting only seventh rank with a proportion of 156 out of 1,000 as against a State average of 169.

Let us now examine the adequacy of accommodation within the taluks of Coimbatore district by analysing the following table:—

Proportions of households occupying three and more roomed houses per 1,000 total households.

Name of taluk (1)	Rural sector (2)	Urban sector (3)
Bhavani	44	95
Gopichettipalayam	62	122
Erode	75	158
Dharapuram	72	212
Palladam	100	173
Avanashi	75	163
Coimbatore	105	161
Pollachi	146	147
Udumalpet	89	117
District average	84	156

The disparity between the rural and urban sectors is small in the taluks of Pollachi and Udumalpet and large in Dharapuram, Avanashi and Erode. Palladam and Coimbatore taluks assume the unique position of having better accommodation both in the rural and urban sectors. But the rural sector of Pollachi and urban sector of Dharapuram score the first rank in the district.

Now, let us turn our attention to two more aspects of overcrowding (i.e.), the average number of persons in a household and the average number of persons occupied per room. The number of persons per household will help the reader to have a general idea of the size of household whereas the number of persons per room is the important factor for consideration.

The overall average size of household for the State is 4·62 with a rural size of 4·57 and an urban size of 4·76. The corresponding sizes for the Coimbatore district are 4·61, 4·57 and 4·71 respectively. There is not much disparity between the State and district position.

The sizes within the district are distributed as indicated below:—

Number of persons per household.

Taluk		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
District average	.. ..	4·61	4·57	4·71
Bhavani ..	.. .. ..	4·68	4·69	4·60
Gopichettipalayam	.. ..	4·57	4·54	4·77
Erode	.. ..	4·54	4·49	4·77
Dharapuram	.. .. ..	4·33	4·32	4·52
Palladam ..	.. .. ..	4·56	4·54	4·62
Avanashi	.. .. ..	4·77	4·76	4·81
Coimbatore	.. .. ..	4·72	4·65	4·77
Pollachi ..	.. .. ..	4·67	4·75	4·57
Udumalpet	.. .. ..	4·56	4·53	4·80

Dharapuram is conspicuous by recording a smaller size of household both in rural and urban sectors. Avānashi and Pollachi have comparatively a bigger size of household in the rural sector. In Pollachi, there is an increase in the urban sector. Another interesting feature is that the size of urban household is bigger than that of rural except Bhavani and Pollachi taluks.

Another important factor is the average number of persons per room in each category of house, which is indicated by the following statement:—

State/District/Taluk	Average number of persons per room in houses with					
	All cases combined	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State ..	3·03	4·21	2·58	1·91	1·59	1·16
Coimbatore District ..	3·02	4·20	2·56	1·92	1·58	1·08
Bhavani ..	3·70	4·44	2·79	2·06	1·62	1·27
Gopichettipalayam ..	3·32	4·25	2·67	2·01	1·49	1·02
Erode ..	3·10	4·15	2·55	1·86	1·68	1·28
Dharapuram ..	2·96	3·94	2·47	1·83	1·54	1·10
Palladam ..	2·87	4·15	2·46	1·90	1·62	0·98
Avanashi ..	3·27	4·41	2·69	1·96	1·60	1·11
Coimbatore ..	2·79	4·20	2·57	1·93	1·59	1·05
Pollachi ..	2·75	4·12	2·54	1·97	1·52	1·03
Udumalpet ..	3·08	4·22	2·54	1·84	1·53	1·05

At first, it will appear that there is not much disparity between the State and district. Besides, in all the categories except ' three rooms ', the district average is less than the State average indicating that the district is a less congested one. The wider gap between State and district is noticed in the case of five rooms and above. This is an indication that the affluent society of Coimbatore district is wealthier than their counter-parts for the State as a whole.

The fluctuation of average within the district is more than that of district and State.

In general overcrowding is more marked in Bhavani and Gopichettipalayam taluks, but least in Pollachi taluk. Overcrowding in Bhavani is noticed in each and every category of houses. Besides Bhavani, a sharp rise in overcrowding is noticed in the single-roomed houses of Avanashi and the big houses of Erode. The least overcrowding in single-roomed houses is observed in Dharapuram taluk.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sandy and gravelly soils of the red variety constitute the major portion of soils in the district. Naturally crops grown in the past decades were of the dry type. An analysis of the agricultural data of the previous years would show that crops that need fertile soils were seldom grown in the region while dry crops like millets formed a good percentage of the cultivated area. Rice which needs a good soil and irrigation did not form the staple produce of Coimbatore, even though it was cultivated in areas like Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks and to a lesser extent in Coimbatore taluk. But with the completion of the Lower Bhavani Project and Amaravathi Project, agriculture has undergone a revolution, in that land under paddy cultivation increased in taluks like Gopichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram. In the past, paddy did not constitute the staple food of the inhabitants of Coimbatore. To-day Coimbatore has as many rice-eaters as in other parts of the State. It will be clear that people have by their sheer industry developed agriculture in the district as to be a model for others. The soil has been fully exploited by the people by raising different crops and practising rotation of crops. To some extent cumbu and cholam which used to be cheap millets grown in the district have given place to paddy.

In spite of the fact that Coimbatore is highly industrialised, it has a significant place in the agricultural field. Though only 30·4 per cent of the total population are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, its production is comparable with leading agricultural districts of the State like Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli. 45 per cent of the total area of the district, i.e., 1,739,999 acres out of the total area of 3,855,731 acres is under cultivation. Because of the intensity of the methods in cultivation, in agricultural production, the district occupies an important place in Madras State.

In spite of the well known development of agriculture, the district has always remained an area of food deficit. In rice and millet it is deficit to the extent of 113,000 tons and 19,000 tons respectively. By this statement we do not wish to underestimate the significance of agriculture in the district economy. Fifty-five per cent of the total cultivated area in the district is under food-crops. The pattern of agriculture is different from that of the districts like Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli. Coimbatore is noted for its commercial crops such as cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane, spices, condiments and tobacco. Cotton which forms the major cash crop of the region has considerably affected the industrial development of the district. It has led to the concentration of textile industry in and around Coimbatore. This in turn has stimulated on other allied industries in the region thereby accelerating the pace of industrialisation. However, the important cash crops like oil-seeds and tobacco have considerably influenced the trade of the region. Chief articles of trade are spices, oil seeds and condiments and chillies. These items produced in Pollachi are considered superior to the same products in other regions.

Food deficit of the region has become an annual feature necessitating the import of foodgrains from neighbouring districts in large quantities. Chief millet crops cultivated in the districts are cholam, cumbu, ragi, samai and tenai. Paddy is cultivated in the district over an area of 271,635 acres and yields 186,050 tons. Paddy is cultivated largely in Gopichettipalayam, Erode, Pollachi, Udumalpet, Bhavani and Dharapuram taluks. It is also cultivated in small tracts in Coimbatore taluk. Paddy is generally grown in two crops, the short-term crop or the kar as it is locally called and the long-term crop of five months duration which is locally known as the samba crop. The cultivation of paddy in the district has improved considerably after the establishment of the paddy breeding centre at Coimbatore which has evolved a number of seed strains of which the most popular are GEB. 24, CO. 1, CO. 2. TKM. 6 is another improved variety popular in the district.

Cholam.—Among millets, cholam is important and is cultivated over an area of 487,558 acres and yields 150,300 tons. Its straw is used as fodder. The institution of separate millets breeding stations at the district headquarters has resulted in better cultivation of cholam. A number of new varieties have been evolved and introduced which yield 10 to 15 per cent over the normal.

Cumbu.—Cumbu was cultivated in 263,000 acres and yielded 45,520 tons in 1950–51. The present area is 163,249 acres with a yield of 49,190 tons during 1960–61. It is cultivated mostly in Gopichettipalayam, Erode, Dharapuram and Bhavani taluks. It is also cultivated in Pollachi and Palladam taluks though not to the same

extent. New and improved strains have been introduced by the Millet Breeding Station. These are CO. 1, CO. 2 and CO. 3 and are gaining popularity because of the heavy yield. T.K.M. 6 is another popular new breed.

Ragi, samai and tenai.—Ragi, samai and tenai are the other three important food crops. Of these, ragi is now found to cover 101,804 acres yielding 45,450 tons. Actually a fall in area and production has been recorded as the figures are 155,000 acres in 1950–51 with a production of 67,670 tons. Samai is cultivated in soils of comparatively worse type such as is found to exist in Dharapuram taluk. It is cultivated in 73,258 acres and yields about 12,560 tons. Tenai yields the maximum in fine black or red loamy soils though it is cultivated in all kinds of soils. Certain improved strains have been introduced by the Millet Station, Coimbatore and they are gaining popularity. Certain varieties like CO. 1 CO. 2 and CO. 3 are suited both as rain-fed and irrigated crops.

Pulses. —The important varieties grown are horsegram and blackgram. Horsegram occupies more than half the area under pulses. It is grown chiefly in the gravelly soils of Dharapuram and Udumalpet. Blackgram is generally grown either as a pure crop or as a mixed one along with kumbu and cotton especially in the black soils. Pulses are found to occupy the largest area in Dharapuram and Palladam taluks where the soil is not fertile and adequate irrigation facilities do not exist.

Commercial crops.—Cotton is the most important. The black soil of the Coimbatore district is famous for its cotton output. Cotton has been occupying an increasingly important role in the economy of the district. To-day it is cultivated in an area of 287,735 acres and yields 140,820 bales. The important varieties that were popular in Coimbatore—Cambodia and Karunganni—have been replaced to a large extent by heavy yielding varieties introduced by the Agricultural Research Station at Coimbatore. Cotton is generally cultivated in the black soil tracts of Coimbatore taluk and in large parts of Dharapuram, Palladam and Erode taluks and in garden areas of Avanashi and Palladam taluks.

Sugarcane.—This is another important cash crop. It covers an area of 29,307 acres and yields 941,890 tons (1959–60). Cane is chiefly grown in Coimbatore, Dharapuram and Udumalpet taluks. The chief varieties that were grown in the region were the Rasthali or Vallali, Namam or the striped and purple variety. Of these, the first variety was introduced by Government during 19th Century. However, these varieties have no significance to-day because they have been replaced by the improved strains evolved and introduced by the Agricultural Research Station, Coimbatore. These new types have been designated CO. 419, CO. 421 and CO. 449.

Oil seeds.—Oil seeds form another major commercial crop of the district covering 368,264 acres. The chief among these are castor, gingelly and groundnut. Gingelly is the most important because it covers the largest area. It is cultivated both in dry lands and in garden lands and is found mostly in Dharapuram and Palladam. TMV. 1 and TMV. 2 are the improved strains introduced and these varieties have gained wide popularity. Groundnut is mostly grown in Pollachi and in other areas of Avanashi, Bhavani and Coimbatore taluks and to some extent in Gopichettipalayam. Castor is cultivated largely in Pollachi and is also found in taluks of Udumalpet, Bhavani and Avanashi.

Condiments and others.—Condiments and spices are also cultivated in the district, most important of them being betel-nuts, cardamom, turmeric and coriander. They are cultivated mostly in Erode, Bhavani, Udumalpet and Dharapuram taluks. In turmeric and betel-nut acreage, the district stands first in the State, and in tobacco it stands second. Rainfall for Coimbatore has always been capricious, scanty and uncertain. It is, therefore, impracticable to depend upon rainfall as a source of irrigation. Not much could have been done in agriculture, but for the irrigation facilities provided by numerous wells and channels not to mention the facilities provided by major projects recently executed. 272,667 acres have been directly benefited from irrigation. Agricultural practices of the district are of a better order than those of other districts. A gradual advance is being made towards scientific farming using more improved methods. Oil engine pumps are widely used. Electric pumps of late began replacing oil pumps. Much has been done by the Agricultural College, Coimbatore and other research stations in the district. The Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Satyamangalam did good work in popularising new methods of cultivation evolving new breeds.

Animal Husbandry.—Coimbatore is famous for its Kangayam breed of bulls. It has superior cattle wealth. The schemes undertaken by the Animal Husbandry Department like supply of pedigree bulls for breeding, the Key Village Scheme, the establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres were fully exploited by the agriculturists of Coimbatore district to improve their cattle. Though Kangayam breed cows do not yield much milk their large number and the existence of a few Sindhi cows and Murrah buffaloes has enabled the district to produce 11·4 lakh lbs. of milk every day which is the highest for any district in the State. Coimbatore City

has a pasteurisation plant. Another is being erected at Erode. According to the 1961 Cattle Census, the population of cattle in the district is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
White cattle:—			
Under one year ..	76,205	67,574	142,779
One to three years ..	60,892	56,677	117,569
Over three years ..	465,443	383,020	848,463
Buffaloes:—			
Under one year ..	34,511	40,250	74,761
One to three years ..	21,203	29,517	50,720
Over three years ..	21,659	172,180	193,839

	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sheep:—			
Up to one year ..	..	..	192,793
Over one year ..	91,867	584,616	676,483
			869,276
Goats:—			
Up to one year ..	..	..	84,567
Over one year ..	43,129	153,827	196,956
			281,523
Poultry:—			799,477

CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION

The district has a difficult terrain with the result that agriculture has to be supported by well-planned irrigation. In most parts of the district, the sub-soil is rocky and surface soil is very thin and of poor quality, mostly of the sandy and gravelly varieties of the red type. Only in very limited areas, we find fine black or red soil. The fine soil being of the loamy variety requires only little irrigation, but this kind of soil is found only in very few areas of the district, viz., Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet. The rainfall in this region is much less than the adjoining districts. The annual average rainfall in the region is 612·5 mm. (24·5 inches) for the decade 1951–60. Rainfall has been throughout its history indefinite and scanty. The region is noted for the failure of monsoons. The district has been described by Sri H. A. Stuart as the region where the failure of the rains is a misfortune of frequent occurrence. Data regarding rainfall do not justify any revision of this view.

Chief sources of irrigation.—The chief sources of irrigation in the district are the rivers, a few rainfed tanks and a number of wells, the latter playing a significant role in the irrigation of the area.

Rivers.—The important rivers are Cauvery, Bhavani, Noyyil and Amaravathi. All these rivers are fed mostly by the south-west monsoon as they rise in Western Ghats. Apart from these rivers, there are a few jungle streams, but owing to their capricious and violent behaviour, they are not of much use. These streams are generally fed by the north-east monsoon which is famous for its indefinite character in the region. River Cauvery, though it formed the most important river of the region yielded very little facility for irrigation till recently. This was mainly due to the fact that the river had its course along a rocky bed which was far below the surrounding lands and its falls were rapid and violent. Until the Mettur Canal Project was completed during the First Five-Year period, not much irrigation was possible under this river. This project was taken up for execution mostly because of the Grow More Food Campaign. It was completed in 1955 at a cost of over Rs. 192 lakhs and can irrigate over 17,200 acres since 1955. This project has greatly benefited agriculture in Bhavani taluk. Bhavani in Gopichettipalayam and Erode taluks and Amaravathi in Udumalpet and Dharapuram taluks are the most important irrigation rivers in the district. Bhavani is the most perennial of the rivers and offers best irrigational facilities. Being fed by the south-west monsoon on the Western Ghats, it has never been known to fail. The river has been fully exploited by means of several anicuts, both old and new. There were three ancient anicuts across Bhavani till recently, viz., Danoikankottai anicut in Avanashi taluk, Kodiveri anicut in Gopichettipalayam and Kalingarayan in Bhavani taluk. Of these the first one irrigated 400 acres, but it has been submerged by the recently executed project of Lower Bhavani Scheme. The Kodiveri anicut has been improved considerably with the result additional acreage has been brought under irrigation from its channels. The famous Tadepalli canal and the Arakkankottai canal are the two of its most important channels. Of course the former can irrigate over 15,750 acres and about 12,229 acres for the second crop while the latter can irrigate 3,932 for the first crop and 2,300 acres for the second crop. Another irrigation project is Lower Bhavani located at 25 miles from Mettupalayam. It has increased the area under irrigation in the district. The project as on 31st March 1961 irrigated 192,000 acres and it is expected to irrigate over 202,500 acres when fully exploited in this district. The additional output of grain expected is 33,000 tons per annum and of cotton 14,700 bales per annum. Apart from these major schemes, small tributaries and branches of river also help irrigate limited areas in the district. Amaravathi is another river which has been almost fully utilised for irrigation. It has over a dozen small anicuts across it of which eight are in Udumalpet taluk while the rest are in Dharapuram. These channels irrigate considerable acreage in Udumalpet and Dharapuram taluks. A few of these channels have been improved and reconditioned under the Grow More Food Campaign. During the First Five-Year Plan, Amaravathi Reservoir Project was taken up for execution in 1953. It was not a new idea. Following the famine of 1939, investigations were carried on to suggest means to improve agriculture in the district and this scheme was formulated. After Independence when the First Plan was formulated, this scheme was incorporated in it. It was started in 1953 and completed in 1958. It can stabilise irrigation over an acreage of 32,000 acres and offer irrigation to 21,000 acres in Udumalpet and Dharapuram taluks which taluks have the worst type of soils in the district. It is expected to yield an additional tonnage of 5,700 tons of rice and 2,000 tons of millets. A good increase of sugarcane production is also expected. Noyyil is a jungle stream noticed for its capricious and

violent nature. However, the river has enriched the neighbouring taluks of Coimbatore and Palladam through its numerous channels and a few tanks fed by them. Much irrigation work is carried on under Noyyil in Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. A number of ordinary anicuts across the river and their channels irrigate 13,200 acres. The most important of these anicuts are Neeli anicut, Pudukadu, Kuniamuthur or Perur anicut, Coimbatore anicut, the Kurichi, Vellalore and the Singanallur anicuts. Besides, a few anicuts are found in Palladam taluk also. They irrigate 3,000 acres. The area irrigated by each of these anicuts is small while the most important anicut among them is Odderpalayam anicut which waters 600 acres. Nallar, a tributary of Noyyil feeds a number of irrigation tanks in Avanashi taluk. Another river of importance is Aliyar which rises in the Anamalais and passes through Pollachi taluk receiving the Uppar and Palar and finally enters the Kerala State. In Pollachi taluk, it has a few small anicuts across it and irrigates a considerable area. The important anicuts are Pallivilangal, the Ariyapuram, the Karappatti, Peria Anai and the Vadakkalur anicut. One of the most significant irrigation projects under construction is the Parambikulam Reservoir Project. Its aim is to divert the waters of rivers now running into Arabian Sea, in Kerala. River Periyar rising in the Western Ghats flows through Coimbatore district for about 12 miles before it finally enters Kerala State. The part of the river in Coimbatore district is called Periyar river. The proposal is to build a dam and reservoir at Parambikulam with a catchment area of about 88 square miles and divert the waters for agricultural purposes in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks by means of tunnel cut through the mountain ranges. This will be supplemented by waters from other reservoirs to be constructed across Palar, Aliyar, Sholiyar and Thekkadi. These supplementary reservoirs will be interconnected. This scheme is estimated to cost 35·8 crores of rupees and irrigate 2·40 lakh acres of land in addition to the raising of second crop in 27,000 acres. This project involves the construction of 6 major dams, 2 minor dams, 12·5 miles of tunnels, 30 miles of lined contour canals and 125 miles of canals with numerous branches of small channels, the length of which is 100 miles. This project was taken up for execution in November 1958 and steady progress is being maintained. The Aliyar Project which forms a part of this gigantic scheme has been completed and considerable area has been brought under irrigation.

Channels and tanks.—A few spring-channels are also found in existence in the district in Pollachi and Coimbatore taluks. These channels are fed by both the monsoons and hence prove to be a fair source of irrigation. But it is not always safe to depend on these channels. Often wells are dug to supplement these streams. Tanks also exist in certain regions of the district like Coimbatore, Udumalpet and Erode taluks. These rainfed tanks sometimes fed by the surface streams also are more or less isolated and irrigation based solely on these tanks has seldom been successful. Cultivation under these tanks has always been found to be risky. Some of the major tanks of the district are Perur Periakulam, the Coimbatore Periakulam and Valankulam. It is estimated that about 4,000 acres are irrigated by these tanks. The Sulur tank of Palladam taluk is situated to water over 540 acres. Apart from these, there are two important series of tanks in the district, viz., Appakudal series in Bhavani taluk and Dhali series in Udumalpet taluk. They are surface-streams fed tanks of major importance. Of these, the former is found to be fed mostly by various small jungle streams from the Barghur hills while the latter is fed by streams from the Anamalai. Ennamangalam and Periakulam tanks are the most important ones, the former of the Appakudal and the latter of the Dhali series. A few tanks in the district have been restored or renovated under the Tank Restoration Scheme and the Grow More Food Compaign. The first scheme renovated a few tanks in the Bhavani taluk while the second scheme improved some tanks in Dharapuram, Pollachi and Palladam taluks. Among the tanks thus restored are the Nilambur tank (Palladam), Kothavadi tank (Pollachi) and Surianallur and Kathangani tanks of Dharapuram.

Wells as a source.—Right from the ancient times, wells have remained the chief source of irrigation in the district. In times of ordinary seasons, they have always provided an unfailing supply of water and even in bad seasons when the north-east monsoon failed, most of them yielded fairly good supply of water. It is reported that even during the famine of 1877–78, a good number of wells in the region held out and remained a source of relief to the ryots. Hence wells could easily be called the heart and life of the district and the chief mainstay of the farmers of the region. The immense and incalculable value of these could be understood from the fact that in spite of increasing irrigational facilities provided by river valley projects, the number of wells has always been on the increase. The topography of the region favours well irrigation. The gradual slope of the land is said to encourage well irrigation. Wells in the district are of varying depths and are found even in tank irrigated areas where they prove a supplementary source of irrigation in times of the failure of monsoon. Over 54·3 per cent of the total irrigated area of the district is under irrigation from wells. There are about 110,000 wells in Coimbatore district. each one irrigating on an average

3.5 acres. Bullock driven kavalai or Mohte was the most popular method used for lifting well water. They have been widely replaced by electric pumps. The chief crops raised under well irrigation are cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, plantains, ragi, cholam and cumbu.

The prominent role Coimbatore has come to play in the agricultural sector of the State is due to the provision of irrigational facilities in most parts of the district. The absence of fertile soil has been compensated to a great extent by the provision of irrigational facilities. Of the total cultivated area of 2,243,955 acres, about 792,285 acres possess irrigation facilities. Thus over 35·3 per cent of the total cultivated area in the district is under irrigation.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Prior to the establishment of British rule and in its early days, education was left to the local initiative. Only, after the first half of the 19th Century, the State began making attempts to encourage education. The position of education in the district during the close of the first quarter of the last century was indeed much disheartening. Public instruction was not considered the duty of the State, even though the local chieftains sometimes took pains to patronise it.

The State-wide enquiry conducted by Sir Thomas Munroe in 1822 revealed the existence of several schools and colleges in the district. These schools were pial schools to teach the young to write, read and recite while the colleges were mostly Veda Patasalas, attended generally by Brahmin boys who were taught the sciences of Grammar, Logic and Literature. The Enquiry further revealed that the district had over 173 colleges and about 763 schools with about 8,930 pupils. The total population of the district was 638,199. The percentage of pupils to the population was only a little over 1 per cent, i.e., 1·39 per cent only. But due to the peculiar nature of instruction imparted in these institutions, the diffusion of knowledge among the masses was next to nothing. The Munroe Enquiry, however, resulted in the establishment of a Collectorate and Tahsildary schools in each district. No such school was, however, started in Coimbatore till 1850.

The London Mission Station at Coimbatore took keen interest in the matter of education and started setting up Vernacular Schools in the region. The number of such schools rose from 6 in 1831 to 14 in 1850. Though they proved popular, they were gradually replaced by Government sponsored schools. The then Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. Thomas opened a new Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore in 1852.

Due to the efforts of the Board of Instruction set up as a result of the Munroe Enquiry, a Collectorate School and two Tahsildary schools, came to be organised in the district region. But, owing to the mode of selection, low pay, absence of stimulus in the teacher, want of training and the entire absence of supervision, the new scheme was a total failure. Mean while, the Anglo-Vernacular controversy was set in motion and the Board of Instructions was replaced by the Committee of Native Education. This Body introduced the Normal School and the Taluk School Scheme. It set up one normal school and a Taluk school at Cheyyur in 1858. The former was meant for the training of teachers while the latter taught local languages, English and other subjects to children. After this land-mark, there was considerable progress in the field of Education in the district which was further strengthened by the Local Funds and Town Improvements Acts of 1871. On that day, the position of education in the region was such that there were six Taluk schools or middle schools with 303 pupils, 2 rate schools with 42 pupils, six Missionary schools with 390 students and 205 other aided institutions with over 4,890 students. Apart from these, there were 175 private schools with 2,698 pupils.

Elementary Education.—Until about 1920, Elementary Education was left in the hands of private agencies like Missionaries, private individuals and local bodies. The State did not interfere at all. But in 1920, the Elementary Education Act was enacted, which set up an Educational Council for each district in the State consisting of persons some nominated by the Government and others elected by the local bodies. All matters concerning elementary education were dealt with in consultation with this body. The Council was established in Coimbatore. This Council laid great emphasis on wide diffusion of elementary education. The Madras Education Act was later modified so as to introduce an element of compulsion. This empowered the Heads of Municipalities, District Boards, etc., to impose penalties on parents who withdrew their children from elementary schools. The District Education Council was replaced by the Taluk Advisory Councils in 1939 which were in turn abolished in 1941, and their powers were vested in the Department of Education.

In 1946, the element of compulsion and penal powers which vested in the Municipal Chairman, President, District Board, etc., were transferred to the District Educational Officers. The overall effect of these measures was to raise the percentage of pupils reading in Vth Standard from 9·5 for boys and 9·9 for girls in 1937–38 to 42·9 and 27·9 respectively for boys and girls in 1950–51.

As a consequence of various measures adopted by the Government, Elementary education has progressed very much in the district. But the fact remains that much

more has to be achieved. The following tables will give an idea of the general trend of the progress of elementary education in the district during the past few decades.

Agency	Number of institution			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Government ..	8	41	17	26
Others	1,384	2,099	1,213	1,950
Total ..	1,392	2,140	1,230	1,976

Pupils.	Number of pupils			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Boys	41,435	77,105	99,043	1,39,980
Girls	7,441	22,459	47,710	75,745
Total ..	48,876	99,564	146,753	215,725

Secondary Education.—The two enactments of 1871 acted as a great stimulant to the growth of secondary education in the district. The formation of a number of Local Boards and Municipalities led to the opening of a number of educational institutions of this category. The Local Funds and Town Improvements Act of 1871, entrusted education to the local bodies which made sincere efforts towards making education available to the public. The effects of these measures began to be felt soon and the opening of the 20th century witnessed marked advance in the field of secondary education in Coimbatore district.

During the last few decades, the district in common with other districts experienced far-reaching changes in the field of secondary education. Secondary Education ended with matriculation examination conducted by the University. In 1911, it was replaced by the S.S.L.C. Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. In 1925, the Managers of Private Schools were given freedom to choose the medium of instruction. Though these measures resulted in progress of Secondary Education, much remained to be done. The two tables given below show the progress made in the number of institutions and in the number of pupils respectively during this century:—

Agency	Number of institution			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Government	1	2	3	3
Others	20	24	76	123
Total ..	21	26	79	126

Pupils	Number of pupils			
	1910-11	1930-31	1950-51	1959-60
Boys	4,764	10,028	28,671	48,167
Girls	181	354	7,743	19,744
Total ..	4,945	10,382	36,414	67,911

Collegiate Education.—In the field of collegiate education also, private agencies and individuals have played a prominent role in this region. The first college in the district was the Coimbatore College which was opened by upgrading the Anglo-Vernacular School of Coimbatore set up in 1852 by Mr. Thomas. It was upgraded to the position of a High School in 1867-68 and later in 1868-69 into the status of a second grade college. But the college sections were closed soon for want of sufficient number of students. They were re-opened in 1875. From then it has retained the status of a college. Up to 1946, this was only a second grade college. In that year, degree courses were introduced thus upgrading it into a first grade college. To start with, this was a purely private institution, but, early, in this century, owing to inefficient management, the Government took over the running of the institution. It may be interesting to note that this was the first college in the State to introduce Tamil as the medium of instruction for subjects under Group III for the Intermediate course. This attempt was considered a great success and further experiments are now being made in imparting instruction through Tamil medium even for subjects in Degree courses also in the same college.

At the close of the last century, there were two colleges in the district. The first being the Coimbatore College and the other St. Maichael's College. Of these, the latter was the outcome of the high school set up by the Roman Catholic Mission at Coimbatore in 1860. In 1891, the High School was upgraded into the position of a Second Grade College but soon the college sections were closed and the institution remained as a high school.

In the recent past, four more colleges have come to be established in Coimbatore of which two are for women. They are the Nirmala College and the G. V. G. Visalakshi College. All these new colleges are under private management.

The Nirmala College for Women was set up in 1948 as a second grade college with only 53 students. In 1957, Science branches were opened. In July that year it was upgraded into a first grade college coaching for Pre-University course as well as Degree courses. It was situated in R.S. Puram. But in 1957, it was shifted to its new premises at Redfields. The G.V.G.V. College was founded by Sri G. V. Govindaswamy Naidu in memory of his daughter Visalakshi in 1952. When started this institution was a second grade college but recently it has been upgraded to that of a first grade institution preparing students for Pre-University as well as for degree courses.

Apart from these, there are two more first grade colleges in the district. They are the P.S.G. Arts College, Peelamedu and the Mahajana College, Erode. Of these, the former was started in 1947 as a second grade college by the P.S.G. & Sons' Charities, Coimbatore. In 1957, this institution was upgraded into a first grade college. The Mahajana College of Erode has grown out of the Town High School established in 1887–88. In 1954, the high school was raised to the position of a second grade college and further in 1957 into the status of a degree college.

Two more colleges were started in 1956–57 thus bringing the total number of colleges in the district to seven of which only one is under Government control. The total number of students on rolls in all these colleges was 2,914 of which only 666 were women in 1959–60.

Besides these, there are two training colleges in the district, one for women and the other for men. The training college for women is run by the Government while the other is under the management of Sri Ramakrishna Mission. It was established in 1950 at Perianaickenpalayam and the college for women was set up under the First Five-Year Plan in 1956 at Coimbatore. There are only 112 trainees on the rolls of these two colleges together.

Technical Studies.—This district has two colleges and one institute of technology. In 1945, Sri G. D. Naidu, a noted industrialist offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the establishment of a Polytechnic at Coimbatore. He further offered to place his buildings and workshops at the disposal of the Government for locating the Polytechnic. The Government accepted Mr. Naidu's offer and started the Polytechnic in 1945. In 1950 when the buildings for the college were constructed, the Polytechnic was shifted to its own premises. Besides this a full fledged Government College of Technology has also been started. Here degree course in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided. Another institution of the P.S.G. & Sons' Charities College of Technology at Peelamedu was founded in 1951. The Charities had set up an industrial school in 1924 for artisan course as a career for mechanics and electricians. In 1939 it was raised to a polytechnic, offering instruction for Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Printing Technology. A course in Textile Technology was added later. In 1951 it was raised to a College of Technology. Another institution known as Institute of Technology was started by Sri V. Rangaswami Naidu, an industrialist of the district. The founder's idea was to develop it on the lines of the Massachussets Institute and offer facilities for post-graduate and research studies in Engineering. It now offers only B.E. course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Besides these, the district has an Agricultural and Forest College. The Agricultural School started at Saidapet was shifted to Coimbatore in 1902. In the beginning, it offered only Certificate Course in Agriculture. In 1920 the three-year degree course in agriculture was started under the auspices of the University of Madras. From 1932 onwards, admission to the college was restricted to students having passed Intermediate Course in Science. Under the post-war development scheme, the admission was raised from 48 to 96. In 1953 the admission was further raised to 168. The college has started post-graduate and research studies in agriculture. Owing to the interest taken by various private agencies and the measures taken by the Government from time to time, education in the district has made rapid progress.

A good deal has been achieved in the field of elementary education and secondary education. Adult education is another field in which progress has been recorded. During 1956–57, there were in the district 165 adult schools with a strength of 3,105 men and 1,019 women.

Public Health.—Areas like Pollachi, Udumalpet and parts of Coimbatore taluk enjoy fair climate. Occasional visitation of extremely dangerous diseases in the district was mostly due to the spread of infections by pilgrims who collected in large numbers in sacred places and also by workers who gathered in huge numbers during harvest season. Even though the Madras Town Improvements Act and Madras Local Funds Act of 1871 made it obligatory on the part of the Local Bodies to ensure sanitation in urban areas, no comprehensive District Health Scheme was enforced. The Act of 1933 along with the Madras Public Health Act of 1939 went a long way towards ensuring proper sanitation in urban areas. In 1951, protected water-supply was in force only in Coimbatore, Erode, Pollachi, Mettupalayam and Tiruppur towns. Under Rural Water Supply Project, over 1,200 wells were sunk and under the First Five-Year Plan, over 1,500 wells were also sunk in the district. In 1951 only Coimbatore town had underground drainage facilities. Major diseases which have threatened the district from time to time are cholera, small-pox, malaria and plague. Of these, cholera has existed in the district even during last century. Serious havocs were caused by it during 1853–54, 1856–58, 1863–66, 1875–77 and 1898. The outbreak of 1866 caused a heavy death toll of 7,780 while in 1875 the toll was heavier still—14,220. In the following year, it

claimed 26,933 victims. The outbreak of 1898 claimed over 8,397 lives. During recent times, its ravages have become less serious. In 1926 its death toll was 2,124 and in 1931 it was 2,100. In 1937 it claimed 3,310 lives while in 1943 its victims numbered to 9,649. Thereafter due to the steps taken by the Public Health Department, there has been a definite decline in its incidence. In 1950 only 3,158 deaths were reported. Plague is primarily a disease of the rats. But the relationship between rats and human beings being rather close, the outbreak of the disease among rats is bound to spread among men also. Fortunately the incidence is low. Various measures—control and preventive—have yielded encouraging results; in 1951 throughout the district, only one death was caused by this disease. Important control measures are improvement of sanitation, isolation and treatment of the patient and mass inoculation against the disease. The use of cyanogas and D.D.T for the destruction of rats, fleas, etc., have shown good results. The incidence was rather heavy during the opening of the century. In 1909 there were 5,532 deaths due to plague. In 1920 the figure was 3,869. Later on there has been considerable decline in its incidence. The position during the last decade—1951-60 is given in Part V of this Volume.

Small-pox has made its appearance frequently. Though its impact has not been serious, its victims numbered 2,075 and 2,675 in 1882 and 1892. There has been a marked decrease in the incidence for in 1922 it took away 1,197 lives while in 1951 it claimed 1,210 victims. This was further reduced to 309 in 1957.

Malaria was widespread in the hilly regions of the district. In 1947-48. the District Anti-Malaria Scheme was introduced. The National Malaria Control Project of the Government of Madras was introduced in 1955-56. The construction of dams and irrigation projects, the extension of ayacut areas, etc., have given rise to malariogenic conditions. But Anti-Malaria Campaign has been carefully planned and the district kept free from the disease. The introduction of the National Malaria Eradication Project, commonly known as N.M.E.P. which replaced National Malaria Control Project and its vigorous anti-malaria campaign had decreased the incidence of malaria in the district.

The incidence of leprosy in the district is negligible. It was found only five out of every 10,000 persons had symptoms of the disease, as shown by Census in 1951. Treatment is available in all leprosy clinics attached to the Government Hospitals.

Another dangerous disease which threatens the district is Tuberculosis. The incidence of T.B. was heavy. In 1957 about 19,161 persons were found affected by this disease. The first T.B. Sanatorium was opened in 1939 at Perundurai and the next at Peelamedu in 1950. The incidence of the disease is found to be 3 to 4 per cent in urban areas.

Other diseases which have fairly heavy incidence in the district are dysentry (127,973), scabies and other skin diseases (95,536), bronchitis (97,651) and other inflamatory diseases (53,322).

Coimbatore district has a number of Government Municipal and Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries besides a few aided and purely private medical institutions. The region had 86 medical institutions of which 52 were hospitals and the rest dispensaries. In 1957 the district had eight first-class Government hospitals at Coimbatore, Pollachi, Mettupalayam, Dharapuram, Erode, Tiruppur, Udumalpet and Gopichettipalayam, 11 primary health centres and 32 Municipal and District Board dispensaries. The availability of medical facilities in the region has improved much during the past decade. In 1961 the district had 92 hospitals and dispensaries with a total bed strength of 2,419. This works out to one medical institution for every 59 square miles of area in the district. The corresponding position in 1951 was one institution for every 98·7 square miles.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

With 47 per cent of its population depending on non-agricultural occupations, Coimbatore has developed an industrial base for its economy. Among industries that prospered in this region in ancient times were hand-spinning, hand-weaving, carpet weaving, cart manufacture and basketry. Of these industries, a few industries like handloom weaving, carpet making and basketry still retain their importance. The region has attained wide fame in the manufacture of handloom textiles, baskets and carpets. But only the first two industries have been able to withstand the passage of time.

Basket Making. —It is practised as a cottage industry in the district. Apart from ordinary baskets, special baskets for the handling of fruits are also made. These baskets are fitted with iron brackets at the bottom so that they do not give way under pressure of weight of seeds and fruits. There is a heavy demand for these baskets in and around Mettupalayam as the vegetables, fruits and other products from the Nilgiri are brought to Mettupalayam for packing and export. Methakarars, Dabba Koravars and Mudavandies have made this work their monopoly. Baskets from this region are also sent to Madras, Mangalore and Malabar. Special nursery baskets are made for coffee and tea plantations. Thus, we find that basketry has remained an important occupation of the district in spite of serious competition from other packing materials.

Carts—Dharapuram is a famous centre for bullock carts manufacture both for the conveyance of persons and commodities. They were remarkable for their strength and durability. They were cheap and good and would last for 12 to 14 years. Timber required for this industry was brought from Palghat. Only carts for carrying loads are made now. But this industry does not have that importance which it had in the past.

Manufacture of Carpets.—Carpets of Bhavani is another important cottage industry. Its role will be discussed later.

Two other cottage industries that existed in Coimbatore from ancient times were the production of palm jaggery and oil pressing. Of these, the former used to engage many persons of Shanan community the chief centres being Avanashi, Erode and Gopichettipalayam. Jaggery was prepared from cane as well as from palmyrah but the latter was more popular among poorer classes of people. Oil pressing was carried on by Vanier caste in this district. They traded both in oil and oil-cakes. It was generally made out of castor, gingelly and groundnut.

Major Industries.—Coimbatore which is known as the "Manchester of the South" will before long become the "Detroit of India", in view of the remarkable progress made by the district during the last three decades. The district took the maximum advantage of the various concessions extended by the Government from time to time to record a phenomenal all round development. The industrial development received a sudden boost during the 1930 and the boom followed in the post-Independence period. Apart from the cotton textile industry, there are many important industries in the district. The chief industries and the places in which they are located are given below:—

1	Cement factory	Madukkarai.
2	Rubber goods and Plastic industry.	Velandipalayam near Coimbatore.
3	Rayon factory	Sirumugai.
4	Coffee curing	Mettupalayam.
5	Tea manufacture	Valparai.
6	Sugar factory	Maivadi in Udumalpet taluk.
7	Artificial diamond factory ..	Mettupalayam.
8	Hosiery goods manufacture ..	Tiruppur.
9	Button manufacture	Coimbatore.
10	Cotton fabric bleaching	Mettupalayam.
11	Cotton fabric printing and calendering	Erode and Bhavani.
12	Rice milling industry	Erode, Tiruppur, Avanashi Pollachi and Coimbatore Taluks.
13	Vegetable oil mills..	Bhavani, Erode and Pollachi.
14	Cotton ginning	Tiruppur, Avanashi, Gopichettipalayam and Udumalpet taluks.
15	Glass factory	Mettupalayam.
16	Radio manufacturing	Coimbatore.
17	Asbestos sheets	Podanur.
18	Chemicals	Coimbatore.
19	Handloom weaving	Erode, Bhavani, Dharapuram, Coimbatore, and Tiruppur taluks.
20	Carpet manufacture	Bhavani.
21	Brass vessel making	Angeripalayam near Tiruppur and Gopichettipalayam.
22	Khadi spinning and weaving ..	Vellakoil, Avanashi and Tiruppur.

23	Palm-gur manufacture	Kunnathur and Perundurai.
24	Cane jaggery manufacture ..	Udumalpet, Annur Kavandapadi and Kodumudi.
25	Tobacco curing	Palladam, Koduvoi, Varapatti and Kangayam.
26	Matches	Somanur.
27	Leather tanning	Coimbatore and Peria Agraharam.

A brief account of some of the leading industries of the district would give the reader an insight into the spectacular industrial advancement of the district.

Cotton Textiles.—Of these industries, cotton textile occupies the most dominant place. The soil conditions of this region have encouraged the cotton cultivation while climatic conditions have supported the textile manufacture. This industry has played an important role in the textile industry of the whole country and can stand a comparison with other major centres like Bombay and Ahmedabad. Out of 133 mills in the State, 79 are located in Coimbatore district. The cotton textile industry has developed during the decade 1951–61 with remarkable speed. In 1951, there were only 32 mills in the district whose spindlage and loomage were 8·1 lakhs and 2,400. In 1961, the number of mills rose to 79 with 1,800,000 spindles and 9,366 looms. At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, there were 24,000 workers in cotton textiles which rose to 52,000 at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Most of the mills are situated in Coimbatore City and the adjoining areas of Peelamedu, Singanallur, Ganapathi and Uppilipalayam. The textile industry in the district has always been a predominantly spinning one supplying the needs of handlooms, powerlooms and other industries both within and outside the State. There are, however, 16 composite mills which are engaged both in spinning and weaving. The mills in the district produce every year 307,089 bales of yarn and 30,268 bales of cloth (one bale of yarn weighs 180 kilograms; one bale of cloth measures 1,500 yards). It is estimated that about four lakh bales of cotton are utilised in a year by the mills.

The first textile mill in India was established in 1817 in Calcutta. The first mill in the South was started in 1829 at Pondicherry. In Madras State, the first mill, the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving, Ltd., was established in 1888 at Coimbatore by an Englishman, Mr. Stanes. Twenty years after the establishment of this mill, in 1907, the Kaliswarar Mill came up in Coimbatore at the initiative of an enterprising individual Mr. Devakottai Somasundaram Chettiar. In 1910, Lakshmi Mill started functioning; in 1922 and 1923, Ranga Vilas and Radhakrishna Mills were established. After 1933, when the Pykara Electric Power Station was commissioned, the textile industry grew more rapidly. In 1941, there were 27 mills. Before the Second World War, people were reluctant to invest capital in an industry which had to face keen competition from traders in Britain and Japan. During the War, the position changed completely. Mills stabilised their position. The huge profit earned during the war time was invested again in the industry and this resulted in quick advancement. Though a large number of mills exist in the district, they are mostly owned by a few families or groups, each group owning three or four mills.

The mills in the district produce yarn from 2 to 100 counts especially the superior counts of 40, 60, 80 and 100. Some mills produce double—cone and mercerised yarn. About ten mills produce gada, mull, long-cloth, dhoties, turkey towel and terry towels. They have got special looms for the manufacture of these products.

Ancillary Textile Industries.—Along with the cotton mills, powerlooms, cotton ginning and calendering factories and warp sizing factories are dispersed throughout the district in hundreds. Of these many are owned by the mill owners themselves. In 1951 there were 86 ginning factories in the district which increased to 134 in 1961. These ancillary industries meet the requirements of the textile mills. Tiruppur, Pollachi, Coimbatore, Avanashi, Chennimalai, Udumalpet, Annur, Gopichettipalayam and Erode are the important centres where the ginning factories are situated. More than 5,000 persons are employed in them. There are 25 powerloom factories in Coimbatore district. Of these many are in Erode, Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. They are engaged in the manufacture of dhoties from cotton yarn and staple fibre. They engage 300 persons.

Many establishments are engaged in cotton fabric bleaching, dyeing and printing. The United Bleachers in Mettupalayam are engaged in bleaching the cloth produced by the mills. In Erode, Tiruppur, Coimbatore, Bhavani, Chennimalai and other places the dye works are well established. In Erode and Tiruppur, factories for cotton fabric printing are functioning. More than 2,000 persons are employed in these industries.

Manufacture of Cotton Textile Machinery.—With the establishment of a number of textile mills, the setting up of manufacturing centres of tools and machinery for the industry became an imperative necessity. Textool Co., Ltd., at Ganapathy near Coimbatore City is a pioneer in this field. Established in 1944, this concern has made steady progress in the manufacture of tools and engines. To meet the shortage of pig iron, it began

the manufacture of pig iron from the mineral resources of the adjoining Nilgiri hills. Textool Co., Ltd. can produce in a year 15,000 tons of pig iron and 1,800 tons of alloy steel from its factory at Coimbatore. It manufactures internal cumbustion engines in its workshop at Papanaickenpalayam. The licensed capacity for this is 600 per annum. The following statement will give an idea of the different articles produced by Textool Co., Ltd. and the licensed capacity of this concern.

Serial number	Product	Licensed Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Diesel engines (5 H.P. 4 stroke and 5/7 H.P. 2 stroke vertical).	600 Nos. per annum.
2	Ring spinning frames ..	900 "
3	Fly frames	96 "
4	Drawing frames	96 "
5	Carding engines	900 "
6	Reeling frames	1,200 "
7	Bundling Press	96 "
8	Blow room	24 lines per annum.
9	Rotary Traverse Drum winders.	30 Nos. per annum.
10	Drum Double winders.. ..	30 "

The Ramakrishna Industrial (Private) Limited, Peelamedu, also produce some of the accessories of the textile industry. Apart from these two major establishments, there are 14 minor concerns engaged in the production of tools of cotton mills. They employ in all 4,000 persons.

Hosiery Goods Manufacture.—In this district, the manufacture of banians has grown up into an important industry. In and around Tiruppur nearly 150 factories are engaged in the production of banians and underwears. The capital is nearly 25 lakhs. Three thousand persons are provided jobs by the hosiery goods manufacturing establishments. The banians are popular in different parts of the country. The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) which began functioning in 1955 at Coimbatore is intended to promote the textile industry on scientific lines.

Rayon Industry.—The advance of science and technology has made it possible to supplement natural fibre resources with artificial fibres for our clothing needs and industrial uses. Coimbatore district has earned the distinction of having the first rayon factory in Madras State. The South India Viscose Limited (incorporated on 22nd August 1957 and registered in 1958) is a Rs. 10 crores project set up with Italian collaboration at Sirumugai near Mettupalayam. It supplies 10 tons each of rayon and staple fibre a day to the textile industry. Viscose rayon is based on the raw material cellulose derived from wood pulp or cotton linters. This pulp is being produced in the Scandinavian countries, the U.S.A., Canada and Japan which grow a number of trees with long fibre and cellulose. The rayon factories in our country have been depending on imported pulp. On account of the acute foreign exchange difficulties and to avoid dependence on foreign imports of raw material, the Government of India have licensed existing rayon factories and others to start production of high grade rayon pulp in our country. The South India Viscose Limited, who have been granted licence for the production of 60 tons of wood pulp per day or an annual production of 20 to 25 thousand tons will use as raw materials the eucalyptus (bluegum) trees and wattle which grow abundantly in Nilgiri and Kodaikanal. The availability of wattle is estimated at 20,000 tons a year. This quantity which will be available from 1964 is considered to be sufficient to meet the requirements of a wood pulp plant proposed to be set up by the South India Viscose Limited. The factory is scheduled to commence production by the middle of 1964. The South India Viscose Limited, has been given continued research facilities in the laboratories of Sina Viscose in Italy.

Manufacture of Cement.—The first cement factory in Madras State was established in Madukarai near Coimbatore City in 1934. The existing annual capacity of this factory is 2·8 lakh tons and it employs 2,000 persons. The cement industry has played an important role in our various development programmes including the construction of river valley projects and irrigation canals as well as industrial and housing programmes. In Madukkarai and a few other places close by, small factories have been established to produce cement pipes and other cement articles.

Sugar Mills.—The Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, was established in Agraharakannadiputhur in Udumalpet taluk. The Government have invested Rs. 20 lakhs towards capital, the total share capital being Rs. 40·18 lakhs. The mills can crush 900 tons of sugarcane and produce 80 tons of sugar per day. The local availability of sugarcane is one of the factors which decided the setting up of the mills here.

Rice Milling Industry.—By virtue of its strategic position on the Kerala border, Coimbatore district has developed into a big rice milling centre. Imported paddy from neighbouring districts and Andhra State is converted into rice in the mills established at Erode, Tiruppur, Avanashi, Pollachi, Bhavani, Dharapuram and Coimbatore taluks. It is estimated that 227 major rice mills are working in the district. The millers carry on

a lucrative trade with Kerala. A record number of lorries ply from this district carrying boiled rice to different markets in Kerala.

Synthetic Gem Manufacture.—The Indo-Swiss Synthetic Gem Manufacturing Co. Limited. near Mettupalayam is engaged in the manufacture of artificial diamonds. This factory, first of its kind in India, was started in 1956. Owing to copious supply of water and power and plenty of area, this place near Mettupalayam was selected for the location of this industry. It has made its own arrangements for generation of power. Hitherto synthetic gems, Rangoon diamonds and cultured diamonds were imported from abroad. This factory is expected to meet the requirements of the country in synthetic gems. They are utilised in the manufacture of ornaments and watches. They are also used for some industrial purposes. For the manufacture of these gems, ammonium sulphate and aluminium sulphate are used. The manufacture is a delicate process. They are made in yellow, red and white colours. The price is fixed on the basis of weight. This factory has the capacity to produce 40 kilograms of synthetic gems a day.

Light Engineering Industries.—A number of foundries and workshops are found in and around Coimbatore City producing a variety of machines and tools needed by various industries and agriculture. Three workshops in the district producing lathes, drilling machines and bench grinders employ 300 persons. In the manufacture of centrifugal pumps and their accessories, more than 20 foundries are engaged. On an average, 3,500 pumps are produced in a year. One establishment alone manufactures 2,500 pumpsets. The production of pumps in this district forms 20 per cent of the output of the country. This provides work for 1,300 labourers.

The manufacture of electric motors has progressed rapidly in recent years. In 1956 only four establishments were engaged in it. In 1961, 22 establishments, big and small, were engaged. Electric motors generally produced have horse powers ranging from 2 to 10. About 1,800 electric motors are manufactured per month. With the growth of pumpset and electric motor manufacturing industries, the production of switchgear also attained importance. Five factories are engaged in the production of switchgears. About 500 starters and 3,000 switches are manufactured in a month. The other tools and machinery produced by the foundries and workshops in the district are general cast iron machinery spare parts, steel structurals, welding generators, 'D.C. dynamo for electroplating, power-driven pumps, spare parts of oil engines, ball bearings, thread cutting screw tops, adjustable top wrenches, cycle parts, hullers, sprayers, well boring sets and other agricultural implements.

Ancillary Automobile Industry.— The ancillary automobile industry has made rapid strides in recent times. Apart from workshops which undertake servicing and repairing of automobiles, there are centres which are engaged in the manufacture of automobile parts. A factory in Trichy Road, Coimbatore has the capacity to produce one lakh of timing chains for automobile engines and chains for motor cycles, scooters, tractors and three wheelers. Another unit at Coimbatore is manufacturing radiators for automobile engines and the licensed capacity of this unit is 6,000 radiators per annum. Another factory is capable of manufacturing 50,000 king pin units in a year. Three establishments in the district are equipped with modern machinery to attend to reconditioning of used tyres of motor vehicles. There are also small workshops which undertake repair of tyres. About 300 persons are engaged in the tyre reconditioning work. A major workshop in Goods Shed Road, Pollachi, is engaged in building bodies for buses and lorries. It is capable of building about 70 bodies in a year.

Printing and Allied Industries.—In the district, 90 establishments are attending to printing, binding and allied work. One thousand persons are employed by these units. With the increase in printing work, the demand for printing machinery has increased. A beginning has been made in this district to manufacture printing machines. A private industry in Peelamedu has the capacity to produce in a year two stereo-rotary printing machines, two type casting machines, six treadles and six cylinder machines.

Asbestos Products Manufacture.—About five miles from Coimbatore, a factory to produce Asbestos products has been established. It was started in 1953. About 1,000 persons are engaged in the industry.

Production of Buttons.—Coimbatore is a big manufacturing centre for buttons. Over 40 per cent of India's requirements of buttons is produced here. A private factory in Peelamedu can produce 1–1½ million plastic buttons in a year. Another factory in Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore, can produce 20,800 gross or 60 tons of plastic buttons and 46,800 gross nylon buttons per annum.

Cinchona Factory.—A cinchona factory run by the Government is functioning in Coimbatore district since 1955. It was started at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Oil Mills.—There are nearly 100 oil mills spread over the district. As groundnut and gingelly are available in considerable quantities this industry is thriving well.

The mills are mostly in Erode, Pollachi, Annur and Coimbatore. Edible oil is sold locally and exported to other districts and even to distant places like Bombay and Delhi.

Tanneries.—Forty tanneries are found in the district, mostly in Erode, Coimbatore and Dharapuram taluks. The tanneries handle in a year the hides of a lakh of white cattle, a lakh of buffaloes and nine lakhs of sheep and goats. As a major portion of tanned leather is exported to foreign countries, considerable foreign exchange is earned. In one of the tanneries, modern machinery has been installed.

Manufacture of Fertilisers—To meet the demand of agriculture, many small manufacturing centres of chemical fertilisers have been established. About ten such units are found in Coimbatore, Mettupalayam, Udumalpet and Pollachi.

Plantation Industry.—Coimbatore stands second in the State in the area under tea plantation. In this district it is grown on 25,350 acres, i.e., 34·7 per cent of the total area under tea in the State. The size of plantations in the State is in general smaller than in Assam and West Bengal. The plantations in Coimbatore district are, however, bigger than those in the Nilgiris. The yield per acre in Coimbatore compares favourably with that in Assam. This district produces 45 per cent of the total production in the State. In contrast with Nilgiri, Coimbatore with less acreage yields more. Naturally the tea industry is an important one in this district. Tea manufacturing centres are found predominently in Valparai in Pollachi taluk. As regards coffee, the acreage in Coimbatore district is 3,267, i.e., 5·9 per cent of the total area under coffee in Madras State. This district produces about 11 to 12 per cent of the total output of coffee in the State. The major coffee works and curing centres are found in Coimbatore and Mettupalayam. In the coffee and tea plantations hundreds of labourers are employed.

Small Industries.—As a small industry, soap manufacturing is making good progress in Coimbatore. In this district there are 20 soap manufacturing units. The value of the products is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs per annum. Sodium silicate is a necessary raw material for this industry. An establishment has been engaged in producing 500 tons of sodium silicate per annum.

Glass Factory.—A factory producing glass is functioning at Mettupalayam. One hundred and fifty persons are employed in that factory.

Carbon Ink Factory.—An establishment near Coimbatore is engaged in the manufacture of carbon sheets, and typewriter ribbons.

Brass Vessels. In and around Anuppurpalayam near Tiruppur, the production of brass vessels has been thriving as an important industry for a number of years. In Gopichettipalayam brass sheets and circles are produced by a metal factory at the rate of 322 tons per annum. There is another factory at Erode producing 25 tons of brass products in a year. Tiruppur brass vessels are products of marvel in many a household in the country.

Rubber and Plastic Products.—A private rubber factory in Coimbatore is producing tennis balls at the rate of 110 gross per month. The unit is making battery containers of all types made of hard rubbers. An establishment at Palladam is producing 600 tons of reclaimed rubber in a year.

Timber Sawing Works.—In Pollachi, a major workshop equipped with up-to-date machinery is engaged in timber sawing and allied work. This unit enables small industrialists to get work relating to timber sawing done at the workshop at reasonable cost. There are also a few saw mills in Coimbatore and Mettupalayam.

Card clothing.—A local private concern has in collaboration with a Swiss firm established a factory in Coimbatore to manufacture card clothing. The licensed capacity of this establishment is 1,200 sets per annum. An industry of this kind exists only in Pimpri (Maharashtra) in India.

Radio Sets.—A factory in Coimatore has been manufacturing radio sets in collaboration with a German factory. The radio sets are called Gruntig sets. About one-third of the components of radio sets is manufactured here and the remaining is imported from abroad. About 60 persons are engaged in this industry.

Razor Blades.—A factory equipped with modern machinery is engaged in the production of razor blades. This industry was established by a leading industrialist of the district at Coimbatore in 1959 and has the capacity to produce 240 lakh blades per annum. About 20 persons are engaged in this.

Glucose and Dextrose production.—A manufacturing private concern in Kurichikottai village near Amaravathi (Udumalpet taluk) produces liquid glucose and dextrose at the rate of 5 tons per day. It also manufactures dextrose powder and starch.

Surgical Absorbent Cotton Manufacture.—An establishment to produce cotton utilised in surgical work was started in 1961. It can produce daily 500 kgs. of surgical cotton. In the South, such an industry is found only in Rajapalayam.

Straw Board production.—A factory at Bhavanisagar is engaged in the production of straw board which is used for domestic and industrial purposes. The production capacity of the factory is 3,000 tons per annum.

Chemical Industries.—Apart from the fertiliser factories, centres are found for production of paints, varnish and chemicals. Paints and varnish produced by two factories in Coimbatore are sold in various parts of the district.

Manufacture of pins.—A factory to manufacture pins was started in 1957 with imported machinery. The raw material is also imported. This can produce 90 tons a year.

Industrial Estates.—The latest development in Coimbatore is the location of a large-sized private industrial estate near Coimbatore at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. It is being established on the Coimbatore-Pollachi road. During the Second Plan period, an industrial colony was started by the Government in Erode. Full facilities are afforded to small industrialists under the scheme. A nominal rent is collected for the space provided. There are seven units in this industrial colony. The small industrialists benefited by the scheme are producing iron boxes, racks, almirahs, cots and huller screens. Under pilot schemes, a number of industries have been started in the various parts of the district. Mention may be made of soap industry and bolts, nuts and screws production centre at Shenbagapudur, tools and implements manufacturing industry and bolts, nuts and screws production centre at Erode.

Other Industries.—Though Coimbatore district has advanced in industries, handloom and khadi industries, and other cottage industries continue to flourish. The other important cottage industries are ornaments making, wooden toys making, gur manufacture and oil extraction using indigenous chekkus. Many persons are engaged in carpentry and smithy works. These artisans produce with great dexterity various articles. A printing press of the Government of India will be started in a 130 acre site near Coimbatore. The photo and cine film factory in Coimbatore district has begun producing quality goods. Somanur is an important centre for match industry and tobacco curing is done in Palladam, Kangayam, Koduvoi and Varapatti. The foregoing analysis will show that there is an alround industrial development in Coimbatore and it has forged ahead of other districts in the State. The revolution which is taking place in the district will ultimately place it prominently in the industrial map of India.

Trade.—In spite of the fact that Coimbatore is highly industrialized, agricultural commodities play a significant role in the list of commodities traded in. Important commodities are cotton, grains and pulses, spices, sugar and other provisions, oil and oil-seeds. Of the major items of export are rice, cotton textile, raw cotton and provisions while items of import are oil-seeds, oil, coal, coke, cereals and pulses. Prior to the World War of 1939–45, no restriction was placed on the movement of commodities within the district. But due to the war and consequent acute scarcity control of various kinds had to be imposed on several essential commodities. For a while, rationed distribution and procurement were even tried, but discontinued only to be re-introduced owing to the abnormal rise in prices. These war measures were, however, discontinued in June 1952. Apart from the short-lived control in trade in most essential commodities like rice, sugar, kerosene, etc., internal trade in goods was never restricted. Considerable volume of commodities are transported by lorries and other conveyances on road both within the district and outside. No statistics are available regarding the commodities moved by road. However, statistics of commodities transported by railways will show the general trend of trade in the district. From the year 1954–55 onwards, the outward movement of commodities by rail amounted to over 4,807,356 maunds of which the chief items were cereals and pulses (799,960 maunds), manufactured cotton (551,811 maunds). The inward goods traffic amounted to 17,309,115 maunds of which the major items were cereals, pulses, oils, raw cotton, coal, coke, sugar, etc. The position regarding three important items of trade, both export and import is given below:—

Year 1954–55

Description of trade (1)	Cereals and pulses (2)	Provisions (3)	Raw cotton (4)	Total (5)
Inward	5,684,653	381,800	768,446	17,309,115
Outward	799,980	435,022	192,189	4,807,356
Net	— 4,884,673	+ 53,222	— 576,257	— 12,501,750

The trade and commerce are further encouraged by the weekly shandies held at various places in the district. Their effect on internal trade is significant though their influence on external trade cannot be ignored. A list of places where weekly shandies are held in different taluks of the district will be found in the section on Fairs and Festivals.

CHAPTER IX

HANDLOOMS

The District.—Except pure silk all other varieties of fabrics are produced on handlooms in Coimbatore district. It is also famous for the carpets which are produced in the Bhavani area. Tiruppur, a municipal town in the district which is an important cotton marketing centre, is also the centre of khadi activities of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board and of the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh. Of all the districts, the khadi spirit is most pronounced in Coimbatore. The Coimbatore breed of sheep yields superior grey wool. Of the 133 textile mills in the Madras State 79 mills which supply yarn to handlooms, the only rayon plant of this State, the three weavers' co-operatives to which powerlooms have been supplied as an experimental measure and the Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre of the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society are in this district. The fact that 90 per cent of weavers belong to the traditional weavers' castes would indicate that handweaving is being carried on from ancient times.

Number of Handlooms.—According to the handloom census of 1921, there were 7,714 handlooms in Coimbatore district. Since then there has been a progressive increase in the number of looms as shown below:—

		Handlooms
1931	(Census Report)	17,899
1941	(Estimate of Fact-Finding Committee).	23,415
1947	(Estimate of Sri B. V. Naidu) ..	44,173
1951	(As furnished by the Director of Industries and Commerce).	49,309
1954	(Estimate of the Director of Statistics).	60,836
1955	(Estimate by the Madras University) ..	39,959
1961	(Number of looms Registered)	74,121
1961	(Estimate on the basis of sample survey).	97,526

The above estimate of looms in 1961 includes khadi and half-art-silk looms, but excludes pure art-silk looms which are about 5,000. Thus the total number of looms in the district is 102,526 which is 14 per cent of the looms in the State. The density of looms in the district (i.e., number of looms per square mile) is 17 against the State average of 14·5.

Except for 1,717 throw shuttle looms and 5,516 frame looms including pedal looms, the remaining 95,293 looms are flyshuttle looms. The number of looms in the co-operative fold is 28,481.

Cotton Handweaving Industry (excluding Khadi) Communities engaged in weaving.—The bulk of the weavers belong to the traditional communities of Devangas and Sengunthars. The sample survey covering 4,348 persons discloses that 3,901 persons or 90 per cent belong to those two castes. The following figures give details of the number of persons belonging to each of the castes as disclosed in the survey:—

	Persons	Percentage
Traditional Weaving Castes—		
Sengunthars	1,853	42·6
Devangas	2,048	47·1
Saliars	....	....
Saurashtras	....	....
Other Communities—		
Muslims and Lubbais	15	
Goundars	212	
Nadars	18	6·8
Pandarams	40	
Harijans	2	
Miscellaneous (Christians, Barbers, Fishermen, etc.)	160	3·7
	4,348	100·0

Barbers have taken up handweaving only in this district and in the adjacent district of Salem. The average number of looms per household being four, the total number of households having looms may be estimated at 24,381.

Production of Handloom Fabrics.—The chief varieties of cotton fabrics produced are sarees (mainly 100s) dhothies in 20 counts, bed-sheets and carpets. The producers of sarees are familiar with the use of dobbies. Piping (i.e., ribbon) border sarees and check pattern varieties of Coimbatore are popular. Art-silk yarn is used for border and for heading in sarees by most of the producers. Whenever finer counts of imported rayon yarn are available, the weavers in Coimbatore area produce mixed fabrics with such imported art-silk yarn and cotton yarn. The width of Coimbatore sarees is 47 inches against 48 inches in Salem and 50 inches in Tiruchirapalli district. The construction and cost of production of 100 sarees produced in three centres are given below (as in 1961):—

Name of the Centre	Number of ends per inch	Number of picks per inch	Width	Cost of production: For linear yard	Cost of production: Per square yard
				RS. NP.	RS. NP.
1. Tiruppur ..	88	80	47"	1·96	1·50
2. Somanur ..	86	66	47"	2·02	1·55
3. Seerinaicken-palayam.	90	88	47"	2·06	1·58

The above figures are for plain varieties. Where dobbies are used for designs and for check patterns for which additional wages are paid, the cost of production will be proportionately higher.

The selling rates are about 20 to 30 per cent over the cost of production.

Dhothies of 20s count are produced in Erode area. The cost of production is Re. 0·97 per yard for a dhothy with the following specifications:—

Width—50 inches.
Number of ends per inch—48.
Number of picks per inch—48.

The dhothies are purchased by the merchants and exported to various centres within and outside the State after bleaching and calendering.

Bed-sheets are produced mainly in Chennimalai area with twisted yarn and carpets in and around Bhavani. The name "*Bhavani carpets*" applies also to those produced in Komarapalayam and surrounding villages of Salem district. Though Bhavani and Komarapalayam are in different districts, so far as the production of handloom cloth is concerned the master weavers of Bhavani employ weavers of Komarapalayam and *vice versa*. There is thus a close link between the two centres. Though the two places are divided by the river Cauvery, as there is a bridge over the river, flow of traffic and communication between them are easy.

Carpets are a special variety of handloom cloth. About 3,700 looms of throw shuttle type are producing carpets in Coimbatore district. 2/20s grey folded yarn is used for warp and 10s coloured yarn for weft. Both fast and non-fast colours are used. The production of fast colour carpets will however be only about 20 to 25 per cent. The usual sizes of the carpets are as follows: 28 inches by 72 inches, 34 inches by 72 inches, 40 inches by 78 inches, 46 inches by 84 inches, 52 inches by 90 inches and 60 inches by 90 inches.

The weavers produce other sizes also on receipt of specific orders. The maximum size of the carpets is 16 feet by 30 feet. The annual production is about 10 lakhs of carpets. The cost of production of fast and non-fast varieties of carpets is as follows (1961):—

Size	Weight of the carpet		Cost of a carpet			
			Fast colour		Non-fast colour	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
	LB.	OZ.	RS.	NP.	RS.	NP.
28″×72″	1	4	4	28	3	48
34″×72″	1	12	5	77	4	57
40″×78″	2	0	6	69	5	39
46″×84″	2	8	8	21	6	61
52″×90″	3	0	10	00	8	60
60″×90″	3	4	13	00	10	80

A special variety known as silk carpets with 2/12s folded yarn for warp and 150D art-silk yarn for weft is produced on about 250 looms. This carpet is used for marriage and special occasions.

The carpets are exported to places all over India.

The total estimated production of cotton fabrics (including mixed fabrics) in the district is 85·98 million yards as shown below (1960–61)

Variety	Co-operative sector	Outside Co-operative sector	Total	Percentage to total production in the State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(Million yards)			
1. Sarees ..	2·70	20·87	23·57	12·3
2. Dhothies and other utility varieties.	10·82	51·59	62·41	26·4
	13·52	72·46	85·98	16·8

Export varieties such as lungis, kailis and Madras handkerchiefs are not produced in this district.

The share of co-operatives is 15·7 per cent of the total production though the looms in the co-operative fold are 29·2 per cent.

The Co-operative Sector—Production by the Co-operatives.—In the year 1960–61 there were 135 weavers' co-operatives in the district with 28,481 looms. A sum of Rs. 34,66,308 was paid as weaving wages in the year and the average wage paid per loom per month was Rs. 10·14. The total sale of handloom cloth amounted to Rs. 121·41 lakhs of which goods worth Rs. 13·32 lakhs were sold through the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

Powerlooms in the Co-operative Sector.—Eighty powerlooms have been supplied to the co-operatives at Peelamedu, Somanur and Tiruppur as an experimental measure. Seventy-nine of these looms are active. These looms are generally worked for 2½ shifts (for 20 hours). Gada pieces are produced in all the three societies which are sold through a cloth merchant at Coimbatore. This merchant supplies ready made beam warps and also weft yarn to the Somanur and Tiruppur societies which deliver cloth to him at a profit margin of 6¼ per cent. In the case of the Pelamedu Society, the Radhakrishna Mills, Limited supplies beam warps while the weft yarn is purchased in the market. The merchant is paid a commission of 1 per cent on sales, by the Peelamedu Society.

The weaving wages per yard ranges from Re. 0·10 to Re. 0·16. The production of cloth on powerlooms in 1960–61 is as follows:—

Name of the Society.	Production in yards (60–61)	Number of active power-looms	Average production per loom (in yards) Per annum	Per month
1. The Peelamedu Weavers' Co-operative society.	11,19,712	50	22,394	1,866
2. The Somanur Weavers' Co-operative society.	8,30,118	24	34,588	2,882
3. The Tiruppur Weavers' Co-operative society.	1,16,802	5	23,360	1947

The average net income per loom per month is Rs. 137 in the Tiruppur Society, Rs. 177 in the Somanur Society, Rs. 204 in the Peelamedu Society. The following statement exhibits the gross income, expenditure and net income per loom:—

Name of the society	Wages paid in the society	Wages paid per loom in the year	Average gross income per loom per month	Expenditure (current charges, pirn winding, depreciation, etc.)	Average net income per loom per month
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. NP.	RS. NP.
1. Peelamedu W.C.S.	1,71,835	3,437	286	81 64	204 36
2. Somanur W.C.S.	82,839	3,452	288	110 96	177 04
3. Tiruppur W.C.S.	12,578	2,516	210	72 53	137 47

All the powerlooms are not worked by members of the co-operatives or their relations, but coolies are also employed to whom a sum of Rs. 1·25 is paid as weaving wages for 40 yards. The income per powerloom is as follows:—

		RS. NP.
Wages paid by the society for a piece of 40 yards at Re. 0·16 per yard (Peelamedu Society's rates).		6 40
Less—		
(i) Pirn winding charges at Re. per 0—06 knot.	0 83	
(ii) Electric current charges at Re. 0·12 for 3½ units for 40 yards.	0 42	
(iii) Depreciation, replacements ..	0 50	
	1 75	
Net income for one shift of 8 hours		4 65

If a cooly is employed the net income is 3·40 (Rs. 4·65 minus 1·25).

With reference to the above data the net income of a member of a co-operative having a powerloom will be as follows:—

	Net income per day of 2½ shifts RS. NP.
(i) If no coolies are employed	11 62
(ii) When coolies are employed for 1½ shifts as is the usual practice.	9 75
(iii) When coolies are employed for all the shifts.	8 50

If a member of a co-operative society operates a powerloom himself for one shift for 25 days in a month his net income per annum will be Rs. 1,395 (4·65 × 25 × 12) while that of a handloom weaver is Rs. 464. The former's income is 300 per cent of the latter.

The Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre.—With the assistance received from the cess fund, the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has started a calendering and finishing plant at Erode, where there are adequate water facilities. This is known as the Yarn and Cloth Processing Centre. Large quantities of grey varieties of handloom cloth are produced by the co-operatives in and around Erode and it was expected that substantial quantities of the cloth would be sent to the plant for processing. The capital cost of the plant is Rs. 8·92 lakhs of which the State and Central Governments gave a subsidy of Rs. 4·11 lakhs. The major items of capital expenditure are:—

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
(1) Site	0·37
(2) Building, Office, Godown, Stores, Factory, etc.	2·39
(3) Machinery and boiler including cost of erection.	6·16
Total ...	8·92

The equipment consists of a bleaching unit, a five bowl finishing calendar, a felt calendar, a boiler, 40 feet stenter pressure, folding machine, stamping machine, etc. The five bowl calendar is intended to process coarse and medium cloth and the felt calendar for fine and superfine cloth. The capacity of the felt and five bowl calendar is one ton each equivalent to 8,000 yards in 20s count, 10,000 yards in 40s count and 16,000 yards in 60s and 80s. The average daily capacity of the Plant for one shift is 20,000 yards (i.e., 10,000 yards for bowl calendar and 10,000 yards for felt calendar). The annual capacity is 60 lakhs of yards if the Plant works for one shift.

The bleaching unit's capacity is 600 lbs. of yarn or 1,80,000 lbs. per annum for a eight-hour shift. A Dye factory was later on added as an adjunct to the centre at a cost of Rs. 45,268 of which a sum of Rs. 38,875 was subsidy. The capacity of the dye factory is 60 bales per month or 720 bales per annum of yarn and 18 lakhs of yards of cloth per annum.

The progress of the plant which went into production on 10th September 1956 is given below:—

Processing of the cloth—

Year (1)	Yardage of cloth processed (2)
	LAKHS
1957–58	22·92
1958–59	31·57
1959–60	45·24
1960–61	29·22

Bleaching of yarn—

Year (1)	Quantity of yarn bleached (2)
	LBS.
1958–59	127,810
1959–60	95,540
1960–61	100,720

Dyeing of yarn and cloth—

	1959–60	1960–61
Yarn	72,555 lbs.	78,995 lbs.
Cloth	86,256 yds.	75,272 yds.

Though primarily intended for the co-operative sector, merchants are patronising the plant to a greater extent than the co-operative as shown below:—

Average quantity of cloth processed per mensem—

Year (1)	Goods of the State society (2)	Merchant's goods (3)	Primary societies' goods (4)
	(yards.)	(yards.)	(yards.)
1960–61	1,59,831	68,662	20,394
1961–62 (9 months).	2,00,634	1,06,555	41,220

The following are the important centres of production of cotton handloom cloth:—

Sarees.

1. Coimbatore.
2. Savukkattupalayam.
3. Seerinaickenpalayam.
4. Ondiputhur.
5. Tiruppur.
6. Alangombu.
7. Kanakampalayam.

Dhothies and other utility varieties.

1. Thingalore.
2. Erode.
3. Kangayam.
4. Gopichettipalayam.
5. Chithode.
6. Sivagiri.
7. Kavandapadi.
8. N. Uthukuli.
9. Chennimalai (bed-sheets).
10. Bhavani (carpets).

Khadi.—The State Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh are the two institutions which are engaged in the production of khadi throughout the State. The headquarters of the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh is in Tiruppur. As for the State Board, the Central godown, the dyeing and bleaching plant and the office of the Assistant Director of Khadi and the Cotton Specialist are located in Tiruppur. Out of the 7,931 khadi looms in the State under the two institutions more than 50 per cent, namely, 4,302 are in the district as shown below:—

(1)	Total khadi looms (2)	Number of khadi looms in the Coimbatore district (3)
Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh	4,613	2,919
State Khadi and Village Industries Board	3,318	1,383
Total	7,931	4,302

From the number of spinners and yarn production furnished by the State Board and the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh respectively, it is seen that of all the districts khadi production is the highest in this district. The following figures speak for themselves:—

State Khadi and Village Industries Board (Number of spinners)

	1960–61			1961–62		
	Ambar spinners (1)	Traditional spinners (2)	Total spinners (3)	Ambar spinners (4)	Traditional spinners (5)	Total spinners (6)
Madras State	20,266	282,382	302,648	18,992	83,344	102,336
Coimbatore district	4,600	103,480	108,080	5,736	33,620	39,356
Percentage of Coimbatore to the State total	22·7	36.3	35·7	30·2	40·4	38·5

Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh (Hand-spun yarn production).

	1961–62 lakhs of hanks		
	On Traditional charkas	On Amber charkas	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total production of hand-spun yarn in the State	16·30	14·91	31·21
Yarn production in Coimbatore district	9·50	13·50	23·00
Percentage of Coimbatore district to the State	58·3	90·6	73·7

While the production of khadi by all the units of the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh in 1961–62 was Rs. 10·48 millions, the value of khadi manufactured in Coimbatore district was Rs. 9.30 millions or 88.7 per cent.

After the invention of the Ambar charka, measures have been instituted from 1955–56 onwards to popularise it. Of the 42,638 Ambar charkas distributed all over the State up to 1st April 1961, 12,939 or 30 per cent have been distributed in Coimbatore district. The average annual *per capita* production of yarn on Ambar charkas in Coimbatore is 1,736 hanks against the State average of 729 hanks.

A beginning has been made to form co-operatives for spinners and weavers in the district. A society registered on 1st December 1961 at Vanjipalayam, a traditional Khadi centre, started functioning from 27th April 1962 with 414 kisan and 100 ambar spinners, 26 weavers and 43 looms. Its jurisdiction extends to nine villages. Up to 31st December 1962 it produced 27,036 yards of cloth valued at Rs. 91,671. The average monthly income of a spinner is Rs. 4·37 while the income per loom is Rs. 30. This society consists of spinners and weavers working under the State Board.

Another society for the artisans of the Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh has been started at Kodingium.

Art-silk Handloom Industry.—About 15,000 pure and half art silk looms are working in Coimbatore, Thoppampalayam (Bhavanisagar), Andiyur, Bhavani and Kangayam areas. Both Sengunthars and Devangas have taken to the production of art silk fabrics. The main variety produced is sarees. Rayon yarn of deniers 55 to 100 and cotton yarn of counts 40s and above according to the quality available in the market are used in the manufacture of sarees. On the basis of the average production per loom collected in the sample survey the total production of pure and mixed art silk fabrics may be estimated at 16.7 millions yards per annum.

Wool.— The best sheep in the Madras State is the Coimbatore breed. It yields grey wool which has a staple length of 4 inches to 5 inches. The Kurubas in the district are engaged in the production of cumblies as a part-time occupation. Clipped wool, of live animals is spun into yarn and used for both warp and weft. According to the livestock census of 1961, there were 869,447 sheep in the district; on the basis of 10 ounces per animal the wool yield may be estimated at 5½ lakhs of lbs.

The Kurubas use the primitive type of loom which has neither permanent fixtures nor heavy frames. It is set up whenever required, and the cost of loom's parts is than Rs. 20. The loom consists of a carpet roller, to which one end of the warp is attached to a peg driven into the ground with a strong rope. The shedding is secured by a plank which is also used for beating the picks while the shuttle is a hollow bamboo tube into which the weft yarn is inserted.

Clipping of wool is done once a year by men while all other operations such as ginning, carding, spinning and weaving are attended to by women. Raw wool is ginned by hand-process and carded with a takli of about 20 inches in length. As short warps of 3 yards only are prepared, the peg warping method is in vogue. The warp is sized with tamarind seed powder mixed with rice kanji and after the warp gets dry, cumblies are woven on the primitive loom.

With a view to popularise the improved methods of spinning and weaving woollen fabrics, the State Khadi and Village Industries Board has sanctioned the opening of 14 cumbly weaving and drugget weaving training centres in the State of which three are in Coimbatore district. The Secretary, Village Industries Wing of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, has stated that " the units are initially sanctioned to impart training to the village artisans in the improved methods of cumbly weaving. Normally about 20 candidates will be given training in a year. The period of training is six months. They are given a stipend of Rs. 25 each per month ". After the training programme is over the units will either be converted as production centres or be formed into co-operatives. These three centres are: (1) Kalangal, (2) Pappampatti, and (3) Thalavadi. In the Kalangal centre which was selected for special study only four looms have so far been installed and there are 10 trainees who are all Kurubas. If they take to improved methods of weaving they can increase their output which will give them a higher income.

Silk—The Sericultural Workers' Co-operative Society Limited; Thalavady.— A co-operative society for the production of cottage basin silk was started on 21st February 1959 in the Thalavady village in the Gopichettipalayam taluk of Coimbatore district with the following objects:—

(1) Purchase of cocoons produced in the locality

(2) Reeling of cocoons as cottage basin raw silk.

(3) Marketing of raw silk so produced.

Of the 500 cocoon producers in the area, 364 are members of the society. Its affairs are managed by a nominated Board, and the services of the following officers have been lent free of cost to it for the first three years.

(1) One Sericultural Expert to act as Secretary.

(2) One Co-operative Sub-Registrar to act as Assistant Secretary.

(3) Two Silk Reeling Demonstrators.

The production of raw silk since its inception is as follows:—

Year	Production
(1)	(2)
	LB. OZ.
1959-60	40·11
1960-61	740·08
1961-62	900·00
1962-63 (up to December 1962)	863·00

The above quantities were disposed of through the Silk Marketing Co-operative Society at Bangalore, merchants, silk co-operatives and the Government Khadi Department at rates varying from Rs. 31·75 to Rs. 37 per lb.

The target of production of raw silk by the society is 10,000 lbs. per annum.

CHAPTER X

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND ELECTIONS

The first local body was introduced by the enactment of Local Fund Act of 1871. It provided for the formation of a Local Fund Board for each district or part of a district. The Madras Local Board Act, 1884, further revolutionised the progress of local administration in the State. The Government of Inida Act of 1919, entrusted the work of promoting the Local Self-Government to the State Government. The Local Fund Board Act of 1920 was further re-named as the Madras District Board Act.

Panchayat Act of 1958 was brought into force from 2nd October 1961. The entire territory of the State with the exception of the City of Madras, Municipal towns, Cantonments and township areas was divided into 12,540 Panchayats grouped into 375 Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks. Though these blocks will vary in size and population, the average block will be not far short of 150 square miles and the average population will be approximately 75,000. In the district, Village Panchayats have been grouped into 41 Panchayat Unions. These Panchayat Unions or Panchayat Development Blocks in various taluks provide amenities to the local population. The amenities given are education, medical aid and drinking water. In the district, there are 2,291 educational institutions of which 2,042 are Primary schools and 89 Secondary, while the rest are other institutions imparting other types of education to the local population. 344 medical institutions of various categories are also found. 12,161 wells including tube wells are maintained by the Panchayats. The following statement will show the details of such facilities available in various Panchayat Unions areas in the district:—

Serial number and name of Panchayat union	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Other educational institutions	Medical institutions	Wells and tube wells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Ammapet	57	3	..	7	186
2 Anamalai	47	2	1	10	96
3 Andiyur	44	1	..	2	165
4 Annur	59	2	2	5	24
5 Avanashi	73	1	..	6	277
6 Bhavani	54	2	2	14	765
7 Bhavanisagar	40	2	3	8	119
8 Dharapuram	24	2	4	5	183
9 Erode	43	3	3	9	1,012
10 Gopichettipalayam (East)	42	5	1	9	143
11 Gopichettipalayam (West)	21	3	1	9	72
12 Gudimangalam	47	1	..	4	129
13 Kangayam	47	1	2	5	205
14 Kinathukadavu	61	1	1	4	4,577
15 Kodumudi	57	2	2	7	82
16 Kundalam	78	..	1	7	234
17 Lakshminaickenpalayam	45	3	3	9	144
18 Madathukulam	33	2	4	3	110
19 Madukkarai	36	..	..	7	81
20 Mettupalayam	67	3	..	5	157
21 Modakurichi	61	3	8	14	222
22 Mulavanur	73	1	3	8	178
23 Nambiyur	63	2	3	8	313
24 Palladam	49	2	7	10	179
25 Perianaickenpalayam	45	3	1	11	119
26 Perundurai I	57	3	..	12	109
27 Perundurai II	47	..	*1	4	231
28 Perur	25	3	5	9	90
29 Pollachi	115	2	9	3	324
30 Pongalur	54	2	9	6	172
31 Satyamangalam	39	6	..	6	N.A.
32 Singanallur	19	6	2	10	40

Serial number and name of Panchayat union	Primary schools	Secondary schools	Other educational institutions	Medical institutions	Wells and tube wells.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
33 Sircarasamakulam	31	3	..	11	98
34 Sulur	1*	6	64	4	171
35 Talavadi	29	..	6	5	54
36 Tiruppur	61	..	2	4	199
37 Tondamuthur	42	3	..	2	69
38 Udumalpet	56	1	1	10	252
39 Uthukuli	57	2	2	7	315
40 Valparai	56	1	7	47	66
41 Vellakoil	57	1	..	9	199
Total of all Panchayat blocks ..	2,042	89	160	344	12,161

* Night School

Source : Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras.

Elections.—In any democracy, the result of an election is of general interest. During the last General Elections in Madras State, candidates chosen by the Congress Party have been returned to the State Assembly from 139 seats. The corresponding figures for the other Parties are:—

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	50
Forward Bloc	3
Swatantra	6
Communists	2
Socialists	1
Independents	5

In Coimbatore district, all the candidates returned belonged to the Congress Party except for one. Analytical Statistics of the results of the Gentral Elections in 1957 and 1962 are appended. They show the total number of votes of the district, the number of valid votes, the number of votes rejected and the number of votes secured by each party. A study of the Statements will give a precise indication of the swing of public opinion in the district.

STATEMENT 1

Statement showing the results of the General Election, 1962

(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Serial number and name of constituency	Electorate	Number of persons voted	Number of valid votes	Number of rejected votes	Name of elected party	Number of votes secured by the elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Bhavani	102,272	70,111	66,681	3,430	Congress.	32,739
2 Andhiyur (SC)	88,662	43,046	40,233	2,813	Do.	22,533
3 Gopichettipalayam	90,860	68,849	65,067	3,782	Do.	31,977
4 Nambiyur	76,281	52,864	49,937	2,927	Do.	27,795
5 Perundurai	77,326	64,005	62,016	1,989	Do.	36,225
6 Erode	113,826	86,076	83,056	3,020	Do.	32,895
7 Chennimalai	95,182	72,237	69,622	2,615	Socialist.	35,379
8 Kangayam	93,651	68,548	66,615	1,933	Congress.	41,006
9 Dharapuram	100,631	68,570	65,870	2,700	Do.	37,842
10 Udumalpet	95,170	74,240	70,775	3,465	Do.	29,529
11 Anamalai	83,269	55,027	53,134	1,893	Do.	22,474
12 Pollachi	89,033	71,643	69,298	2,345	Do.	38,929
13 Koilpalayam	80,641	57,071	53,624	3,447	Do.	27,464
14 Palladam	92,464	67,699	64,721	2,978	Do.	33,437
15 Tiruppur	106,491	83,393	80,459	2,934	Do.	41,748
16 Avanashi	80,839	53,943	50,940	3,003	Do.	27,009
17 Sulur	89,754	69,233	66,396	2,837	Do.	25,732
18 Thondamuthur	81,201	64,196	61,744	2,452	Do.	32,520
19 Coimbatore-I	119,949	93,692	91,786	1,906	Do.	38,645
20 Coimbatore-II	109,764	89,127	86,445	2,682	Do.	32,313
21 Mettupalayam	76,665	56,890	54,149	2,741	Do.	25,398
Total ..	1,943,931	1,430,460	1,372,568	57,892		

STATEMENT 2

Number of seats and votes secured by various parties in 1962 General Election and its percentage to total valid votes

Name of party	Number of seats secured	Number of valid votes	Number of votes secured	Percentage to Column (3)	percentage o state
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Congress	20	1,372,568	665,188	48·46	46·14
Socialist	1		40,864	2·98	0·38
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ..	..		246,585	17·97	27·10
Independent	..		46,958	3·42	5·34
Swatantra	..		64,516	4·70	7·82
Communist	..		211,909	15·44	7·72
We Tamil	..		25,392	1·85	0·93
Praja Socialist Party	..		71,156	5·18	1·26

STATEMENT 3

Statement showing the result of General Election, 1957 (Madras Legislative Assembly)

Serial number and name of the constituency	Number of Electorates	Number of persons voted	Number of valid votes	Number of rejected votes	Name of the elected party	Number of votes secured by elected party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Udumalpet	90,360	55,187	54,891	236	Independent.	18,621
*2 Pollachi	177,434	105,736	203,218	8,254	Congress.	52,076
					Do.	49,309
3 Koilpalayam	78,059	48,565	48,338	227	Do.	27,199
4 Dharapuram	96,614	55,814	55,515	299	Do.	26,164
5 Kangayam	97,337	37,468	37,350	118	Do.	17,952
6 Chennimalai	80,381	42,172	42,056	116	Independent.	22,289
7 Erode	95,917	51,170	50,997	173	Congress.	19,012
8 Perundurai	72,499	41,472	41,315	157	Communist.	24,205
*9 Perundurai	1,75,870	76,881	147,573	6,189	Congress.	49,926
					Do.	40,224
10 Gopichettipalayam	91,093	48,365	48,163	202	Do.	27,889
11 Nambiyur		Uncontested			Do.	..
12 Tiruppur	94,395	51,490	51,368	122	Do.	29,519
13 Palladam	90,803	47,019	46,881	138	P. S. P.	27,111
14 Coimbatore-I	93,297	46,689	46,573	116	Congress.	20,511
*15 Coimbatore-II	183,799	86,767	169,399	4,135	Do.	37,662
					Communist.	38,729
16 Sulur	79,503	41,244	41,105	139	Congress.	18,328
17 Avanashi	81,634	34,457	34,386	71	Do.	20,716
18 Mettupalayam	69,821	42,091	41,909	110	Do.	20,690
Total ..	1,748,816	912,515	1,161,037	20,862		

* Double constituencies.

STATEMENT 4

Number of seats and total number of votes secured by various parties in 1957 *General Elections*
(Madras Legislative Assembly)

Serial number and name of the party	Number of seats secured by each party	Number of votes secured	Percentage to total valid votes	Percentage of state
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Congress ..	16	558,339	48·09	45·34
2 Communist ..	2	166,290	14·32	7·40
3 D.M.K. ..	..	80,526	6·94	12·80
4 P.S.P. ..	1	126,924	10·93	2·64
5 Independent ..	2	228,958	19·72	24·68
Total ..	21	1,161,037	..	..

STATEMENT 5

Results of General Election 1957 *and* 1962 *(Madras Legislative Assembly)*

(Comparative position of parties in the State Legislature during 1957 and 1962.)

District	Total number of seats		Congress		Praja Socialist Party		Socialist		Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam		Indepen-dent		C.R.C.		Forward Bloc		Communist		Swatantra	
	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962	1957	1962
1 Madras	10	10	6	6	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chingleput ..	13	14	10	10	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 North Arcot ..	20	20	13	9	..	..	..	..	4	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4 Salem	23	23	19	12	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 South Arcot ..	19	19	9	11	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6 Thanjavur ..	20	20	18	15	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
7 Tiruchirapalli ..	20	20	17	10	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
8 Ramanatha puram	14	14	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	3
9 Tirunelveli ..	17	17	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kanyakumari ..	6	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Madurai ..	20	20	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12 Coimbatore ..	21	21	16	20	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
13 Nilgiri	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	205	206	151	139	2	..	1	1	13	50	22	5	9	..	3	3	4	2	..	6

CHAPTER XI

ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIVE-YEAR PLANS

Coimbatore has recorded appreciable progress during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. It is always difficult to assess precisely the achievements of a particular district, because the schemes sponsored on the basis of the State make their contribution to the progress of the district. I have added as an appendix to this chapter a statement indicating the physical achievements of the district to the extent that they can be easily distinguished from the general schemes for the State as a whole. In addition to this, it will be desirable to have a bird's eye view of the improvements effected during the Plan periods, so that the impact of the Plan on the growth of the district can be appreciated in the proper perspective.

To meet the growing demand of the cottage industry, a scheme for the development of match-wood plantation was undertaken. During the First Plan period, 100 acres in Andhiyur and Sathy forests were planted with match-wood plantations. Nineteen thousand and six hundred plants were thus planted. During the Second Plan period, 2,205 acres were planted with the above species. An expenditure of Rs. 72,000 was incurred. A scheme for the rehabilitation of degraded forests was also undertaken, the objects of which were to arrest soil erosion along the hill slopes and to augment the firewood resources of the State. An area of 850 acres during the First Five-Year Plan and 950 acres during the Second Five-Year Plan was planted and an expenditure of Rs. 52,000 incurred. Again teakwood plantations were raised in 1,200 acres in Mettupalayam and Boluvampatti ranges. They are irrigated by river water. An extent of 1,120 acres was planted with cashew. A sum of Rs. 34,500 was spent on this. The development of fodder and grazing resources has also received adequate attention and an area of 2,250 acres at a cost of Rs. 46,000 was planted with grass and fodder trees like neem, velvelan and vagai. Lac production is a monopoly of India and Burma. It is an important raw material for the manufacture of polish, varnishes, ceiling wax and gramaphone records. It is secreted by an insect known as lac insect which thrives on certain species of trees like kusum. The cultivation of kusum trees has been taken up in Coimbatore South Forest division from the year 1958-59.

Public Health and Medical.—The district has recorded appreciable improvement in its health. Previously large areas in the hilly parts were subjected to malaria. But thanks to the good work done by the National Malaria Eradication Programme, the district is free from malaria. Plague has also become rare, being confined to Satyamangalam and Talavadi areas bordering Mysore State. The incidence of cholera and dysentery are more frequent in villages lying on the banks of the rivers Cauvery, Bhavani and Amaravathi. With the sinking of more drinking water wells in the villages, the fight against the spread of these epidemics is easier. In 1938 a sanatorium was started at Perundurai. In 1954-55 a mass B.C.G. campaign was conducted in the district which was quite successful. In 1956 the control of Yaws was taken up and completed successfully in certain endemic areas in Avanashi taluk. The district is free from leprosy and guinea worm. Great improvements were made in drinking water wells in the villages, during the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods. The progress is indicated below:—

Year	Number of works taken up	Number of works completed	Expenditure on account of Government grant. (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
1951-52	122 wells	101	1·04
1952-53	98 „	86	1·62
1953-54	41 „	35	1·04
1954-55	175 „	162	1·92
1955-56	75 „	70	3·25
1956-57	205 „	177	3·06
1957-58	243 „	108	3·30
	11 O.H.Ts.	1 O.H.T.	
1958-59	271 wells	95 wells	3·32
	23 O.H.Ts.	25 O.H.Ts.	
1959-60	302 wells	159 wells	6·17
	32 O.H.Ts.	4 O.H.Ts.	
1960-61	211 wells	111 wells	7·58
	1,743 wells 105 O.H.Ts.	1,104 wells 38 O.H.Ts.	32·30

The following schemes were also undertaken for improvement of urban water-supply:—

(i) *Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme.*—This is designed to supply water to the Tiruppur Town and a number of villages like Annur and Avanashi lying between and Mettupalayam and Tiruppur. The total cost is Rs. 1,13,00,000. All items of work have been completed except headworks and booster stations. The expenditure so far incurred is 52·37 lakhs.

(ii) *The Udumalpet Water-supply Scheme.*—This scheme costing Rs. 16,47,000 is in progress. The scheme is combined with P.A. Project and water is drawn from Tirumoorthy reservoir and supplied to Udumalpet and villages en-route. An expenditure of Rs. 11 lakhs has been so far incurred. The improvements to the Pollachi Water-supply Scheme costing Rs. 5·50 lakhs are in progress. The Dharapuram Water-supply Scheme costing Rs. 10·33 lakhs is in progress. Water will be pumped out from river Amaravathi and stored in nine large overhead tanks and supplied to the municipality. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 6·03 lakhs. The improvements to the Coimbatore Water-Supply Scheme are in progress at a cost of Rs. 95,85,000. The Gopichettipalayam Water-supply Scheme was completed during 1958–59 at a cost of Rs. 5·60 lakhs. The provision of water-supply to Tiruppur and Udumalpet towns where an acute shortage is always felt will meet a long-felt need and lead to the development of these areas. Thus Coimbatore district has recorded appreciable progress in supply of water to urban areas during the last decade.

Education.—In the field of literacy, the district has made an appreciable progress by improving its percentage of literacy from 17·31 in 1951 to 30·20 in 1961. This improvement can be attributed to three factors—general awakening of the people, the rise in their standard of living and the opening of the large number of schools. The progress made in primary education during the last ten years can be seen in the following statement:—

	1951–52				1960–61			
	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total
Elementary schools.	1,293	103,501	49,847	153,348	2,122	128,447	66,981	195,423
Basic schools ..	32	3,498	1,979	5,477	323	25,117	15,103	40,220
Total ..	1,325	106,999	51,826	158,825	2,445	153,564	82,084	235,648

In secondary and higher Collegiate education, the progress made is remarkable and can be seen in the following statement:—

	1951–52				1960–61			
	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total
High school (Boys) ..	73	32,393	2,997	35,390	103	42,549	6,914	49,463
High school (Girls) ..	15	..	5,831	5,831	17	..	9,016	9,016
	Number of Arts Colleges	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of Arts Colleges	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
College of Arts (Men) ..	2	1,366	59	1,425	4	1,702	73	1,775
College of Arts (Women) ..	1	..	146	146	3	395	..	395

The achievement of the district in the field of technical education is quite impressive. Besides the Agricultural College and the Forest College which existed for a long time, three Engineering Colleges, three Polytechnics and one Home Science College and one B.T. College were established during the last decade. The Agricultural College and the attached Research Institute, the only one of its kind in the State, have played an important role in the development of improved techniques in agriculture. The strength of the students for the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Degree Course was increased from 108 to 185. From June 1958 onwards, Post-Graduate course, i.e., M.Sc., and Ph.D. were introduced and 40 students admitted to these courses. The research work undertaken by the College covered items like the evolution of improved seeds of paddy, millets, cotton and sugarcane, research on eradication of weeds, improvement of fodder cultivation, vegetable cultivation, horticulture, reclamation of saline and alkaline lands, studies of fertilisers, bee-keeping, entomology, plant physiology, evolution of draught-resistant strains, agricultural engineering, soil tests and survey. Seventy-two superior strains of paddy have been evolved and released for cultivation which have covered an area of more than 5,600,000 acres in the State. Co. 25 is a paddy strain evolved at the Institute and can resist paddy blast thus giving a high yield. GEB 24, TKM 6, ASD 5, and Sr. 26-B are other important paddy strains evolved by research in the Institute. The Research Institute has also evolved Co. 18, Co. 19 and Co. 12 in cholam and

Co. 7 in ragi. Co. 18 is an outstanding achievement in hybridization. Research is conducted in oil seeds also. They cover groundnut. T.M.V. 1, 2, 3, gingelly, castor (T.M.V. 2) and coconut. Five improved strains have been evolved in groundnut, three in gingelly and four in castor. The recent achievement is a high yielding big seeded groundnut of low oil content which can be used for eating. Five strains in Karunganni and five in American cotton have been evolved and distributed. M.C.U. 1 and 2 are two superior quality American cotton and K. 6 and K. 2 are two good Karunganni strains.

Irrigation.—Prior to 1947, the main sources of major irrigation were Thadapalli and Arakankottai channels in Gopichettipalayam taluk, the Kalingarayan channel in Erode taluk, the Amaravathi river channels in Udumalpet and Dharapuram taluks and the Aliyar river channels in Pollachi taluk. Tank irrigation is not as well known in this district as in coastal districts of the State. During the two Five-Year Plan periods, substantial achievements have been recorded in the utilisation of river water. The particulars of minor and major irrigation sources and their ayacut in each taluk in 1951 are given below:—

Name of taluks	Number of minor irrigation sources	Ayacut of minor irrigation sources (acres)	Number of major sources	Ayacut of major sources (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gopichettipalayam	5	213·38	9	22,552·04
Bhavani	15	1,937·93	1	59·49
Avanashi	26	1,285·27	2	2,172·00
Erode	12	827·00	2	8,276·97
Coimbatore ..	4	485·97	22	11,260·69
Palladam	24	3,513·48	..	..
Dharapuram ..	3	246·29	7	8,124·26
Pollachi	..	..	7	6,909·00
Udumalpet ..	1	88·56	8	7,311·11
Total ..	90	8,597·88	81	73,811·94

During the period April 1951 to March 1961, the following additions and extensions have been made:—

Lower Bhavani Project.—Bhavani is an important tributary of river Cauvery. With the help of the old Koduveri and Kalingarayan anicuts, 30,000 acres of land were irrigated in Coimbatore district with water from Bhavani. A dam was proposed to be constructed, so that the flood waters of Bhavani which fell in Cauvery could be utilised to supply water to the arid areas in Gopichettipalayam, Bhavani, Erode and Dharapuram taluks. A site on the confluence of Moyar and Bhavani was selected and a dam constructed. The project was started in 1947 and completed in 1954. Lower Bhavani Project as it is called is located 13 miles west of Satyamangalam on the Satyamangalam-Mettupalayam road. It is the first major irrigation scheme after India attained independence. The total cost is Rs. 10.5 crores. It can irrigate an area of 207,000 acres. The water was let in for irrigation for the first time in the year 1952–53. The localised ayacut of 193,000 acres was thrown open for irrigation in 1956–57. The main features of the project are given below:—

Masonry Dam.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-three feet long in the centre river portion.

Earthen Dam.—Three miles on the left and 2½ miles on the right flank of masonry dam. Total length 28,842 feet including masonry portion.

Spillway Gates.—Nine numbers of 36 feet × 20 feet providing for a maximum depth of 20 feet over the crest: 9,000·00.

River Sluices.—Nine numbers of 6 feet × 10 feet E sill 815·00.

Penstock portion.—Four pipes of 8 feet diameter, each sill 840·00.

Other details about the Dam—

1. Catchment—1,621.53 square miles.
2. Water-spread area at F.R.L.—30.8 square miles.
3. Capacity at F.R.L.—31,800 M.Cft.
4. Average bed level of the river—797.00 feet.
5. Crest of Spillway 900.00 feet.
6. Top of dam—935.00 feet.
7. Top width—25.25 feet in non-spillway and 37.25 feet in spillway portion.
8. Maximum width at foundation 167.5 feet.
9. Maximum height above the lowest points of foundations—204 feet.
10. Height above the lowest river bed—140.5 feet.
11. Height of top of Dam above the crest—38.5 feet.
12. Length of main canal—124 miles.
13. Length of distributaries—700 miles.

Amaravathi Reservoir Project.—It rises in the Western Ghats near Munnar and falls into Cauvery after passing through Udumalpet and Dharapuram, the two dry taluks in the district. After prolonged investigations in 1913, 1921, 1946, 1947 and 1948, the site for the dam and reservoir was chosen, at a distance of 14 miles south-east of Udumalpet. It has a masonry portion at the centre and earthen portions on either side. The salient features of the project are given below:—

Masonry Dam.—One thousand and sixty-seven feet long including an overflow section of 200 feet.

Earthen Dam.—One thousand one hundred and six feet in right side and 1,421 feet in left side and at such the total length of the dam including the masonry section works out to 3,594 feet.

Spillway Gates.—Nine numbers of 36 feet × 25 feet provide for a maximum discharge of 78,000 c/s. with a crest level of 1,150·00.

River Sluices.—Five vents of size 5 feet × 6 feet are provided.

Canal Sluices.—Two vents of size 5 feet × 6 feet are provided so as to discharge 300 c/s. The canal has been excavated to a length of 40 miles to irrigate 15,000 acres of new lands and 32,000 acres of old irrigation.

Other particulars of the dam:

1. Catchment—324 square miles.
2. Waterspread area at full reservoir level—26,000 acres.
3. Capacity at F.R.L.—4,000 M.cft.
4. Average bed level—1,065.00.
5. Crest of Spillway—1,150.00.
6. Top of dam.—1,184.00.
7. Top of width of masonry portion—14 feet.
8. Width of roadway at earthen section—25 feet.
9. Maximum height above the lowest portion of the foundation—144 feet.
10. Length of main canal—40 miles.
11. Maximum discharge through the canal—300 c/s.

The project was first opened for irrigation in November 1957. An area of 16,400 acres was irrigated in 1958–59. During 1959–60, the entire area of 21,000 acres was brought under irrigation. The cost of the project was Rs. 3 crores. It has helped to relieve famine conditions in Dharapuram and Udumalpet.

Mettur Canal Scheme.—The scheme consists of the excavation of a canal from the Mettur reservoir using the high and low sluices in the Mettur Dam, so that supply can be made from either set of the sluices depending on water level. The main canal runs along the foot of the hills for a length of four miles and two furlongs. Then it branches into two, one running on the right margin of the river Cauvery for 22¾ miles and irrigating 15,000 acres in Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district and 3,000 acres in Salem district. The canal branching off on the left crosses the Cauvery by means of an acqueduct and irrigates 27,000 acres in Salem district. The canal was first opened for irrigation in 1954. Forty-five thousand acres included under the project have been localised and developed. The project was constructed at a cost of Rs. 183 crores.

Parambikulam-Aliyar Project.—This is a major multipurpose project included in the Second Five-Year Plan and still under construction. It is designed to utilise the water and power potential of some of the west flowing rivers such as Nirar, Sholiyar and Parambikulam-Aliyar which rise in the Anamalai Hills of Coimbatore district, but flow through the Kerala State to the Arabian Sea. The water will be diverted to the dry regions in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Palladam and Dharapuram taluks where the rainfall is scanty. The project is expected to cost Rs. 40 crores. The details of the project are given below:—

1. *Nirar Weir.*—A weir is constructed against river Nirar. The catchment area of the river at the weir site is 29 square miles and lies at an elevation of 3,000 to 8,000 feet. This weir is intended to divert the flows of Nirar to the adjacent Sholiyar basin through a tunnel of 14,500 feet long with 1,600 cusecs discharging capacity

2. *Sholiyar Reservoir.*—The next is a dam across Sholiyar. The catchment area at the site of the dam is 47 square miles with an average rainfall of 137 inches. The Government of Kerala has begun the construction of a reservoir across Sholiyar for power generation. The proposed reservoir across the river in Madras State limits will store the surplus in Sholiyar as well as the flows diverted from Nirar. The masonry dam in the river portion will be 2,200 feet long and earthen dam at flanks 2,100 feet. The water from Sholiyar reservoir will be diverted to the adjacent Parambikulam basin through a tunnel of 10,000 feet long of 750 cusecs capacity. The fall of 1,300 feet will be used for generation of power.

3. *Parambikulam Reservoir.*—The next item in the chain will be a high dam across Parambikulam river with a catchment area of 89 square miles. The capacity of the reservoir will be 16,800 M.cft. The masonry dam will be 1,000 feet long with a maximum height of 1,800 feet. The earthen dam at the left flank will be 1,800 feet long and 50 feet high. The water from the reservoir will be diverted into the adjacent Tunacadavu river through an unlined tunnel called Parambikulam Tunnel, 8,120 feet long with 1,400 cusecs capacity.

4. *Tunacadavu Reservoir.*—Tunacadavu reservoir with a catchment of 22 square miles at the dam site and annual rainfall of 70 inches will serve as a link for the flow of the number of streams. The total length of the dam will be 960 feet. The gross capacity of the reservoir is 576 M.cft. Water from the reservoir is diverted to the eastern part of the Anamalai Hills through a tunnel. In addition to getting the water diverted from Parambikulam, the reservoir will also receive from the other two reservoirs across small tributaries on the north-west of it.

5. *Peruvaripallam and Tekkadi reservoirs.*—These two small reservoirs are situated on the north-west of Tunacadavu reservoir. The water from Tekkadi reservoir is diverted into Peruvaripallam reservoir through a short tunnel. The water from Peruvaripallam reservoir is in turn let into Tunacadavu reservoir. The Tekkadi and Peruvaripallam reservoirs have a capacity of 1,269 and 660 M.cft. respectively. The last four reservoirs, i.e., Parambikulam, Tunacadavu, Peruvarippallam and Tekkadi reservoir will be located in Kerala State. The tunnel through which water is diverted from the western slope of Anamalai Hills to the eastern slope is known by the name Sarkarpathi Tunnel. This lined tunnel, 12,510 feet long is designed to carry 1,400 cusecs. At the exit of the tunnel there is a drop of 300 feet which will be utilised for power generation. Immediately below, Aliyar feeder canal and contour canals take off for supplying water to reservoirs across Aliyar and Palar respectively.

6. *Contour Canal.*—The excavation of this 33 miles long canal is the most difficult work in this project. It runs through rugged rocky slopes of Anamalai Hills cutting a number of drainages with steep falls.

7. *Aliyar Reservoir and Irrigation Canals taking off from it.*—This reservoir is formed across river Aliyar and fed by a canal known as Aliyar Feeder Canal taking off from Sarkarpathy Power House which has an independent ayacut of 4,600 acres under it. This dam will be 10,000 feet long of which 3,000 feet will be in masonry and the rest in earth. The gross capacity is 3,860 M.cft. From this reservoir, two irrigation canals take off. One is called Upper Canal, 12 miles long for irrigating 13,800 acres; the other is Pollachi Canal, 21 miles long for irrigating 21,700 acres.

8. *Tirumurthy Reservoir and Irrigation Canals Taking off from it.*—Tirumurthy dam is the last of the series and it is proposed to be located across the river Palar. The contour canal starting from the Sarkarpathy Power House empties into this reservoir. The dam is about 9,000 feet long with a net capacity of 1,800 M.cft. An irrigation canal takes off from this reservoir to irrigate 1.76 lakhs acres by two main branches called Parambikulam Main Canal, 65 miles long and Udumalpet Canal, 18 miles long. The ayacut under Parambikulam Main Canal will be 155,350 acres in Pollachi, Udumalpet, Dharapuram and Palladam taluks.

9. *Power Houses.*—In addition to the above major power houses, there will be three more power houses called Sholiyar Power House II and Aliyar Power House Nos. I and II. The total installed capacity will be of the order of 1.8 lakhs K.W.

10. *Yield.*—The yield of foodgrains from the project is estimated at 24,000 tons of rice, 10,000 tons of groundnuts (pea-nuts), 38,000 tons of millets, 7,500 tons of cotton and 140 tons of fish per year. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 40 crores of rupees yielding a return of 5 per cent on the capital.

Minor Irrigation Schemes.—The following schemes have been implemented during the last decade in Coimbatore district:—

1. *Restoration of Orakkarai Venkatraman Chettiar Canal.*—The scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 2,56,000. It will benefit 300 acres of land in Avanashi taluk. The scheme was started in 1957 and completed in 1959.

2. *Kolapattu Tank Improvement Scheme.*—The Pallivalangal Channel in Pollachi taluk was widened with a view to bring more water to the Kolapattu tank. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 93,000 and the acreage benefited is 295.

3. *Improvements to Kathankanni Tank in Dharapuram Taluk.*—The work has benefited 103 acres of existing ayacut besides bringing an additional 60 acres under its ayacut. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 21,050.

4. *Extension of Punjaithalayar Channel.*—The scheme was executed at a cost of Rs. 65,000 and 132 acres were brought under irrigation.

5. *Restoration of Vettuvapalayam Tank.*—The amount spent on the work is Rs. 10,726 and the acreage benefited is 41.

6. *Construction of an Anicut across Hallar Halla.*—A channel was excavated through Odanthurai reserve forest in Avanashi taluk for raising teakwood plantation. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4,80,000. The work began in October 1957 and is in progress. The amount spent so far is Rs. 1,73,000.

7. *Mewani channel in Gopichettipalayam taluk branching off from Thadapalli Channel.*—This is a new channel which irrigates an extent of 260 acres. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 60,500.

8. *Perumugai Athani Channel Branching off from Arakkankottai Channel.*—A new channel was excavated to a length of 20 miles at a cost of Rs. 5,15,000. One thousand and fifty acres have been benefited by this scheme.

Development Schemes.—Coimbatore district has played an important role in implementing various development schemes enunciated by the State and Union Governments. This has been possible because of the

good response which the people gave by offering voluntary contribution in cash and kind. This was more striking in Coimbatore and Pollachi taluks. Achievements under the Local Development Schemes were stupendous as could be seen from the figures given below:—

Kind of work	Number of works	Government grant (rupees in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Drinking water wells	2,377	73·24
Overhead tanks	366	
School buildings	420	17·71
Roads	1,025	27·82
Dispensaries, hospitals, buildings, maternity centres, etc.	38	3·68
Drainages	251	5·68
Latrines	62	1·59
Bathrooms	23	0·47
Bathing ghats	21	1·00
Ponds	45	1·12

The first Community Development Project was introduced in Lower Bhavani area. A sum of Rs. 69.25 lakhs was spent on various development schemes such as improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry, health and rural sanitation, education, social education, rural arts, crafts and industries and rural housing. Besides, the Community Development Scheme was introduced in three other blocks and then extended by stages to the whole district. The Community Development Programme has come to stay in this district as a peoples' programme and has succeeded in a large measure in the process of transformation of the social and economic life of rural Coimbatore. The expenditure incurred under various heads in the blocks in the district is as follows:—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Agriculture and animal husbandry ...	7.54
Irrigation and reclamation	57.54
Health and rural sanitation	14.27
Education	7.73
Social education	7.37
Communications	8.20
Rural arts, crafts and industries ...	5.63
Rural housing	1.60

Harijan Welfare.—Welfare centres are run by the Government for the benefit of Harijans and backward classes. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are granted scholarships, residential and non-residential boarding grants. Government also run hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Backward classes. Free mid-day meals are provided for students in the welfare schools. Plough bulls and agricultural implements are given to Scheduled Castes and denotified tribes who are engaged in agricultural operations. House-sites are acquired and assigned to homeless Harijans. A subsidy of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 is given for the construction of houses to Harijans. Twenty welfare schools are run in this district by Government for the benefit of Scheduled and Backward Classes. Thousand seven hundred and fifty students are benefited by this. Free mid-day meals are also given in these schools. A sum of Rs. 13,865 was spent on free mid-day meals during 1960–61. The Government are running 14 hostels with 596 boarders. A sum of Rs. 1,09,800 was spent on the maintenance of hostels during 1960–61. In addition, four hostels are subsidised by the Government. A sum of Rs. 76,280 was paid as grant to the management of the hostels during 1960–61. Scholarships were granted to Scheduled Castes and Backward communities during 1960–61. A sum of Rs. 1,96,108 was spent towards payment of scholarships to 4,260 students. During the last decade, an extent of 192 acres has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 4.61 lakhs measuring in all 215 acres. Housing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes are in operation from 1959–60. A sum of Rs. 2,40,884 was spent for providing houses to Scheduled Castes and Rs. 50,721 for Denotified Tribes during 1959–60. An expenditure of Rs. 2,76,529 was incurred on housing for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 55,618 for denotified tribes during 1960–61. Nine hundred and fifty-three houses have been constructed for Scheduled Castes and 260 houses for Scheduled and Denotified Tribes. Subsidy for the purchase of plough and bulls was given to Harijans and Denotified Tribes. It was disbursed at the rate of Rs. 285 for a pair of bulls during 1959–60. It was increased to Rs. 400 during 1960–61. A sum of Rs. 45,315 was disbursed to Scheduled Castes and Rs. 10,000 to Denotified Tribes during 1959–60. During 1960–61, the amount disbursed was Rs. 1,09,725 for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 20,000 for Denotified Tribes. The following Table gives particulars of expenditure on various schemes intended for Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Communities during the 10-year period in the district—

	RS. IN LAKHS
Mid-day meals in welfare schools ...	1.52
Subsidy to hostels and expenditure on hostels run by Government.	8.85
Scholarships	5.29
Water-supply and sanitation	1.49
Housing	6.31
Purchase of books	0.18
Acquisition of house-sites	4.61
Total ...	28·25

The tempo of execution of schemes have been stepped up during 1959–60 and 1960–61 and the expenditure during these two years alone was Rs. 19.27 lakhs.

Land reforms.—The district did not have much of zamindari areas. The settlement was based on the original Manroe System of ryotwari settlement. A few villages under the zamindari system were taken over by the Government during this decade and ryotwari system introduced. The Cultivating Tenants Protection Act and the Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act were helpful to the people, but the number of cases coming under these Acts was not as much as in Tiruchirapalli or Thanjavur district.

Details of Expenditure on Second Plan Schemes

Head of Development	Expenditure.					Total for five years
	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)			
Agricultural production .. .. .. } Minor irrigation .. .. } Land development .. .. }	19·31	16·90	27·50	41·98	44·08	149·77
Anima lhusbandry	1·99	3·71	4·95	6·51	11·36	28·52
Dairying and milk supply	0·32	0·72	2·93	6·95	3·66	14·58
Fisheries	0·27	0·29	0·34	0·32	0·55	1·77
Forests .. .. } Soil Conservation .. .. }	0·60	1·36	2·96	3·14	3·07	11·13
Community development	28·42	14·98	21·80	29·22	41·20	135·62
Co-operation	0·71	2·79	1·90	4·02	6·77	16·19
Irrigation	107·09	80.36	14·91	– 5·38	– 0·56	196·42
Power-rural electrification	80·00	77·50	103·74	100·42	120·98	482·64
Large and medium industries	..	10·00	5·00	5·00	..	20·00
Village and Small Industries—						
(i) Handlooms and conversion of handloom to power-loom.	1·27	4·26	4·41	4·36	3·76	18·06
(ii) Small-Scale Industries .. .. } (iii) Industrial estates .. .. .. }	0·19	6·12	4·06	3·95	3·72	18·04
(iv) Handicrafts	0·03	0·26	0·59	0·17	0·26	1·31
(v) Coir	..	..	..	0·43	0·03	0·46
(vi) Sericulture	..	..	..	0·04	0·03	0·07
Roads	2·88	7·73	11·76	13·15	15·66	51·18
Education	6·99	16·18	17·51	19·59	30·91	91·18
Technical education	2·64	6·89	25·02	14·56	31·65	80·76
Health—						
(i) Urban water-supply	76·50	18·11	25·60	29·47	26·50	176·18
(ii) Rural water-supply	3·06	3·30	3·32	6·17	7·48	23·33
(iii) Health	3·95	2·25	2·47	3·34	8·48	20·49
(iv) Medical	0·03	1·55	2·59	8·89	8·70	21·76
Welfare of backward classes	4·85	6·64	6·53	8·01	10·88	36·91
Social welfare	..	0·02	0·06	0·77	1·03	1·88
Housing	3·91	4·16	5·99	2·23	23·57	39·86
Labour welfare	..	0·13	0·56	3·84	5·10	9·63
Miscellaneous—						
(i) Statistics	..	0·09	0·25	0·37	0·40	1·11
(ii) Town-planning	3·44	2·85	3·84	0·15	5 72	16·00
(iii) Broadcasting	0·03	0·09	0·12	0·17	0·17	0·58
(iv) Loans to local bodies	2·31	1·83	1·94	3·73	3·16	12·97
(v) Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	350·79	291·07	302·65	315·57	418·32	1,678·40

Source : Finance (Planning and Development) Department.

APPENDIX.

Coimbatore district during the first and second five-year plans.

Agriculture—.

Seed Farms in the district

Name of the farm	Acreage	Quantity of improved seeds distributed
(1)	(2)	(3)
		TONS
Pongalur	22·52	
Kannampalayam	49·51	
Bhavanisagar	50·00	9,526
Satyamangalam	50·00	Punjai Seeds
Bhavani	108·53	1,418
Veerakeralam	42·52	
Samathur	79·00	

Additional production achieved—30,000 tons of rice.

Cost of improved seeds Rs. 29,201.

Cost of Punjai seeds Rs. 89,674.

Fertilisers Distributed.—

Years	Ammonium sulphate	Super-phosphate	Urea and other fertilizers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	TONS	TONS	TONS
1951–52	647	919	..
1952–53	6,384	379	..
1953–54	5,167	182	..
1954–55	8,344	620	..
1955–56	8,560	642	..
1956–57	13,590	1,315	..
1957–58	6,644	1,715	1,474
1958–59	7,300	1,916	2,540
1959–60	7,122	1,626	4,278
1960–61	8,821	2,255	3,598
Total ..	72,579	11,589	11,890

Green manure seeds distributed 1,385 tons.

Area cultivated with green manure crops 93,875 acres.

Cost for multiplication of green manure seeds, Rs. 79,675.

Quantity of rural compost produced and used 151,792 tons.

Quantity of rural compost produced and used

Area of plants protected during the two plan periods in Acres.

Year	Paddy	Millets	Sugarcane	Cotton	Ground nut
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1951–52	2,585	1,701	213	691	710
1952–53	1,905	7,898	331	740	620
1953–54	1,210	2,410	420	630	340
1954–55	2,500	3,520	750	620	370
1955–56	8,215	5,710	1,725	240	3,210
1956–57	10,010	7,215	1,910	321	4,525
1957–58	12,110	9,220	2,000	433	6,270
1958–59	10,210	7,740	1,240	420	7,210
1959–60	2,885	4,000	1,725	275	6,200

Value of insecticides used, Rs. 17,65,934.

Improved implements sold, Rs. 14,037 (at half the price).

Land reclamation, etc.—

	ACRES.
Virgin lands reclaimed	7,681.50
Current fallows reclaimed	23,654.00
Total ...	31,335.50

Electric-motors supplied—377.

Oil-engines supplied—104.

Area benefited—2,697 acres.

	First Plan	Second Plan
Bore wells constructed ..	325	240
Filter point wells ..	34	
Area benifited	340 acres.	
Estimated additional production obtained as a result of the schemes under land reclamation, etc.	20,000 tons of grains.	

Soil Conservation.—Under the two Plan periods.

Name of the schemes	Area covered ACRES
Mulanur	7,419
Kangayam-Vellakoil	5,789
Kothamangalam	3,572
Avanashi-Coimbatore	5,571
Palladam	2,430
Kannivadi	4,968
Vadachittoor-Kondampatti	3,898
Udumalpet	220
Kolarpatti	2,166
Malumichampatti	755
Area covered under districtwise pattern during 1960–61 with five centres—Satyamangalam, Malumichampatti, Vadachittoor, Ganapathipalayam and Kannivadi.	10,023
Total ..	46,811

Average expenditure of soil conservation per acre ranges between Rs. 35–50.

Increase in acreage under crops.—

	1951	1961
Paddy—irrigated	144,228	247,541
Paddy—un-irrigated	1,233	2,698
Paddy—Total ..	145,461	250,239
Sugarcane	14,880	29,372
Cotton—irrigated	120,061	200,498
Cotton—un-irrigated	118,323	124,853
Cotton—Total ..	238,384	325,351
Groundnut	231,097	316,387

The various schemes are estimated to have resulted in an increased annual production of 2.5 lakhs of tons of food-grains in the district.

Horticulture

Number of gardeners trained per annum 13 (Second Plan). Loans are given for planting new orchards and for rejuvenating old ones. The scheme is in force from 1959-60.

Year	Amount advanced RS.	Acreage covered
1959-60	22,775	1,780
1960-61	30,630	

Fruit seedlings distributed: An average of 50,000 per annum.

Details of Loans Granted for Agricultural Purposes.

Year	Loans for Land Improvement and Agricultural Improvement [Rupees lakhs]	Loans under intensive Manuring Scheme [Rupees lakhs]	Loans under community Development Project Scheme [Rupees lakhs]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951-52	14·32	0·04	...
1952-53	21·66	0·56	..
1953-54	8·18	1·49	1·62
1954-55	14·09	1·42	13·55
1955-56	16·50	0·71	14·63
1956-57	19·60	3·76	5·78
1957-58	15·93	5·53	2·48
1958-59	15·56	7·66	1·71
1959-60	12·01	11·71	9·04
1960-61	13·99	17·80	8·68

Distribution of Land for Landless

Years	Number of persons	Acres distributed
1958	515	1,473
1959	280	358
1960	759	2,820
1961	560	2,356
Total ..	2,114	7,007

Scheme for Increased Production of Oil-seeds

Item of Improvements	Target		Achievements	
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Reclamation of waste lands.	3,800	950	3,301	782
2 Double cropping ..	103,650	43,165	82,852	34,167
3 Inter cropping ..	42,200	2,405	28,372	3,546
4 Spread of improved strains of seeds.	130,680	7,651	120,425	8,047
5 Intensive cultivation measures.	104,610	10.541	153,782	12,399
6 Plant protection measures.	33,290	2,184	90,410	6,044
Total ..	418,230	66,896	479,142	64,985

Japanese method of cultivation was introduced in the district in 1953. Area brought under this scheme during 1960-61—One lakh acres.

Forests

Total area under forests—1,534 square miles.

	First Plan	Second Plan
Soft wood Plantation ..	19,600 plants in 100 acres.	72,000 plants in 2,205 acres.
Afforestation of degraded forests, prevention of soil erosion, etc.	850 acres.	950 acres.
Total expenses under both Plans	Rs. 52,000	
Afforestation of teakwood in Mettupalayam range and Boluvampatti range ..	1,200 acres.	....
Cashew cultivation	1,120 acres at an expense of Rs. 34,500.	
Fodder cultivation	2,250 acres at an expense of Rs. 46,000.	

Animal Husbandry

	First Plan	Second Plan
Pedigree bulls stationed in the district	145	198
Number of services performed	46,710	38,947
Calves born	10,060	34,014

Key Village Scheme

Number of artificial insemination centres ..	6	11

Work done in Key Village Centres—

Number of natural services—40,275.

Number of artificial inseminations performed—232,652.

Number of calves born and verified—72,643.

Number of castrations performed—26,283.

Number of preventive inoculations done—361,994.

Artificial Insemination Centres at Veterinary Hospitals

	First Plan	Second Plan
Centres	1	3

Work done during the Plan period

Centres	Number of services	Number of calves born
Coimbatore	94,337	16,325
Pollachi	3,421	494
Tiruppur	10,351	1,881
Udumalpet	1,307	257
Poultry centres	127	127
Number of chicks produced	..	2,605
Number of eggs produced	..	38,426
Number of chicks sold	..	1,727
Number of eggs sold	..	29,851

Dairying and Milk-supply

Co-operative Milk supply Union—1.

Number of affiliated societies—22.

Quantity of milk distributed per day—3,000 M.M.

A milk pasteurization plant was being set up by the end of the Second Plan at a cost of Rs. 8.33 lakhs.

Control of diseases

Total number of Veterinary Hospitals—10.

Total number of minor Veterinary Dispensaries—4.

Achievements during the Plan periods

Number of vaccinations and inoculations	482,355
Number of castrations performed	70,673
Number of cattle treated in Community Development Blocks by the Extension staff.	89,147
Vaccinations and inoculations performed	432,090

Fisheries

	First Plan	Second Plan
Catches (lb.)	23,695	164,793
Amount realised (Rs.)	8,284	46,429
Fingerlings stocked	5,152,993	1,737,076
Number of fingerlings distributed to individuals in Block areas for rearing during the Plan periods.	153,105	..

Co-operation

	At the end of First Plan	At the end of Second Plan
Villages covered	73 per cent	100 per cent.
Percentage of rural population brought under co-operative fold.	22	57
Credit provided	Rs. 3·04 crores.	8·17 crores.
Percentage of total credit needs of the cultivators.	12	41

	Second Plan.
Number of Agricultural banks formed ..	31
Number of credit Unions	7 with 16 adjuncts.
Number of marketing societies working at the end of the Second Plan.	17
Number of co-operative farming societies ..	2

	First Plan	Second Plan
Number of co-operative building societies ..	25	64
Loans advanced (Rs. lakhs)	4·21	47·54

Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Mills—During the Second Plan period

Crushing capacity 850 tons per day.

Daily production of sugar 80 tons.

Co-operative Handloom Industry

Number of Co-operative Weavers' Societies at the end of the Second Plan.	135
Membership	27,158
Looms	20,430
Governmental assistance in the share capital of new members—Loans advanced. RS.	2,61,373
Rebate sanctioned on sales by Weavers Co-operative Societies.	1·72 lakhs First Plan. 16·42 lakhs Second Plan.
Loans advanced during Second Plan under housing scheme for handloom weavers.	5·56 lakhs.

Recently constructed housing colonies

Name	Houses constructed	Loans distribution (Rs. lakhs)
Pollachi—Mahalingapuram Colony ..	188	13·11
Coimbatore—Saibaba Colony ..	166	4·72
Dr. Sivanandhanagar—N. Coimbatore Colony.	85	3·57

Community Development Programme.—Community Development Programme introduced in the district in 1952. There were one Community Project and three National Extension Service Blocks during the First Plan period.

	First Plan		
	Number of villages covered	Extent in square miles	Population (lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Community Project	217	755·00	6·19
Kangayam Block	41	317·00	4·28
Tiruppur Block	48	218·00	1·38
Palladam Block	41	228·00	1·11
Total ..	347	1,518·00	12·96

Expenditure incurred under development schemes—Rs. 69.25 lakhs.

Number of blocks existing at the end of the Second Plan—28.

Villages covered—802.

Population covered—19.84 lakhs.

Area covered—3,334 square miles.

By the end of the Second Plan two-thirds of the district was under Community Development Programme.

Achievements of Community Development Programme.—Agriculture

Compost pits dug—50,000.

Compost prepared—1.51 lakhs tons.

Quantity of improved seeds distributed—295,480 maunds.

Quantity of fertilizers distributed—33,800 tons.

Quantity of green manure seeds sold—692 tons.

Improved agricultural implements distributed—5,954.

Demonstrations conducted—2,670.

Block loans distributed—Rs. 44,53,400.

Acreage of land reclaimed—3,391.

Loans granted for the purchase of pumpsets—Rs. 18,65,835.

Animal Husbandry

Key Village Centres established—16.

Number of dispensaries established—10.

Number of first-aid centres established—25.

Scrub bulls castrated—67,846.

Pedigree bulls distributed—428.

Number of cattle inoculated—458,080

Number of cattle treated for diseases—154,737.

Number of fingerlings distributed—133,105.

Health and Rural Sanitation

Soak pits constructed—12,419.

Latrines constructed—640.

Drains laid—31½ miles.

New wells sunk—1,021.

Old wells repaired—629.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres established—76.

Primary Health Centre established—22.

Education

Number of Elementary Schools established—154.

Number of Higher Elementary Schools established—9.

Number of High Schools established—4.

New Schools started—162.

Number of Schools converted into Basic Schools—50.

Social Education

Number of Adult Literary Schools opened—442.

Number of Adults trained—2,400.

Number of Reading Rooms and Libraries established—583.

Number of Youth Clubs formed—351.

Number of Madhar Sangams formed—182.

Number of Social Service League formed—169.

Communications

Roads metalled—370.

New formations—303.

Number of culverts constructed—172.

Co-operation

Number of societies organized—979.

Membership—174,753.

Expenditure incurred on several development programmes in the Blocks is as follows:—

	RS.
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ...	7,54,400
Irrigation and Reclamation ...	57,53,900
Health and Rural Sanitation	14,26,700
Education	7,72,600
Social Education	7,37,300
Communications	8,20,200
Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries ...	5,62,500
Rural Housing	1,60,100

Local Development Scheme (in areas not benefited by Community Development Programme) started in 1953. Fifty per cent grant from Central Government in the case of Water-supply works, the State Government contributed another 25 per cent and the balance by the beneficiaries.

Category of work	Number of works	Amount of grant drawn (rupees in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Wells	2,377	73·24
Overhead tanks	366	
Schools	420	17·71
Roads	1,025	27·82
Maternity centres and hospitals ..	38	3·68
Drains	251	5·98
Latrines	62	1·59
Bathrooms	23	0·47
Bathing ghats	21	1·00
Godowns	2	0·16
Cremation sheds	4	0·04
Ponds	45	1·12
Choultries	4	0·37
Radio house	4	0·05
Hostels	5	0·16
Reading rooms	43	2·44
Gymnasium	1	0·01
Dhoby Kana	1	0·05
Total ..	4,692	135·89

Irrigation

Name of taluk	In 1951			
	Number of minor irrigation sources	Ayacut (acres)	Number of major sources	Ayacut (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Gopichettipalayam ..	5	213	9	22,552
Bhavani	15	1,938	1	59
Avanashi	26	1,285	2	2,172
Erode	12	827	2	8,277
Coimbatore	4	486	22	11,260
Palladam	24	3,513	..	..
Dharapuram	3	246	7	8,124
Pollachi	..	..	7	6,909
Udumalpet	1	88	8	7,311
Total ..	90	8,596	58	66,664

New Projects started during 1951-61

1. *Lower Bhavani Project—Started in* 1947 *and completed in* 1954

Area irrigated in acres—207,000.

Ayacut (acres)—193,000.

Cost (in rupees crores)—10½.

2. *Amaravathi Project—Irrigation target*—21,000 *acres*:—

Achievement 15,000 acres newly irrigated.

32,000 acres stabilized.

Started in 1953 and completed in 1957, cost (rupees in crores)—3.

3. *Mettur Channel opened in* 1954

Area irrigated—15,000 acres.

Cost (rupees in crores)—1·83.

4. *Parambikulam-Aliyar Project (under construction)*

Second Plan Provision Rs. 70 lakhs.

Expenditure incurred Rs. 426.71 lakhs.

Started in 1958-59.

Minor Irrigation Scheme

1. *Restoration of Orakkarai Venkataraman Chettiar Channel*

Year of start—1957.

Year of completion—1959.

Cost—Rs. 2.56 lakhs.

Area irrigated—300 acres.

2. *Broadening of Pallivazhangal Channel*

Cost—Rs. 93,000.

Area benefited—295 acres.

3. *Kathankanni Tank Improvement Scheme*

Cost—Rs. 21,050.

Area benefited—103 acres—existing.

60 acres—new.

4. *Punjitkalayur Channel Improvement Scheme*

Cost—Rs. 65,000.

Area benefited—132 acres.

5. *Vettuvappalayam Tank Improvement Scheme*

Cost—Rs. 10,726.

Area benefited—41 acres.

6. *Construction of an anicut across Hallar Halla*

Estimated cost—Rs. 4.8 lakhs.

Actual expenditure incurred—Rs. 1.73 lakhs.

Year of start—1957.

(under construction.)

7. *Mewani Channel*—

Cost—Rs. 60,500.

Area benefited—260 acres.

8. *Perumughai Athani Channel*—

Cost—Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

Area benefited—1,050 acres.

Wells

Year	Number of well sanctioned	Amount advanced	Number of well completed	Subsidy paid	Extent of area benefited
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		RS.		RS.	ACS.
1958-59 ..	347	1,93,500	172	42,950	344
1959-60 ..	226	2,73,000	17	4,250	34
1960-61 ..	200	2,61,500	..	..	..
Total ..	773	7,28,000	189	47,200	378

Power

Rural Electrification

(1)	1950-51 (2)	1955-56 (3)	1960-61 (4)
Towns	21	21	22
Villages	411	735	2,093
Total	432	756	2,115

Industry

	1951	1961
Textile Mills	32	79
Spindles	8.1 lakhs.	18 lakhs.
Looms..	2,400	9,366
Number of labourers employed	24,000	52,000

Production per year in all factories: 3,07,089 bales of yarn and 30.260 bales of cloth.

	1951	1961
Ginning factory	86	134

Workers employed in 134 factories—about 5,000.

South India Viscos, Limited at Avanashi.—Rs. 10 crores of which Rs. 5 crores are subscribed by Italian Government. Production per day 10 tons of staple fibre.

Amaravathi Co-operative Sugar Factory—

Capital—Rs. 40.18 lakhs.

Government share—Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Production per day—80 tons of sugar.

A.C.C. Cement Factory

Average monthly production—23,400 tons.

Number of workers—2,000.

Asbestos Factory (1953) annual products valued at Rs. 2 crores

Number of workers—1,000.

Total number of handlooms in the district—60,836.

Number of weavers—54,895.

Annual production 9.78 crores yards of cloth.

Power looms factories—25.

Number of workers—300.

Hosiery Industry at Tiruppur

Year	No. of unit.	No. of machines	production lb.	Number of workers
1951 ..	95	400	20 lakhs.	1,500
1961 ..	219	1,047	93·5 „	4,000

Industrial Estate at Erode

Date of commencement	Number of units	Total cost	Production capacity per year	Number of labour tenements constructed	Cost of labour tenements constructed
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6
8th December 1958 ..	7	4·24	7	20	0·76

Loans to Small Industrialists

Year (1)	Number o persons (2)	Loans distribute (3)
		RS.
1956-57	12	4,250
1957-58	41	16,600
1958-59	402	121,050
1959-60	118	61,150
1960-61	280	83,650

Development of Khadi

Year	Number of spinners	Number of weavers	Khadi cloth produced (LAKH YARDS)	Sale of Khadi (RUPEES IN LAKHS)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1950-51	22,517	829	2·9	4·9
1960-61	62,077	2,090	21·19	9·29

Year	Wages paid to spinners (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	Wages paid to weavers
(1)	(2)	(3)
1950-51	4·93	2·26
1960-61	15·63	12·40

Education

	1951-52		1960-61	
	Number of schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
(1)	2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Elementary Schools ..	1,293	153,348	2,122	195,428
Basic Schools	32	5,477	323	40,220
Total ..	1,325	158,825	2,445	235,648

Secondary Education

	1951-52		1960-61	
	Number of schools	Students	Number of schools	Students
(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)
High Schools (Boys) ..	73	35,390	103	49,463
High Schools (Girls) ..	15	5,931	17	9,016

University Education

	1951		1961	
	Number of Arts Colleges	Number of students	Number of Arts Colleges	Number of students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Arts Colleges (Men)..	2	1,425	4	1,775
Arts Colleges (Girls).	1	146	3	395
Engineering Colleges (No.).	1	..	3	..
Number of students admitted per year.	75	..	360	..

Adult Education

1951				1961			
Number of Adult Schools	Men	Women	Total	Number of Adult Schools	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
81	1,683	151	1,834	165	3,105	1,019	4,124

Roads

Category	Mileage	Number	Expenditure (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
New roads	80	..	2·00
Metalling	943	..	46·35
Cement concreting ..	8	..	6·10
Black topping	270	..	27·60
Road dams	..	19	2·70
Major bridges	..	16	51·75
Minor bridges	..	93	15·09
Culverts	..	30	11·11
Widening of bridges ..	..	13	2·74
Total ..	1,301	171	165·44

Increase in the number of vehicles

Class of vehicles	Number in 1951	Number in 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Buses	361	573
Public carriers (lorries) ..	550	1,375
Private lorries..	225	382
Taxis	87	119
Autorickshaws	..	339

Public Health

	Number of medical institutions in 1951	Number of medical institutions in 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)
Government Hospitals ..	8	10
Local Fund Hospitals ..	4	3
Government Dispensaries ..	4	9
Local Fund Dispensaries ..	18	17
Municipal Dispensaries ..	4	11
Subsidised Rural Dispensaries.	20	24
Private Medical Institutions Aided.	3	6
Primary Health Centres ..	..	22
Total ..	61	102

Bed strength of the following hospitals has been increased

Government Hospital, Pollachi from 37 to 61.

Government Hospital, Tiruppur from 38 to 49.

Government Hospital, Gopichettipalayam from 29 to 49.

Government Hospital, Udumalpet from 34 to 45.

Number of patients treated at Government Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore

Average daily attendance	1955	1960
In-patients (daily attendance) ..	753	1,018
Out-patients (,,)	1,653	2,110
Number of major operation performed.	2,385	3,499
Number of minor operation performed.	15,810	15,913
Number of persons X-rayed ..	12,178	26,226
Salpingectomy	..	176
Vasectomy	..	143

Rural Water-supply Scheme

Years	Number of works taken up	Number of works completed	Expenditure on account of Government grant
			(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
1951–52	122 wells	101 wells	1·04
1952–53	98 "	86 "	1·62
1953–54	41 "	35 "	1·04
1954–55	175 "	162 "	1.92
1955–56	75 "	70 "	3·25
1956–57	205 "	177 "	3·06
1957–58	243 " 11 O.H.Ts.	108 " 1 O.H.T.	3·30
1958–59	271 wells and 23 O.H.Ts.	95 wells and 25 O.H.Ts.	3·32
1959–60	302 wells and 32 O.H.Ts.	159 wells and 4 O.H.Ts.	6·17
1960–61	211 wells and 39 O.H.Ts.	111 wells and 8 O.H.Ts.	7·58
Total	1,743 wells and 105 O.H.Ts.	1,104 wells and 38 O.H.Ts.	32·30

Water-supply Schemes under construction towards the close of the Second plan

Scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Tiruppur Water-Supply-Scheme ..	113	52·37
Udumalpet Water-Supply Scheme,	16·47	11·00
Pollachi Water-Supply Scheme ..	5·50	..
Dharapuram Water-Supply Scheme,	10·33	6·03
Coimbatore Water-Supply Scheme (improvements),	95·85	..
Gopichettipalayam Water-Supply Scheme (Completed in 1958–59).	..	5·6

Housing

Name of Municipality	Number of house-sites	Number of houses constructed	Cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Coimbatore	..	170	4·76
Erode	..	66	2·35
Tiruppur	..	28	0·76
Tiruppur	102	..	0·30
Pollachi	..	42	1·12
Gopichettipalayam ..	..	30	0·58
Coimbatore	..	24	0·81
Total ..	102	360	10·68

Co-operative Housing Colony—Second Plan

Name of Colony	Number of houses constructed	Amount Advanced by Co-operative Societies
		(RUPEES IN LAKHS).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Mahalingapuram Housing Colony.	188	13·11
2. Coimbatore-Saibaba Housing Colony.	166	4·72
3. Dr. Sivanandhanagar, North Coimbatore Housing Colony.	85	3·57

Welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes and Backward Communities during the two Plan periods.

	(RS. IN LAKHS.)
Mid-day meals in Welfare Schools ...	1·52
Subsidy to hostels and expenditure on hostels run by Government	8·85
Scholarships	5·29
Water-supply and Sanitation	1·49
Housing	6·31
Acquisition of house-sites	4·61
Purchase of books	0·18
Total ...	28·25

CHAPTER XII

TEMPLES

In Madras the temple is the centre of community life. The Cholas who held sway for four centuries from 907 A.D. were famous temple builders. In fact nearly one-third of the temples in Tamilnad are in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur over which the Cholas directly ruled. For over 250 years, the present Coimbatore district which was then known as Kongunad was under the control of Cholas who were responsible for some of the well known temples in the district. Pandyas and Hoysalas also who came later encouraged the construction of the temples. Even after the British secured political power in the country a large number of temples have been built.

A questionnaire calling for the necessary details was sent to all the temples through the Revenue Department. Out of 820 temples in Coimbatore district under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board details were received from 733 temples. In addition particulars have been collected in respect of 139 shrines not taken over by the Board.

Pollachi taluk has the largest number of temples, viz., 162 while the least number of shrines is in Coimbatore taluk, viz., 62. The talukwise distribution is as follows:—

	Taluk	Number of temples		Total
		H. R. and C. E.	Not under H. R. and C. E.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Bhavani	41	39	80
2	Gopichettipalayam ..	90	8	98
3	Erode	93	4	97
4	Dharapuram	71	11	82
5	Palladam	85	49	134
6	Avanashi	61	7	68
7	Coimbatore	60	2	62
8	Pollachi	148	14	162
9	Udumalpet	84	5	89
	Total ..	733	139	872

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals the following interesting details:—

Number of Siva temples	170
Number of Vishnu temples	229
Number of temples for Murugan	46
Number of temples for Vinayagar	73
Number of temples for Village Goddesses ...	303
Others	51
Total ...	872

Temples which cover an area of one acre ana over is less than 10 per cent as the number of such temples is only 77.

Three hundred out of 872 temples own ornaments. No festivals are celebrated in 378 temples. 229 temples get an annual income of Rs. 1,000 and over from their immovable properties. The Eswaran temple at Nerinjipatti (Bhavani taluk) gets an income of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum.

Of the 872 temples, only 228 were built prior to 1750 i.e., before the British secured political power. The majority of the temples are thus less than 200 years old.

Of the 733 temples under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board paid executive officers have been appointed for 47 temples.

While an account of each temple is given in the Directory relating to the district, the following 5 temples deserve special mention. They are not only ancient but also held to be very sacred.

1. Sri Pattiswarar temple, Perur.
2. Sri Sangameswaraswamy temple, Bhavani.
3. Sri Avanashilingeswarar temple, Avanashi.
4. Sri Chennimalai Andavar temple, Chennimalai.
5. Sri Kodumudi temple.

A short account of the above temples is given below.—

Sri Pattiswaraswamy Temple, Perur.—This is an ancient temple built in the first century B.C. by Karikala Cholan. Renovations have been effected subsequently by various Rulers and individuals. The temple

which is three miles west of Coimbatore is dedicated to Sri Pattiswarar and his consort Pachai Nayaki. The Uthsavamurthy is Sri Nataraja which is of exquisite beauty. He is installed close to a large mantapam of 94 feet by 38 feet containing 36 stone pillars of 16 feet in height. In front of the temple is a tamarind tree, the seeds of which are sterile. To the north of the shrine on the banks of the river there is a palmyrah tree; the decoction prepared from the bark of this tree cures diseases which are considered incurable.

The Moolavar is a Swayambu on whose head can be seen marks of a calf's hoof and a cow's horn. According to legend, this place was once a forest of ' Pippala trees '. Kamadenu, the divine cow and its calf came to the forest when one day one of the calf's legs was caught in an ant hill. Kamadenu pierced the ant hill with its horns to release its calf and the Swayambu lingam was discovered. The marks seen on the lingam are those of Kamadenu's horns and its calf's foot.

The temple covers an area of over two acres and contains several stone inscriptions. Poojas are performed as laid down in the Agamas; Sahasranama Archana is done both in the morning and evening. It has ornaments, and immovable properties. The annual income is nearly Rs. 40,000. The Brahmotsavam in the Panguni and Arudhra Dharsan in Marghazi are the important festivals. Its affairs are managed by five trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Sri Sangameswaraswamy Temple, Bhavani.—Bhavani is otherwise known as South Prayag; just as Jumna and Saraswathi join with the Gangas at Allahabad (Prayag), Bhavani and Amuda (not visible now) mix with the Cauvery at this place. It is nine miles from Erode Railway Station and lies on the Salem-Coimbatore Trunk road. The temple with a majestic pagoda of 120 feet in height, is close to the junction of two rivers and the presiding deity is Sri Sangameswarar who is a Swayambulingam with his consort Vedanayaki. There is a lingam known as Amudalingam on the banks of the river. According to legend, Parasa Maharishi got from Sri Maha Vishnu a small quantity of Amirtham (nector); the Rakshasas followed him to get hold of this nector. The Rishi buried the vessel containing the nector on the banks of the river which turned into a lingam. The popular belief is that the river Amuda originates from this lingam and mixes with the Cauvery.

There is a Vishnu temple also close by indicating cordial relationship between Saivites and Vaishnavites.

C—10A

On the eastern outer wall opposite to the sanctum sanctorum of the Devi, there are three holes. In 1802 a European Collector desired to have Dharsan of the Devi. As he could not be permitted inside the temple, three holes were made in the wall and the Collector was able to worship the Goddess daily. One night while he was sleeping in his bungalow, a lady looking like the Devi appeared in his dream and asked him to get out of his residence. He did so and a few minutes later, the roof fell down and he escaped being crushed to death. Immensely pleased with his luck, the Collector made a small ivory cot and offered it to the shrine with his name inscribed on it. The date is 11th June 1804.

The temple which is 1,000 years old covers an area of 4 acres. It has ornaments worth Rs. 30,000 and vahanas. The income from its lands and offerings of devotees is Rs. 15,000 per annum. Poojas are performed thrice. The main festivals are Brahmotsavam and the Adi Perukku, viz., 18th day of the month of Adi. Five trustees are managing its affairs.

Sri Avanashi Lingeswarar Temple, Avanashi.—Avanashi is known as South Banaras (Tenkasi) since the popular belief is that the Swayambu lingam in the above temple sprang from the roots of Kasi Viswanathar. The old name of this place was Pukkoliyur where Saint Sundarar brought back to life a boy who was devoured by a crocodile five years earlier. The Swayambu lingam which is installed in the temple was originally hidden by a bush and was discovered when the cows which came there gave up their milk of their own accord. The deity is known as Avanashi Lingeswar and his consort is Sri Karunambigai. The temple was built by the Cholas in the middle of the 12th century. Later renovations and additions have been made by the Pandiyas, Hoysalas and rulers of Mysore.

The temple covers an area of one acre. It has jewellery worth Rs. 17,000. From its immovable properties, hundies and offerings of devotees, its annual income is Rs. 8,000. Poojas are performed five times daily. The main festivals are Brahmotsavam in Chitrai and Mudalai Vai Pillai Utsavam (festival relating to bringing back to life of the boy who was devoured by the crocodile in Panguni).

Five trustees and the Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board are in charge of its affairs.

Sri Chennimalai Andawar Temple, Chennimalai.—The Dandayudhapani temple at the top of the hills at Chennimalai was built by Sivalaya Cholan. This Ruler

was inflicted with Brahmahatti (sin of having killed a Brahmin) and he could not get rid of it though he visited several shrines. At last he came to Chennimalai. Muruga took the form of a priest and performed pooja to himself and blessed the Chola who got rid of his sin and he raised the temple.

Once there was a competition between Adisesha and the Wind God (Vayu) as to who was the stronger of the two. Adisesha spread himself over the Himalayas. Vayu was able to dislodge Adisesha and in that process one of the chips of the Himalayas fell here. In Krita Yuga it was known as Magudagiri and worshipped by Sri Vishnu. In the next yuga it was known as Kanagagiri and worshipped by Sri Mahalakshmi. In Dwvaparayugam the Ashta Durgas worshipped here when it was known as Pushpagiri. In Kaliyuga it is called as Sivagiri or Chennimalai.

Chennimalai is 4½ miles from the Ingur Railway Station and 18 miles from Erode. Bus facilities are available to reach the village. There is an Utsavamurthy of great beauty. Originally the idol was Subrahmanya with six faces. This got damaged. Some elderly people got a dream when they were informed as to where they could get the idol of Dhandapani which is now the presiding deity. The sculptor was directed to give up the idol. But he refused to do so on the ground that it was not complete. But when he commenced to work on the idol, blood spurted out; he got frightened and surrendered the idol which was duly installed.

Poojas are performed seven times daily. The shrine has got jewels worth Rs. 35,000. It has several vahanas, of which a silver peacock and a silver car (Sapparam) deserve special mention. From its properties, hundies, and by way of offerings of devotees its annual income exceeds Rs. 26,000. The main festivals are:—

1. Car festival in Thai (Poosam asterism).
2. Newmoon day in Adi.
3. Sura Samharam in Ippasi.
4. Uttiram in Panguni.

About two lakhs of devotees attend these festivals.

It is managed by three trustees and an Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board.

Kodumudi Sri Makudeswarar Temple.—In the competition between Adisesha and Vayu, already referred to, while one of the chips of the Himalayas fell at Chennimalai, five precious stones from the head of Adisesha were scattered, of which one, viz., the diamond fell at Kodumudi; this precious stone took the shape of the lingam in this temple. The deity is, therefore, a Swayambu. He is known as Sri Makudeswarar, Pandi Kodumudi Mahadevar and Aaludaya Nayanar. The idol of Sri Brahma is found in the western prakaram under the Suma (Vann) tree while there is a separate shrine for Veera Narayana Perumal between the temples of Sri Makudeswarar and his consort Vadivudai Nayaki. Hence the shrine is popularly referred to as the temple of three Gods (Thri Murthys). Anchaneya and Saniswarar also are installed in separate shrines. The temple has been so designed that in the months of Avani and Panguni the sun's rays fall on both the Lord and His consort for three or four days. This is a distinctive feature of this temple since in no other shrine do we see such an arrangement. Saints Appar, Sundarar, Sambandar and Manickavasagar have visited the temple and composed songs praising the deity.

This ancient temple is four furlongs from the Kodumudi Railway Station which is on the Erode-Trichy railway line. The distance from Erode is 23 miles. Renovations were done in the beginning of the present century. There are numerous stone inscriptions in the shrine. It covers an area of five acres. Poojas are performed by the priests daily.

The main festivals are:—

1. Car festival in Chitrai,
2. Eighteenth day of Adi month,
3. Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi, and
4. Arudhra in Margazhi.

About 10,000 devotees attend these festivals.

The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees.

PART II

CENSUS TABLES

(These include General Population, Economic, Household Economic, Social, Cultural and other special Tables)

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

(A-SERIES)

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This is the basic population table. It presents data for taluks, town-groups and towns by rural urban break-up regarding the area in square miles and square km.; density per square mile; number of inhabited and uninhabited villages and towns; number of occupied residential houses and population by sex.

Urban area.—In 1961, a more precise definition of urban area was attempted. All municipalities, cantonments and townships were deemed to have urban characteristics and declared as towns. For other areas, three tests were applied.

(1) The population of the area should be not less than 5,000,

(2) Seventy-five per cent of the male population should depend on non-agricultural resources for their livelihood; and

(3) There should be a density of 1,000 persons per square mile.

All places which satisfied these three conditions were declared as urban. All those places which satisfied two of the three conditions enumerated above and which in the opinion of the Collector of the district had urban characteristics were also declared as urban. This applied chiefly to newly founded industrial areas, large housing settlements, places of tourist importance with all civic amenities, areas surrounding the municipal or cantonment limits but outside their jurisdiction and having definite urban features.

The change in the concept of urban areas has resulted in the inclusion of the following new towns in this district :—

Taluk	Name of new urban area	Class	Population. 1951	Population. 1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pollachi	Valparai	II	80,023	62,064
Erode	Erode Non-Municipal	III	22,766	16,526
Coimbatore	Uppilipalayam	III	23,207	15,498
Do	Ganapathi	IV	14,176	8,780
Do	Madukkarai	IV	12,488	9,465
Avanashi	Karamadai	IV	11,649	8,226
Palladam	Velampalayam	V	8,396	6,485
Bhavani	Bhavani (Thottipalayam)	V	6,853	6,026
Erode	Brahmana-Periya Agraharam	V	6,714	5,868
Coimbatore	Thondamuthur	V	5,400	5,624
Gopichettipalayam	Thoppampalayam.	VI	3,913	5,665
Do	Bhavanisagar	VI	2,984	31,364

The following statement shows the progress in the number of towns since 1901:—

1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
34	22	19	12	12	12	8

Village—The statement below shows the number of inhabited villages from 1901 to 1961. The figures are presented in those censuses and no adjustments have been made for the changes in jurisdiction.

1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
897	995	1,080	1,103	1,096	1,337	1,435

The following statement shows the number of persons per occupied Census house, number of females per 1,000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population and density per square mile talukwise:—

District/Taluk	Persons per occupied census house			Number of Females per 1,000 males		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coimbatore District—	5·32	5·08	6·03	966	981	930
1 Bhavani Taluk ..	4·98	4·96	5·21	965	966	946
2 Gopichettipalayam Taluk	5·04	4·98	5·52	987	991	957
3 Erode Taluk ..	5·04	4·74	6·73	973	977	958
4 Dharapuram Taluk.	4·85	4·76	6·16	996	993	1,029
5 Palladam Taluk ..	5·91	5·61	6·91	985	1,001	945
6 Avanashi Taluk ..	5·35	5·21	5·87	970	973	959
7 Coimbatore Taluk ..	5·76	5·52	5·93	914	937	899
8 Pollachi Taluk ..	5·47	5·29	5·73	973	997	940
9 Udumalpet Taluk ..	5·16	5·01	6·40	996	997	983

	Percentage of rural and urban population to total population			Density per square mile		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coimbatore District—	100·00	70·99	29·01	590	445	2,905
1 Bhavani Taluk ..	100·00	91·00	9·00	441	407	2,871
2 Gopichettipalayam Taluk	100·00	86·79	13·21	356	316	2,072
3 Erode Taluk ..	100·00	79·82	20·18	853	705	5,147
4 Dharapuram Taluk.	100·00	91·88	8·12	382	352	13,655
5 Palladam Taluk ..	100·00	72·41	27·59	668	507	3,969
6 Avanashi Taluk ..	100·00	77·40	22·60	600	488	2,750
7 Coimbatore Taluk ..	100·00	39·25	60·75	1,382	616	7,041
8 Pollachi Taluk ..	100·00	57·89	42·11	603	470	985
9 Udumalpet Taluk ..	100·00	87·16	12·84	398	348	10,498

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

State/District/Taluk/ Town-group/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Square miles	Area in Square km †	Population per square mile †	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited	Number of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
MADRAS STATE	T	(a) 50,331	130·357								
		(b) 50,154·7	129,900·6	672	14,124	615	339	6,365,474	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975
	R	48,138·5	124,678·7	513	14,124	615	..	4,963,130	24,696,425	12,331,586	12,364,839
	U	2,016·2	5,221·9	4,459	..	..	339	1,402,344	8,990,528	4,579,392	4,411,136
COIMBATORE DISTRICT ..	T	6,024·6	15,603·7	590	897	29	34	668,288	3,557,471	1,809,591	1,747,880
	R	5,669.3	14,683·5	445	897	29	..	497,029	2,525,302	1,274,800	1,250,502
	U	355·3	920·2	2,905	..	..	34	171,259	1,032,169	534,791	497,378
1 Bhavani Taluk	T	572·4	1,482·5	441	53	3	2	50,725	252,500	128,530	123,970
	R	564·5	1,462·0	407	53	3	..	46,369	229,787	116,861	112,926
	U	7·9	20·5	2,871	..	..	2	4,356	22,713	11,669	11,044
Bhavani Town-group ..	U	7·91	20·49	2,871	..	..	2	4,356	22,713	11,669	11,044
(a) Bhavani (P)	U	0·84	2·18	18,881	..	..	1	2,941	15,860	8,150	7,710
(b) *Bhavani (Thothipalayam) (P)*	U	7·07	18·31	969	..	..	1	1,415	6,853	3,519	3,334
2 Gopichettipalayam Taluk ..	T	1,128·6	2,923·1	356	108	10	4	79,755	402,223	202,460	199,763
	R	1,103·0	2,856·7	316	108	10	..	70,124	349,086	175,309	173,777
	U	25·6	66·4	2,072	..	..	4	9,631	53,137	27,151	25,986
Satyamangalam (P) ..	U	15·00	38·85	1,282	..	..	1	3,554	19,236	9,924	9,312
Thoppampalayam (P) ..	U	5·50	14·24	711	..	..	1	789	3,913	1,913	2,000
Bhavanisagar (T) ..	U	2·25	5·83	1,326	..	..	1	540	2,984	1,641	1,343
Gopichettipalayam (M) ..	U	2·90	7·51	9,312	..	..	1	4,748	27,004	13,673	13,331
3 Erode Taluk	T	599·4	1,552·4	853	185	9	3	101,391	511,510	259,229	252,281
	R	579·3	1,500·4	705	185	9	..	86,048	408,268	206,496	201,772
	U	20·1	52·0	5,147	..	..	3	15,343	103,242	52,733	50,509
Brahmana-Peria Agraharam (P)	U	6·00	15·54	1,119	..	..	1	1,060	6,714	3,348	3,366
Erode (M)	U	3·22	8·34	22,907	..	..	1	10,360	73,762	37,890	35,872
Erode Non-Municipal (N.P.)	U	10·84	28·08	2,100	..	..	1	3,923	22,766	11,495	11,271
4 Dharapuram Taluk	T	853·7	2,211·1	382	82	..	1	67,302	326,346	163,528	162,818
	R	851·8	2,206·1	352	82	..	..	63,005	299,856	150,470	149,386
	U	1·9	5·0	13,655	..	..	1	4,297	26,490	13,058	13,432
Dharapuram (M)	U	1·94	5·02	13,655	..	..	1	4,297	26,490	13,058	13,432
5 Palladam Taluk	T	585·2	1,515·6	668	102	..	4	66,138	391,054	197,003	194,051
	R	558·0	1,445·2	507	102	..	..	50,519	283,176	141,532	141,644
	U	27·2	70·4	3,969	..	..	4	15,619	107,878	55,471	52,407
Velampalayam (P) ..	U	6·68	17·30	1,257	..	..	1	1,383	8,396	4,173	4,223
Tiruppur (M)	U	10·50	27·20	7,597	..	..	1	10,432	79,773	41,287	38,486
Sulur (P)	U	2·50	6·48	3,961	..	..	1	1,790	9,903	4,966	4,937
Palladam (P)	U	7·50	19·42	1,307	..	..	1	2,014	9,806	5,045	4,761

A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*concld.*

State/District/Taluk/ Town-group/Town.	Total Rural Urban	Area in Square miles	Area in Square Km †	Population per square miles †	Number of villages Inhabited	Number of villages Uninhabited	Number of towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
6 Avanashi Taluk	T	493·2	1,277·4	600	80	..	4	55,308	295,701	150,123	145,578
	R	468·9	1,214·5	488	80	..	..	43,927	228,876	116,012	112,864
	U	24·3	62·9	2,750	..	..	4	11,381	66,825	34,111	32,714
Mettupalayam (M)	U	2·70	6·99	13,517	..	..	1	6,146	36,496	18,509	17,987
Karamadai (P)	U	10·00	25·90	1,165	..	..	1	1,812	11,649	6,046	5,603
Annur (P)*	U	7·60	19·69	1,169	..	..	1	1,796	8,884	4,560	4,324
Avanashi (P)	U	4·00	10·36	2,449	..	..	1	1,627	9,796	4,996	4,800
7 Coimbatore Taluk	T	528·4	1,368·6	1,382	75	1	10	126,743	730,374	381,631	348,743
	R	465·4	1,205·4	616	75	1	..	51,908	286,676	148,030	138,646
	U	63·0	163·2	7,041	..	..	10	74,835	443,698	233,601	210,097
Kurichi Town-group ..	U	41·99	108·76	2,843	..	..	6	21,084	119,380	61,090	58,290
(a) Singanallur (P) ..	U	6·00	15·54	4,112	..	..	1	4,853	24,674	12,703	11,971
(b) *Uppilipalayam (P)* ..	U	5·00	12·95	4,641	..	..	1	4,158	23,207	11,998	11,209
(c) Kaniamuthur (P) ..	U	10·00	25·90	1,733	..	..	1	3,049	17,327	8,702	8,625
(d) Kurichi (P) ..	U	6·50	16·84	4,370	..	..	1	4,700	28,407	14,627	13,780
(e) Vellalur (P) ..	U	6·20	16·06	2,141	..	..	1	2,068	13,277	6,665	6,612
(f) *Madukkarai (N.P)* ..	U	8·29	21·47	1,506	..	..	1	2,256	12,488	6,395	6,093
Peelamedu (P)	U	2·50	6·47	7,375	..	..	1	3,291	18,437	10,081	8,356
Ganapathi (P)	U	4·50	11·65	3,150	..	..	1	3,095	14,176	7,854	6,322
Coimbatore (M)	U	8·86	22·95	32,314	..	..	1	46,323	286,305	151,901	134,404
Thondamuthur (P)	U	5·17	13·39	1,044	..	..	1	1,042	5,400	2,675	2,725
8 Pollachi Taluk	T	708·8	1,835·8	603	125	3	5	78,125	427,084	216,507	210,577
	R	526·2	1,363·0	470	125	3	..	46,755	247,243	123,802	123,441
	U	182·6	472·8	985	..	..	5	31,370	179,841	92,705	87,136
Pollachi (M)	U	5·35	13·85	10,162	..	..	1	6,263	54,369	28,013	26,356
Anamalai Town-group ..	U	10·40	26·94	2,460	..	..	2	4,044	25,587	12,857	12,730
(a) Anamalai (P) ..	U	6·40	16·58	1,730	..	..	1	1,682	11,072	5,474	5,598
(b) Vettaikaranpudur (P)*	U	4·00	10·36	3,629	..	..	1	2,362	14,515	7,383	7,132
Kottur (P)	U	16·80	43·51	1,182	..	..	1	3,895	19,862	10,172	9,690
Valparai (P)	U	150·00	388·50	533	..	..	1	17,168	80,023	41,663	38,360
9 Udumalpet Taluk	T	554·9	1,437·2	398	87	3	1	42,801	220,679	110,580	110,099
	R	552·2	1,430·2	348	87	3	..	38,374	192,334	96,288	96,046
	U	2·7	7·0	10,498	..	..	1	4,427	28,345	14,292	14,053
Udumalpet (M)	U	2·70	6·99	10,498	..	..	1	4,427	28,345	14,292	14,053

(a) Denotes area figures supplied by the Surveyor-General, India.

(b) Denotes area figures supplied by the State Land Record Department.

* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 and continued in 1961. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are shown in italics.

† The square kilometres and density figures of urban area of taluk, district and State are worked out using the area figures corrected to two places of decimals obtained by adding the areas of towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the figures relating to square kilometres, are further adjusted to make the taluk/district/State totals agree :—

The following abbreviations have been used for the Status of a City or Town.

M = Municipality P = Panchayat N.P. = Non-Panchayat T = Township

APPENDIX I TO TABLE A-1

Statement showing 1951 Territorial units constituting the present set up of Madras State (Only those names/areas which have undergone changes since 1951 have been shown below)

District/taluk	1951 Territorial units	Details of gain in territories			Details of loss in territories			Net area square miles	Gain + Loss — square kilo-metres
		Brief description	Area in square miles	Area in square kilometres	Brief description	Area in square miles	Area in square kilometres		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coimbatore district	Coimbatore district	..	..	..	Kollegal taluk transferred to Mysore district of Mysore State	1,075·7	2,786·1	— 1,075·7	— 2,786·1

SUB-APPENDIX TO APPENDIX I OF TABLE A-I

Sub-appendix showing the areas for 1951 and 1961 for those municipal towns which have undergone changes in area since 1951 Census

District	Name of municipal town	Area in square miles		Remarks
		1951	1961	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coimbatore	Tiruppur ..	4·61	10·50	The change is due to jurisdictional change as well as computational error. Correct area for 1951 is 5·50 square miles.
	Coimbatore ..	7·07	8·86	Computational error.

APPENDIX II TO TABLE A-I

Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000

State/District/Taluk	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population under 5 000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total rural population	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	7)
MADRAS STATE	545	4,397,768	17·82	36	109,976	1·22
COIMBATORE DISTRICT ..	119	843,153	3·41	2	6,897	0·08
Bhavani Taluk	17	140,714	0·57	..	..	..
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	21	143,829	0·58	2	6,897	0·08
Erode Taluk	20	128,431	0·52	..	..	..
Dharapuram Taluk	19	139,221	0·56	..	..	..
Palladam Taluk	7	49,765	0·20	..	..	..
Avanashi Taluk	6	38,618	0·16	..	..	..
Coimbatore Taluk	16	119,054	0·48	..	..	..
Pollachi Taluk	7	43,971	0·18	..	..	..
Udumalpet Taluk	6	39,550	0·16	..	..	..

APPENDIX III TO TABLE A-I

Houseless and Institutional population

State/District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless population			Institutional population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MADRAS STATE	T	**60,352**	**37,537**	**22,815**	**196,391**	**137,386**	**59,005**
	R	**26,928**	**14,578**	**12,350**	**46,239**	**33,993**	**12,246**
	U	**33,424**	**22,959**	**10,465**	**150,152**	**103,393**	**46,759**
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	T	**6,370**	**3,945**	**2,425**	**18,318**	**14,405**	**3,913**
	R	**2,763**	**1,445**	**1,318**	**5,872**	**5,407**	**465**
	U	**3,607**	**2,500**	**1,107**	**12,446**	**8,998**	**3,448**
1 Bhavani Taluk	T	28	19	9	170	170	..
	R	24	16	8	78	78	..
	U	4	3	1	92	92	..
2 Gopichettipalayam Taluk	T	281	136	145	982	792	190
	R	281	136	145	121	70	51
	U	..	..	..	861	722	139
3 Erode Taluk	T	1,363	749	614	2,452	1,433	1,019
	R	911	489	422	581	303	278
	U	452	260	192	1,871	1,130	741
4 Dharapuram Taluk	T	847	449	398	1,049	557	492
	R	774	403	371	287	263	24
	U	73	46	27	762	294	468
5 Palladam Taluk	T	446	282	164	1,582	1,471	111
	R	158	87	71	816	778	38
	U	288	195	93	766	693	73
6 Avanashi Taluk	T	875	566	309	582	570	12
	R	27	16	11	6	4	2
	U	848	550	298	576	566	10
7 Coimbatore Taluk	T	1,880	1,412	468	10,744	8,948	1,796
	R	16	11	5	3,583	3,522	61
	U	1,864	1,401	463	7,161	5,426	1,735
8 Pollachi Taluk	T	433	219	214	266	260	6
	R	404	201	203	244	238	6
	U	29	18	11	22	22	..
9 Udumalpet Taluk	T	217	113	104	491	204	287
	R	168	86	82	156	151	5
	U	49	27	22	335	53	282

A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

FLY LEAF

A-II table presents data on population of the district for the seven censuses from 1901-1961 and variation of population during this period.

The deletion of Kollegal taluk with an area of 1,075·7 square miles under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 has made it necessary to have some adjustments to bring the 1951 Census population of the district to the jurisdiction of the district as at 1961 Census. The statement inset here will show these adjustments.

Area in 1961		1961 Population	Area in 1951		1951 Population		Net Increase + decrease —
Square miles	Square kilometres		Square miles	Square kilometres	According to 1951 jurisdiction	Adjusted to 1961 jurisdiction	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6,024·6	15,603·7	3,557,471	7,100·3	18,389·8	3,293,204	3,154,296	— 138,908
			(— 1,075·7)	(— 2,786·1)	(— 138,908)		

A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

District	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coimbatore district	1901	1,844,404	..	..	908,593	935,811
	1911	1,976,049	+131,645	+ 7·14	974,724	1,001,325
	1921	2,100,727	+124,678	+ 6·31	1,046,597	1,054,130
	1931	2,339,807	+239,080	+11·38	1,165,591	1,174,216
	1941	2,691,057	+351,250	+15·01	1,349,293	1,341,764
	1951	3,154,296	+463,239	+17·21	1,583,004	1,571,292
	1961	3,557,471	+403,175	+12·78	1,809,591	1,747,880

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY LEAF

This table presents rural population of the district classified by the size of villages in which they live. For this purpose the inhabited villages in the district have been classed into seven groups according to the size of their population. These groups are villages with a population of:

Less than 200	
200 — 499	2,000 — 4,999
500 — 999	5,000 — 9,999
1,000 — 1,999	10,000 and above

The total number of inhabited villages in the district is 987 and a rural population of 2,525,302 persons are found to live in these villages. The average village population of the district is 2,815. The same for taluks are given below in descending order :—

Taluk	Persons per inhabited village	Taluk	Persons per inhabited village
Bhavani	4,336	Palladam	2,776
Coimbatore	3,822	Udumalpet	2,211
Dharapuram	3,657	Erode	2,207
Gopichettipalayam	3,232	Pollachi	1,978
Avanashi	2,861		

The number of villages with less than 200 persons are found to be uniformly low in all taluks. The maximum number of such villages noticed is seven (7) in Avanashi taluk. Bhavani and Dharapuram taluks do not have any village of this size. The number of villages with a population of 10,000 and above is also very small. Dharapuram taluk ranks foremost with four such villages while Udumalpet, Avanashi and Erode do not have even one village coming under this category.

Majority of the rural population in the district are found to live in villages of 2,000 and less than 5,000 category. The number of such villages total to 395 in the district of which 61 are in Palladam taluk and 60 in Erode. Bhavani has only 21 villages belonging to this group. Villages of 1,000 and less than 2,000 population size is next in importance and their number is 213 in the district. Fifty-one villages of this category are found in Pollachi while Coimbatore has only 5 under this category.

Considering the percentage of rural population living in these villages we will find that villages of 2,000 and less than 5,000 size are most important for 50·66 per cent of total rural population are found to live in these villages. The percentage of persons living in villages with population of 5,000 and less than 10,000 is 27·87 while the population living

in villages with population 1,000 to 2,999 is 12·38 per cent. The statement below will show the percentage of rural population living in villages of various population sizes in the district.

District/Taluk	Villages with population						
	Less than 200	200–500	500–1,000	1,000–2,000	2,000 5,000	5,000–10,000	10,000 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
COIMBATORE DISTRICT ..	**0·12**	**0·53**	**2·92**	**12·38**	**50·66**	**27·87**	**5·52**
Bhavani Taluk	..	..	1·28	7·37	30·11	42·71	18·53
Gopichettipalayam Taluk.	0·16	0·29	1·94	9·95	46·46	37·87	3·33
Erode Taluk	0·18	1·74	7·13	12·02	47·47	31·46	..
Dharapuram Taluk	..	..	2·36	8·20	43·01	31·55	14·88
Palladam Taluk	0·08	..	0·60	16·61	65·14	13·47	4·10
Avanashi Taluk	0·16	0·10	1·31	7·70	73·86	16·87	..
Coimbatore Taluk ..	0·21	0·43	0·54	2·75	54·54	35·10	6·43
Pollachi Taluk	0·19	0·78	5·32	28·77	47·16	13·49	4·29
Udumalpet Taluk	0·03	1·07	4·36	22.69	51·29	20·56	..

The percentage of population living in village of 10,000 or more than 10,000 population size is most conspicuous in two taluks in the district. They are Bhavani with 18·53 per cent and Dharapuram with 14·88 per cent. The lowest is recorded in Gopichettipalayam—3·33 per cent only.

The table below will furnish information on the percentage of villages and population classified by class of village during earlier Censuses, 1901–61 :—

Years	Villages with population					
	Less than 500		500–999		1,000–1,999	
	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	26·27	4·74	25·57	13·01	24·95	24·87
1911	26·25	4·86	25·43	12·85	24·98	24·63
1921	16·33	2·46	20·53	8·27	27·74	22·33
1931	15·23	2·01	18·40	7·02	27·56	20·52
1941	14·26	1·68	19·91	7·27	27·78	18·36
1951	10·45	1·08	13·07	3·79	24·82	13·76
1961	7·69	0·65	11·26	2·92	23·75	12·38

Years	Village with population					
	2,000–4,999		5,000–9,999		10,000 and above	
	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population	Percentage of village	Percentage of total population
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1901	19·86	42·15	3·28	14·71	0·07	0·52
1911	19·82	41·52	3·37	14·78	0·15	1·36
1921	30·84	51·22	4·47	15·13	0·09	0·59
1931	33·91	53·75	4·90	16·70	..	..
1941	35·46	51·44	2·50	20·43	0·09	0·82
1951	40·90	49·59	9·25	21·98	1·51	9·80
1961	44·03	50·66	12·04	27·87	1·23	5·52

It is evident that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of villages having a population of less than 500 from 1901 to 1961, the figures being :—

	Percentage of village	Percentage of population		Percentage of village	Percentage of population
1901	26·27	4·74	1941	14·26	1·68
1921	16·33	2·46	1961	7·69	0·65

A similar declining trend is noticeable even among the 500—999 category also. The percentage of villages has decreased from 25·57 in 1901 to 11·26 in 1961.

Villages belonging to 2,000—4,999 population size have shown a steady increase. The figures for this group being :—

	Percentage of villages		Percentage of villages
1901	19·86	1941	35·46
1921	30·84	1961	44·03

A rather similar trend is evident among the group 5,000—9,999. Their percentage has moved up from 3·28 in 1901 to 12·04 in 1961. This increase is reflected even in the percentage of population. In respect of villages with a population of 10,000 and above, the figures through the decades are :—

	Percentage of Village	Percentage of Population		Percentage of Village	Percentage of Population
1901	0·07	0·52	1941	0·09	0·82
1921	0·09	0·59	1961	1·23	5·52

The figures indicate a spurtive increase during the period 1941–61. For purposes of study, sub-totals for villages and population grouped under four ranges, viz., less than 500; 500—1,999; 2,000—4,999 and 5,000 and above are given below by taluks :—

District/Taluk	Total number of villages	Total Population			Villages with population (Less than 500)	
		Persons	Males	Females	Number of villages	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	897	2,525,302	1,274,800	1,250,502	69	16,560
Bhavani taluk	53	229,787	116,861	112,926	..	..
Gopichettipalayam taluk	108	349,086	175,309	173,777	7	1,562
Erode taluk	185	408,268	206,496	201,772	27	7,860
Dharapuram taluk	82	299,856	150,470	149,386	..	..
Palladam taluk	102	283,176	141,532	141,644	2	213
Avanashi taluk	80	228,876	116,012	112,864	8	581
Coimbatore taluk	75	286,676	148,030	138,646	9	1,842
Pollachi taluk	125	247,243	123,802	123,441	9	2,398
Udumalpet taluk	87	192,334	96,288	96,046	7	2,104

District/Taluk	Villages with population 500–1,999: Number of villages	Persons	2,000–4,999: Number of villages	Persons	5,000 and above: Number of villages	Persons
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	**314**	**326,324**	**395**	**1,279,265**	**119**	**843,153**
Bhavani taluk	15	19,884	21	69,189	17	140,714
Gopichettipalayam taluk	32	41,505	48	162,190	21	143,829
Erode taluk	78	78,159	60	193,818	20	128,431
Dharapuram taluk	25	31,676	38	129,959	19	139,221
Palladam taluk	32	48,741	61	184,457	7	49,765
Avanashi taluk	15	20,620	51	169,057	6	38,618
Coimbatore taluk	7	9,429	43	156,351	16	119,054
Pollachi taluk	69	84,287	40	116,587	7	43,971
Udumalpet taluk	41	52,023	33	98,657	6	39,550

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

State/District/Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population: Persons	Total Rural Population: Males	Total Rural Population: Females	I. Villages with less than 2,000 Population: Number	Less than 200 Population: Males	Less than 200 Population: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MADRAS STATE	**14,124**	**24,696,425**	**12,331,586**	**12,364,839**	**786**	**41,169**	**40,231**
COIMBATORE DISTRICT ..	**897**	**2,525,302**	**1,274,800**	**1,250,502**	**30**	**1,567**	**1,442**
Bhavani taluk	53	229,787	116,861	112,926	..	..	..
Gopichettipalayam taluk	108	349,086	175,309	173,777	4	293	273
Erode taluk	185	408,268	206,496	201,772	6	366	385
Dharapuram taluk ..	82	299,856	150,470	149,386	..	..	..
Palladam taluk	102	283,176	141,532	141,644	2	155	58
Avanashi taluk	80	228,876	116,012	112,864	7	180	178
Coimbatore taluk	75	286,676	148,030	138,646	6	310	291
Pollachi taluk	125	247,243	123,802	123,441	4	236	233
Udumalpet taluk ..	87	192,334	96,288	96,046	1	27	24

I. Villages with less than 2,000 Population—(concld.)

State/District/Taluk	200-499: Number	200-499 Population: Males	200-499 Population: Females	500-999: Number	500-999 Population: Males	500-999 Population: Females	1,000-1,999: Number	1,000-1,999 Population: Males	1,000-1,999 Population: Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
MADRAS STATE	**1,267**	**224,341**	**225,644**	**3,216**	**1,208,350**	**1,220,381**	**4,771**	**3,403,863**	**3,434,448**
COIMBATORE DISTRICT ..	**39**	**6,769**	**6,782**	**101**	**36,962**	**36,734**	**213**	**156,823**	**155,805**
Bhavani taluk	..	..	..	4	1,510	1,431	11	8,603	8,340
Gopichettipalayam taluk.	3	499	497	9	3,318	3,455	23	17,483	17,249
Erode taluk	21	3,583	3,526	42	14,589	14,512	36	24,620	24,438
Dharapuram taluk ..	..	..	..	9	3,513	3,579	16	12,402	12,182
Palladam taluk	..	..	..	2	835	864	30	23,357	23,685
Avanashi taluk	1	108	115	4	1,578	1,429	11	8,940	8,673
Coimbatore taluk ..	3	623	618	2	767	784	5	3,972	3,906
Pollachi taluk	5	930	999	18	6,615	6,532	51	35,755	35,385
Udumalpet taluk	6	1,026	1,027	11	4,237	4,148	30	21,691	21,947

State/District/Taluk	II Villages with a population of 2,000-9,999: 2,000-4,999: Number	2,000-4,999 Population: Males	2,000-4,999 Population: Females	5,000-9,999: Number	5,000-9,999 Population: Males	5,000-9,999 Population: Females	III. Villages with a population of 10,000 and above: Number	Population: Males	Population: Females
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
MADRAS STATE	**3,539**	**5,238,493**	**5,261,737**	**449**	**1,456,258**	**1,440,703**	**96**	**759,112**	**741,695**
COIMBATORE DISTRICT ..	**395**	**645,293**	**633,972**	**108**	**356,234**	**347,440**	**11**	**71,152**	**68,327**
Bhavani taluk	21	35,108	34,081	14	49,936	48,193	3	21,704	20,881
Gopichettipalayam taluk	48	81,521	80,669	20	66,411	65,788	1	5,784	5,846
Erode taluk ..	60	98,198	95,620	20	65,140	63,291	..	..	..
Dharapuram taluk ..	38	64,629	64,330	15	47,305	47,290	4	22,621	22,005
Palladam taluk	61	92,099	92,358	6	19,202	18,955	1	5,884	5,724
Avanashi taluk	51	85,437	83,620	6	19,769	18,849	..	..	..
Coimbatore taluk	43	80,737	75,614	15	51,706	48,930	1	9,915	8,503
Pollachi taluk	40	58,245	58,342	6	16,777	16,582		5,244	5,268
Udumalpet taluk	33	49,319	49,338	6	19,988	19,562	..	..	..

A-IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941

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This table presents data on towns and town-groups in the district classified according to their population. This also gives *information on population of these towns/town-groups and their variation during the last three Censuses, 1941–61.*

The concept of town-group has been newly introduced during this Census. Towns which are either contiguous or near each other having separate legally constituted civic administration like Municipality, Panchayat, Cantonment or a Township have been grouped together to form a town-group which will serve as a unit for statistical purposes. Three such town-groups exist in the district and they are the *Bhavani* Town-group, the Kurich, Town-group and the Anamalai Town-group. These towns and town-groups have been grouped into six classes according to their population as shown below :—

Class	Population	Class	Population
I	100,000 and above	IV	10,000 to 19,999
II	50,000 to 99,999	V	5,000 to 9,999
III	20,000 to 49,999	VI	Up to 5,000

Increase in the number of Towns.—The number of towns excluding town-groups has gone up considerably when compared to the position in 1941 or even in 1951. The total number of towns under all classes was only 19 in 1941 but this was recorded to be 34 during 1961. It would be more useful to see the increase in the population living in these towns. The percentage of population in towns (excluding town-groups) to total district population is given below :—

Year	Percentage
1961	29·01
1951	20·11
1941	14·96

It is evident from the above figures that there has been a gradual but quite definite increase in the population in these towns.

Changes in the classification of Towns.—With the passage of time and increase in population changes have occurred in the classification of towns and town-groups. These changes are represented below in terms of number of towns and town-groups under each class of towns during the period 1941–61 :—

Class of Town/ Town-group	1961		1951		1941	
	Number	Percentage to total number of Towns and Town-groups	Number	Percentage to total number of Towns and Town-groups	Number	Percentage to total number of Towns and Town-groups
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	2	7·41	1	5·56	1	6·25
II	4	14·82	3	16·67	..	..
III	7	25·92	6	33·33	5	31·25
IV	5	18·52	4	22·22	4	25·00
V	7	25·92	4	22·22	6	37·50
VI	2	7·41	..	..	..	..
Total ..	27	100·00	18	100·00	16	100·00

The same data for towns excluding town-groups is given below and a detailed statement showing the changes in the classification of towns/town-groups is appended separately :—

Class of towns	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns	Per centage to total number of towns	Number of towns	Percentage to total number of towns	Number of towns	Percentage to total number of towns
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	2·94	1	4·55	1	5·26
II	4	11·77	2	9·09	..	..
III	8	23·53	6	27·27	4	21·05
IV	11	32·35	9	40·91	6	31·58
V	8	23·53	4	18·18	8	42·11
VI	2	5·88	..	..	..	..
Total ..	34	100·00	22	100·00	19	100·00

Percentage of population in each class to total urban population—The percentage of population in each class of town (excluding town-groups) has undergone considerable variation since 1941. The percentage of population in Class II towns or towns with a population of 50,000 to 99,999 is most remarkable. During 1941, there existed no town belonging to this category at all. In spite of the fact that only four towns of this grade exist in the district nearly 28 per cent of the total urban population is found concentrated under the group. Though the number of towns in Class III has been on the increase there has been a decrease in the percentage of urban population living in these towns. This is evident from the table below. The percentage of urban population living in Class I, Class IV and Class V towns does not show any consistent trend either for increase or decrease. 1951 recorded a higher percentage in the case of the first two groups while in the case of the last, there was a remarkable decrease in the percentage. On the other hand, the 1961 Census has recorded a reverse change in these cases. Class I and Class III towns recorded a decrease in the percentage of their population to total urban population of the district but Class IV towns recorded an increase when compared to their position in 1951 :—

Class of towns	1961		1951		1941	
	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population	Number of towns	Percentage of population to total urban population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I	1	27·7	1	31·2	1	32·4
II	4	27·9	2	17·3	..	..
III	8	21·1	6	26·4	4	29·4
IV	11	16·3	9	19·7	6	22·4
V	8	6·4	4	5·4	8	15·8
VI	2	0·6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	34	100·00	22	100·00	19	100·00

Density of population per square mile in different classes of towns—The density of population per square mile is noticed to be quite heavy in Class I towns and also in towns of III category. In towns of population up to 5,000 the density is very meagre. It is as low as 951 per square mile while in Class I town it is recorded to be 32,314 per square mile. The following statement will give density per square mile/square kilometre under various classes of towns during 1961 :—

Class of town	Density per square mile	Density per square kilometre
(1)	(2)	(3)
I	32,314	12,475
II	1,702	657
III	5,635	2,176
IV	1,986	767
V	1,414	546
VI	951	344

Changes in the classification of Towns/Town-groups during 1941–61

Town/ Town-group	Status of Town	Class of Town 1961	1951	1941
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Bhavani Taluk—				
Bhavani Town-group ..		III	IV	V
Bnavani	P	IV	IV	V
Bhavani (Tottipalayam) ..	P	V	..	..
Gopichettipalayam Taluk—				
Satyamangalam	P	IV	IV	V
Thoppampalayam	P	VI	..	..
Bhavanisagar	T	VI	..	..
Gopichettipalayam	M	III	III	IV
Erode Taluk—				
Brahmana-Periya Agraharam	P	V	..	..
Erode	M	II	II	III
Erode Non-Municipal.. ..	N.P.	III	..	..
Dharapuram Taluk—				
Dharapuram	M	III	III	III
Palladam Taluk—				
Velampalayam	P	V	..	..
Tiruppur..	M	II	II	III
Sulur	P	V	V	V
Palladam	P	V	V	V
Avanashi Taluk—				
Mettupalayam	M	III	III	IV
Karamadai	P	IV	..	..
Annur	P	V	V	..
Avanashi	P	V	V	V

Changes in the classification of Towns/Town-groups during 1941–61—concld.

Town/ Town-group (1)	Status of Town (2)	Class of Town 1961 (3)	1951 (4)	1941 (5)
Coimbatore Taluk—				
Kurichi Town-group		I	II	III
Singanallur	P	III	IV	IV
Uppilipalayam	P	III	..	..
Kaniamuthur	P	IV	IV	V
Kurichi	P	III	III	IV
Vellalur	P	IV	IV	V
Madukkarai	N.P.	IV	..	..
Peelamedu	P	IV	IV	V
Ganapathi	P	IV	..	..
Coimbatore	M	I	I	I
Thondamuthur	P	V	..	..
Pollachi Taluk—				
Pollachi	M	II	III	III
Anamalai Town-group ..		III	III	..
Anamalai	P	IV	IV	..
Vettaikaranpudur	P	IV	IV	..
Kottur	P	IV	IV	IV
Valparai	P	II	..	..
Udumalpet Taluk—				
Udumalpet	M	III	III	IV

A. IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941

State/District/Town-group/Town	Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ALL CLASSES					
MADRAS STATE	..	1941	5,173,682	..	..	2,598,742	2,574,940
(2,016·2 Sq. Miles ; 5,221·9 Sq. Km.)		1951	7,333,525	+2,159,843	+ 41·75	3,692,907	3,640,618
		1961	8,990,528	+1,657,003	+ 22·59	4,579,392	4,411,136
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	..	1941	402,619	..	..	204,779	197,840
(353·38 Sq. Miles ; 920·2 Sq. Km.)		1951	634,192	+ 231,573	+ 57·52	326,084	308,108
		1961	1,032,169	+ 397,977	+ 62·75	534,791	497,378
		CLASS I (100,000 and over)					
MADRAS STATE	..	1941	1,647,133	..	..	847,499	799,634
(184·18 Sq. Miles ; 477·03 Sq. Km.)		1951	2,764,481	+1,117,348	+ 67·84	1,422,445	1,342,036
		1961	3,716,114	+ 951,633	+ 34·42	1,926,646	1,789,468
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	..	1941	130,348	..	..	67,651	62,697
(50·85 Sq. Miles ; 131·71 Sq. Km.)		1951	197,755	+ 67,407	+ 51·71	104,615	93,140
		1961	405,685	+ 207,930	+105·15	212,991	192,694
Coimbatore	(M)	1941	130,348	..	..	67,651	62,697
(8·86 sq. Miles ; 22·95 Sq. Km.)		1951	197,755	+ 67,407	+ 51·71	104,615	93,140
		1961	286,305	+ 88,550	+ 44·78	151,901	134,404
Kurichi Town-group	..	1941	44,117	..	..	22,418	21,699
(41·99 sq. Miles ; 108·76 Sq. Km.)		1951	67,168	+ 23,051	+ 52·25	33,855	33,313
		1961	119,380	+ 52,212	+ 77·73	61,090	58,290
(a) Kurichi	(P)	1941	14,228	..	..	7,348	6,880
(6.50 Sq. Miles ; 16·84 Sq. Km.)		1951	20,579	+ 6,351	+ 44·64	10,507	10,072
		1961	28,407	+ 7,828	+ 38·04	14,627	13,780
(b) Singanallur	(P)	1941	13,230	..	..	6,828	6,402
(6·00 Sq. Milles 15·54 Sq. Km.)		1951	19,852	+ 6,622	+ 50·05	10,027	9,825
		1961	24,674	+ 4,822	+ 24·29	12,703	11,971
(c) *Uppilipalayam*	(*P*)	1961	23,207	..	..	11,998	11,209
(5·00 Sq. Miles ; 12·95 Sq. Km.)							
(d) Kanuamuthur	(P)	1941	6,843	..	..	3,456	3,387
(10·00 Sq. Miles ; 25·90 Sq. Km.)		1951	15,042	+ 8,199	+119·82	7,529	7,513
		1961	17,327	+ 2,285	+ 15·19	8,702	8,625
(e) Vellalur	(P)	1941	9,816	..	..	4,786	5,030
(6·20 Sq. Miles ; 16·06 Sq. Km.)		1951	11,695	+ 1,879	+ 19·14	5,792	5,903
		1961	13,277	+ 1,582	+ 13·53	6,665	6,612
(f) *Madukkarai*	(*N.P*)	1961	12,488	..	..	6,395	6,093
(8·29 Sq. Miles ; 21·47 Sq. Km.)							
		CLASS II (50,000 to 99,999)					
MADRAS STATE	..	1941	631,364	..	..	315,091	316,273
(327·09 Sq.Miles; 847·17 Sq. Km.)		1951	922,473	+ 291,109	+ 46·11	459,705	462,768
		1961	1,452,791	+ 530,318	+ 57·49	737,635	715,156

A. IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941—*cont.*

State/District/Town-group/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		CLASS II (50,000 to 999,999)—*concld.*					
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	..	1941	..	..	..	..	..
169·07 Sq. Miles ; 437·89 Sq. Km.)		1951	177,223	..	..	90,156	87,067
		1961	287,927	+ 110,704	+ 62·47	148,853	139,074
Valparai	(*P*)	1961	80,023	..	..	41,663	38,360
(150·00 Sq. Miles ; 388·50 Sq. Km.)							
Tiruppur	(M)	1941	33,099	..	..	16,903	16,196
(10·50 Sq. Miles ; 27·20 Sq. Km.)		1951	52,479	+ 19,380	+ 58·55	26,926	25,553
		1961	79,773	+ 27,294	+ 52·01	41,287	38,486
Erode	(M)	1941	39,483	..	..	19,916	19,567
(3·22 Sq. Miles ; 8·34 Sq. Km.)		1951	57,576	+ 18,093	+ 45·82	29,375	28,201
		1961	73,762	+ 16,186	+ 28·11	37,890	35,872
Pollachi	(M)	1941	25,198	..	..	12,390	12,808
(5·35 Sq. Miles ; 13·85 Sq. Km.)		1951	41,744	+ 16,546	+ 65·66	21,553	20,191
		1961	54,369	+ 12,625	+ 30·24	28,013	26,356
		CLASS III (20,000 to 49,999)					
MADRAS STATE	..	1941	1,124,597	..	..	561,153	563,444
(464·54 Sq. Miles; 1,203·19 Sq. Km.)		1951	1,726,105	+ 601,508	+ 53·49	864,082	862,023
		1961	1,843,631	+ 117,526	+ 6·81	925,022	918,609
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	..	1941	162,557	..	..	81,855	80,702
(39·39 Sq. Miles ; 102.02 Sq. Km.)		1951	170,688	+ 8,131	+ 5·00	86,401	84,287
		1961	189,401	+ 18,713	+ 10·96	95,553	93,848
Mettupalayam	(M)	1941	17,764	..	..	9,002	8,762
(2·70 Sq. Miles ; 6·99 Sq. Km.)		1951	27,516	+ 9,752	+ 54·90	14,023	13,493
		1961	36,496	+ 8,980	+ 32·64	18,509	17,987
Udumalpet	(M)	1941	17,791	..	..	8,948	8,843
(2·70 Sq. Miles ; 6.99 Sq. Km.)		1951	23,309	+ 5,518	+ 31·02	12,010	11,299
		1961	28,345	+ 5,036	+ 21·61	14,292	14,053
Gopichettipalayam	(M)	1941	16,140	..	..	8,072	8,068
(2·90 Sq. Miles; 7·51 Sq. Km.).		1951	30,354	+ 14,214	+ 88·07	15,280	15,074
		1961	27,004	— 3,350	— 11·04	13,673	13,331
Dharapuram	(M)	1941	20,660	..	..	10,228	10,432
(1·94 Sq. Miles; 5·02 Sq. Km.)		1951	24,163	+ 3,503	+ 16·96	11,998	12,165
		1961	26,490	+ 2,327	+ 9·63	13,058	13,432
Anamalai Town-Group	..	1951	23,602	..	..	11,537	12,065
(10·40 Sq. Miles; 26·94 Sq. Km.)		1961	25,587	+ 1,985	+ 8·41	12,857	12,730
(*a*) Vettaikaranpudur	(P)	1951	13,254	..	..	6,485	6,769
(4·00 Sq. Miles; 10·36 Sq. Km.)		1961	14,515	+ 1,261	+ 9·51	7,383	7,132
(*b*) Anamalai	(P)	1941		*Declassified.*			
(6·40 Sq. Miles; 16·58 Sq. Km.)		1951	10,348	..	..	5,052	5,296
		1961	11,072	+ 724	+ 7·00	5,474	5,598

A. IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941—*contd.*

State/District/Town-group/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		CLASS III (20,000 to 49,999)—*concld.*					
Erode Non-Municipal (10·84 Sq. Miles ; 28·08 Sq. Km.)	(*N.P.*)	1961	22,766	..	..	11,495	11,271
Bhavani Town-Group (7·91 Sq. Miles ; 20·49 Sq. Km.)		1941	9,090	..	..	4,741	4,349
		1951	12,133	+ 3,043	+ 33·48	6,235	5,898
		1961	22,713	+ 10,580	+ 87·20	11,669	11,044
(a) Bhavani (0·84 Sq. Miles ; 2·18 Sq. Km.)	(P)	1941	9,090	..	..	4,741	4,349
		1951	12,133	+ 3,043	+ 33·48	6,235	5,898
		1961	15,860	+ 3,727	+ 30·72	8,150	7,710
(b) *Bhavani (Thottipalayam)* (7·07 Sq. Miles ; 18·31 Sq. Km.)	(*P*)	1961	6,853	..	..	3,519	3,334
		CLASS IV (10,000 to 19,999)					
MADRAS STATE (628·82 Sq. Miles ; 1,628·60 Sq. Km.)		1941	991,607	..	..	491,040	500,567
		1951	1,122,559	+130,952	+ 13·21	551,852	570,707
		1961	1,302,822	+180,263	+ 16.06	652,549	650,273
COIMBATORE DISTRICT (48·80 Sq. Miles ; 126·38 Sq. Km.)		1941	62,746	..	..	31,321	31,425
		1951	54,533	— 8,213	— 13·09	27,813	26,720
		1961	83,360	+ 28,827	+ 34·58	44,077	39,283
Kottur (16·80 Sq. Miles ; 43·51 Sq. Km.)	(P)	1941	11,051	..	..	5,299	5,752
		1951	14,435	+ 3,384	+ 30·62	7,191	7,244
		1961	19,862	+ 5,427	+ 37·60	10,172	9,690
Satyamangalam (15·00 Sq. Miles ; 38.85 Sq. Km.)	(P)	1941	8,981	..	..	4,559	4,422
		1951	14,018	+ 5,037	+ 56·09	7,069	6,949
		1961	19,236	+ 5,218	+ 37·22	9,924	9,312
Peelamedu (2·50 Sq. Miles ; 6·47 Sq. Km.)	(P)	1941	8,297	..	..	4,298	3,999
		1951	13,947	+ 5,650	+ 68·10	7,318	6,629
		1961	18,437	+ 4,490	+ 32·19	10,081	8,356
Ganapathi (4·50 Sq. Miles ; 11·65 Sq. Km.)	(*P*)	1961	14,176	..	..	7,854	6,322
Karamadai (10.00 Sq. Miles ; 25·90 Sq. Km.)	(*P*)	1961	11,649	..	..	6,046	5,603
		CLASS V (5,000 to 9,999)					
MADRAS STATE (342·28 Sq. Miles ; 886·50 Sq. Km.)		1941	719,445	..	..	354,868	364,577
		1951	696,941	— 22,504	— 3·13	345,723	351,218
		1961	615,049	— 81,892	— 11·75	307,952	307,097
COIMBATORE DISTRICT (39·45 Sq. Miles ; 102·18 Sq. Km.)		1941	46,968	..	..	23,952	23,016
		1951	33,993	— 12,979	— 37·63	17,099	16,894
		1961	58,899	+ 24,906	+ 73·27	29,763	29,136
Sulur (2·50 Sq. Miles ; 6.48 Sq. Km.)	(P)	1941	6,850	..	..	3,422	3,428
		1951	8,464	+ 1,614	+ 23·56	4,134	4,330
		1961	9,903	+ 1,439	+ 17·00	4,966	4,937

A. IV—TOWNS (AND TOWN-GROUPS) CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1961 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1941—*concld.*

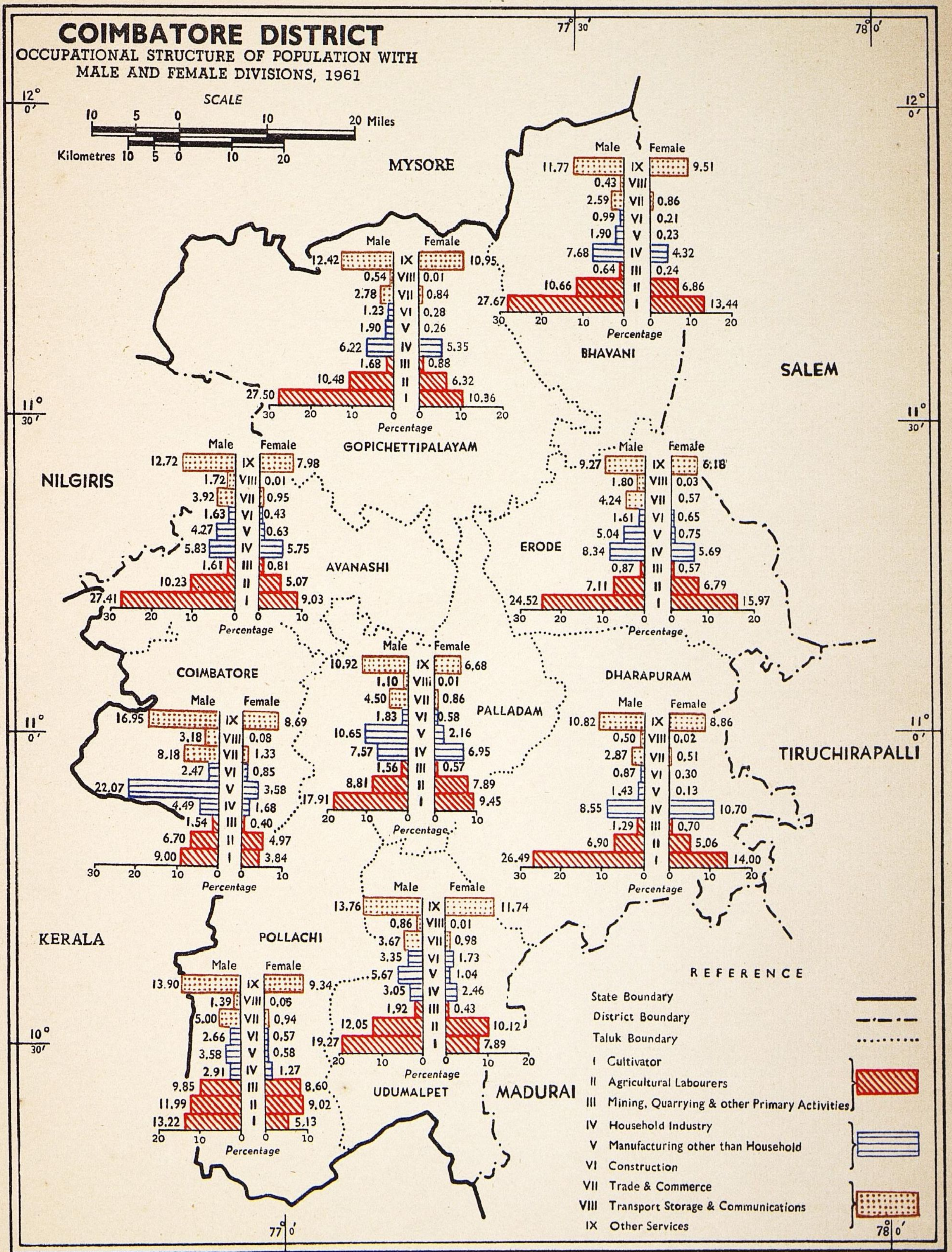
State/District/Town-group/Town	Status of town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			CLASS V (5,000 to 9,999)—*concld.*				
Palladam	(P)	1941	7,654	..	..	3,880	3,774
(7·50 Sq. Miles; 19·42 Sq. Km.)		1951	9,238	+ 1,584	+ 20·70	4,661	4,577
		1961	9,806	+ 568	+ 6·15	5,045	4,761
Avanashi	(P)	1941	6,096	..	..	3,052	3,044
(4·00 Sq. Miles; 10.36 Sq. Km.)		1951	7,986	+ 1,890	+ 31·00	4,040	3,946
		1961	9,796	+ 1,810	+ 22·66	4,996	4,800
Annur *	(P)	1951	8,305	..	..	4,264	4,041
(7·60 Sq. Miles; 19·69 Sq. Km.)		1961	8,884	+ 579	+ 6·97	4,560	4,324
Velampalayam	(*P*)	1961	8,396	..	..	4,173	4,223
(6·68 Sq. Miles; 17·30 Sq. Km.)							
Brahmana-Periya Agraharam ..	(*P*)	1961	6,714	..	..	3,348	3,366
(6·00 Sq. Miles; 15·54 Sq. Km.)							
Tondamuthur	(*P*)	1961	5,400	..	..	2,675	2,725
(5·17 Sq. Miles; 13·39 Sq. Km.)							
			CLASS VI (less than 5,000)				
MADRAS STATE	..	1941	59,536	..	..	29,091	30,445
(69·30 Sq. Miles; 179·48 Sq. Km.)		1951	100,966	+ 41,430	+ 69·59	49,100	51,866
		1961	60,121	— 40,845	— 40·45	29,588	30,533
COIMBATORE DISTRICT	..	1941	..	..	..	..	..
(7·75 Sq. Miles; 20·06 Sq. Km.)		1951	..	..	..	..	..
		1961	6,897	..	..	3,554	3,343
Thoppampalayam	(*P*)	1961	3,913	..	..	1,913	2,000
(5·50 Sq. Miles; 14·24 Sq. Km.)							
Bhavanisagar	(*T*)	1961	2,984	..	..	1,641	1,343
(2·25 Sq. Miles; 5·82 Sq. Km.)							

The following abbreviations have been used to denote the status of a town :—

M = Municipality
P = Panchayat
N.P. = Non-Panchayat
T = Township
* Towns treated as such for the first time in 1951 and continued.
Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are shown in italics as *Uppilipalayam* (*P*).

GENERAL ECONOMIC TABLES

(B. SERIES)



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B SERIES—ECONOMIC TABLES

In these tables, the population has been divided into two broad divisions viz., workers and non-workers based on productive activity and the workers have been classified into nine industrial categories based on the class of industry to which their economic activity relates.

Industrial categories of workers

I. *Cultivators*—Any person engaged in cultivation, supervision, or direction of cultivation of land, irrespective of the ownership of the land, comes under this category. But workers engaged in growing or keeping of orchards or plantations do not come under this category.

II. *Agricultural Labourers*—Any person who works on another's land for wages in cash or kind without having any supervision or direction in cultivation, comes under this category.

III. *Mining and Quarrying*—Any person engaged in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and other allied activities is included in this category.

IV. *Household Industry*—An industrial establishment is taken as a Household Industry if it is engaged in production, processing, servicing, repairing, etc., and conducted by the head of the household himself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas, employing below 20 persons in case power is not used, and below 10 persons in case power is used, and a worker in this will come under this category.

V. *Manufacturing*—A worker engaged in any manufacturing industry, other than an Household Industry, is included in this category.

VI. *Construction*—All workers engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, telegraph and telephone lines, etc., come under this category.

VII. *Trade and Commerce*—Persons engaged in retail, as well as wholesale trade and Commercial activities like banking, stocks and shares come under this category.

VIII. *Transport and Communications*—This category covers all workers engaged in transport activities of any mode, and workers engaged in communication services like Posts and Telegraph, Wireless, etc.

IX. *Other Services*—This category includes workers in Government services, educational, medical, legal, business services, personal services and community services. The general or casual labourers who do not have any fixed place of work also come under this category.

B I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

FLY LEAF

This Table presents the data relating to total workers, workers in each industrial category, and non-workers, sexwise, for four broad age-groups of 0–14, 15–34, 35–59 and 60 and over, for the entire area of the district and for the rural and urban areas separately.

Forty-eight per cent of the total population of this district are workers, which proportion ranks third in the State. Eight per cent of the workers belong to the age-group of 0–14 and 6 per cent to the age-group of 60 and over. The proportion of younger age-group workers is the second highest in the State. Among the 0–14 age-group population one-tenth are workers. Among the working age-group population 72 per cent are workers. One-third of the female population of this district which amounts to one-third of the total working force of the district are workers.

Among the total workers of the State in each category, this district has the highest proportion of workers in the categories of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction, with 15·4 per cent, 17·2 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. Out of the total workers of this district, 8·5 per cent are engaged in Manufacturing, and in no other district, except Madras, more than 6 per cent of the workers are engaged in the Manufacturing Sector.

B I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Total Rural Urban	*Age-group*	*Total population*			*Workers* — *Total workers* (I—IX)	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
T	Total	**3,557,471**	**1,809,591**	**1,747,880**	**1,126,640**	**585,794**
	0–14	1,307,445	659,770	647,675	78,909	59,159
	15–34	1,199,156	600,786	598,370	542,853	282,946
	35–59	836,022	440,654	395,368	426,886	214,838
	60+	214,741	108,313	106,428	77,952	28,839
	A.N.S.	107	68	39	40	12
R	Total	**2,525,302**	**1,274,800**	**1,250,502**	**828,999**	**491,492**
	0–14	910,277	459,405	450,872	69,048	53,473
	15–34	833,313	413,370	419,943	386,006	233,575
	35–59	611,160	315,221	295,939	308,058	178,920
	60+	170,449	86,739	83,710	65,850	25,513
	A.N.S.	103	65	38	37	11
U	Total	**1,032,169**	**534,791**	**497,378**	**297,641**	**94,302**
	0–14	397,168	200,365	196,803	9,861	5,686
	15–34	365,843	187,416	178,427	156,847	49,371
	35–59	224,862	125,433	99,429	118,828	35,918
	60+	44,292	21,574	22,718	12,102	3,326
	A.N.S.	4	3	1	3	1

Total Rural Urban	*Age-group*	*Workers—(contd.)* I *As Cultivator*		II *As Agricultural Labourer*		III *In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities*	
		Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
T	Total	**351,718**	**167,552**	**154,427**	**114,867**	**40,746**	**26,270**
	0–14	18,268	11,461	21,614	13,032	8,991	5,355
	15–34	146,628	76,579	77,319	56,513	17,077	14,605
	35–59	147,740	70,644	47,507	40,196	13,376	6,012
	60+	39,065	8,863	7,977	5,126	1,302	298
	A.N.S.	17	5	10	..	..	..
R	Total	**338,085**	**163,296**	**142,463**	**107,228**	**18,472**	**7,491**
	0–14	17,820	11,267	20,497	12,418	8,072	4,581
	15–34	141,699	74,986	71,789	52,707	5,921	1,673
	35–59	141,264	68,482	42,883	37,215	3,630	1,021
	60+	37,285	8,556	7,284	4,888	849	216
	A.N.S.	17	5	10	..	..	..
U	Total	**13,633**	**4,256**	**11,964**	**7,639**	**22,274**	**18,779**
	0–14	448	194	1,117	614	919	774
	15–34	4,929	1,593	5,530	3,806	11,156	12,932
	35–59	6,476	2,162	4,624	2,981	9,746	4,991
	60+	1,780	807	693	238	453	82
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..

B I—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—(*concld.*)

Total Rural Urban	*Age-group*	*Workers—(contd.)* IV *At Household Industry*		V *In Manufacturing other than Household Industry*		VI *In Construction*		VII *In Trade and Commerce*	
		Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
		(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
T	Total	105,250	82,743	125,358	20,583	31,602	10,316	77,286	15,021
	0–14	10,519	12,899	3,719	801	1,446	1,154	1,898	244
	15–34	52,742	41,892	74,873	10,860	16,186	5,584	36,165	3,785
	35–59	35,383	23,461	44,072	8,591	12,267	3,321	33,770	8,777
	60+	6,606	4,487	2,693	329	1,702	257	5,451	2,215
	A.N.S.	..	4	1	2	1	..	2	..
R	Total	89,700	74,695	43,941	7,417	18,896	6,225	29,462	9,066
	0–14	9,676	12,142	1,607	423	1,046	773	697	165
	15–34	44,746	37,380	27,170	4,248	9,509	3,443	12,518	2,231
	35–59	29,550	20,994	14,153	2,599	7,180	1,865	13,480	5,173
	60+	5,728	4,175	1,010	146	1,160	144	2,766	1,497
	A.N.S.	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	..
U	Total	15,550	8,048	81,417	13,166	12,706	4,091	47,824	5,955
	0–14	843	757	2,112	378	400	381	1,201	79
	15–34	7,996	4,512	47,703	6,612	6,677	2,141	23,647	1,554
	35–59	5,833	2,467	29,919	5,992	5,087	1,456	20,290	3,604
	60+	878	312	1,683	183	542	113	2,685	718
	A.N.S.	—	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

Total Rural Urban	*Age-group*	*Workers—(concld.)* VIII *In Transport, Storage and Communications*		IX *In Other Services*		X *Non-workers*	
		Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
		(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
T	Total	24,748	527	215,505	147,915	682,951	1,162,086
	0—14	149	23	12,305	14,190	580,861	588,516
	15—34	12,202	326	109,661	72,802	57,933	315,424
	35—59	11,727	166	81,044	53,670	13,768	180,530
	60+	668	12	12,488	7,252	30,361	77,589
	A.N.S.	2	..	7	1	28	27
R	Total	5,324	67	142,656	116,007	445,801	759,010
	0—14	44	11	9,589	11,693	390,357	397,399
	15—34	2,485	34	70,169	56,873	27,364	186,368
	35—59	2,562	21	53,356	41,550	7,163	117,019
	60+	231	1	9,537	5,890	20,889	58,199
	A.N.S.	2	..	5	1	28	27
U	Total	19,424	460	72,849	31,908	237,150	403,076
	0—14	105	12	2,716	2,497	190,504	191,117
	15—34	9,717	292	39,492	15,929	30,569	129,056
	35—59	9,165	145	27,688	12,120	6,605	63,511
	60+	437	11	2,951	1,362	9,472	19,392
	A.N.S.	..	..	2	..	..	—

B III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

FLY LEAF

This table presents the level of literacy among each category of worker and non-worker in the urban area.

One-third of the male workers and about 90 per cent of the female workers of this district are illiterates. One-third of the workers in the State who are degree-holder in Agriculture, are found in Coimbatore district. (It is significant to note that the only College teaching this branch of Science in this State is in this district. As "Cultivators" include those who are primarily engaged in direction and supervision of cultivation also, the presence of figures in this category in the educational levels of technical degree in Medicine, Technology and Teaching is not unusual).

B III.—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Educational levels	*Total population of Workers and Non-workers*			*Workers* — I *As Cultivator*		II *As Agricultural Labourer*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 **Total**	**1,032,169**	**534,791**	**497,378**	**13,633**	**4,256**	**11,964**	**7,639**
2 Illiterate	547,319	214,523	332,796	5,780	3,823	9,313	7,455
3 Literate (without educational level).	264,925	172,107	92,818	5,115	304	2,200	143
4 Primary or Junior Basic	162,949	102,452	60,497	2,124	120	430	41
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	49,069	38,759	10,310	547	9	21	..
6 Technical Diploma not equal to degree	979	905	74	2	..	..	..
7 Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	161	152	9	..	..	..	..
8 University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	5,026	4,415	611	57	..	..	..
9 Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	1,741	1,478	263	8	..	..	..
(i) Engineering ..	496	495	1	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	266	206	60	1	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture ..	211	207	4	2	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary and dairying	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology ..	28	28	..	1	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching	710	512	198	4	..	..	..
(vii) Others	3	3	..	..	..	..	..

Workers—(contd)

Educational levels	III *In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities*		IV *At Household Industry*		V *In Manufacturing other than Household Industry*		VI *In Construction*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1 Total	**22,274**	**18,779**	**15,550**	**8,048**	**81,417**	**13,166**	**12,706**	**4,091**
2 Illiterate	12,755	17,253	5,137	6,100	18,515	10,808	5,543	3,913
3 Literate (without educational level)	7,705	1,344	7,550	1,314	36,215	1,740	4,097	126
4 Primary or Junior Basic.	1,089	167	2,724	593	20,316	535	1,985	37
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	640	14	135	41	5,639	77	853	15
6 Technical Diploma not equal to degree	4	..	..	..	216	..	88	..
7 Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	2	..	..	..	11	..	1	..
8 University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	51	1	4	..	424	5	34	..
9 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	28	..	..	..	81	1	105	..
(i) Engineering ..	6	..	..	..	49	..	104	..
(ii) Medicine	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
(iii) Agriculture ..	19	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
(iv) Veterinary and dairying.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(v) Technology ..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(vii) Others	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

B III—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—*concld.*

Educational levels	*Workers—(contd.)* VII *In Trade and Commerce*		VIII *In Transport Storage and Communications*		IX *In Other Services*		X *Non-workers*	
	Males (17)	*Females* (18)	*Males* (19)	*Females* (20)	*Males* (21)	*Females* (22)	*Males* (23)	*Females* (24)
1 Total	47,824	5,955	19,424	460	72,849	31,908	237,150	403,076
2 Illiterate	6,835	5,128	5,051	260	26,586	25,502	119,008	252,554
3 Literate (without educational level)	19,364	591	6,240	44	20,336	1,879	63,285	85,333
4 Primary or Junior Basic	13,580	184	4,873	14	12,792	2,276	42,539	56,530
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	7,133	47	2,996	136	9,946	1,858	10,840	8,113
6 Technical Diploma not equal to degree	34	..	15	..	296	32	250	42
7 Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	5	..	2	1	78	7	53	1
8 University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	839	5	236	4	1,843	117	927	479
9 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	34	..	11	1	972	237	239	24
(i) Engineering ..	20	..	5	..	202	1	109	..
(ii) Medicine	1	..	6	1	172	54	22	4
(iii) Agriculture ..	4	..	..	..	119	1	57	3
(iv) Veterinary and dairying	..	..	..	..	23	..	2	..
(v) Technology ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
(vi) Teaching	9	..	..	..	450	181	46	17
(vii) Others	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

FLY LEAF

This Table presents the level of literacy among each category of workers and non-workers in rural areas.

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

				Workers			
	Total population			As Cultivator		As Agricultural labourer	
Educational levels	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Rural Areas							
Total ..	2,525,302	1,274,800	1,250,502	338,085	163,296	142,463	107,228
i. Illiterate	1,935,923	811,955	1,123,968	184,480	152,718	122,111	104,796
ii. Literate without educational level	456,653	357,860	98,793	130,042	9,155	18,039	2,138
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	110,651	85,234	25,417	20,516	1,362	2,203	290
iv. Matriculation and above	22,075	19,751	2,324	3,047	61	110	4
1. Bhavani Taluk							
Total ..	229,787	116,861	112,926	34,908	17,098	13,324	8,556
i. Illiterate	188,305	84,024	104,281	22,780	16,329	12,019	8,420
ii. Literate without educational level	32,467	25,681	6,786	10,250	642	1,173	116
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	7,662	5,939	1,723	1,598	119	125	20
iv. Matriculation and above	1,353	1,217	136	280	8	7	..
2. Gopichettipalayam Taluk							
Total ..	349,086	175,309	173,777	53,407	20,270	19,739	11,799
i. Illiterate	285,579	124,609	160,970	34,636	19,437	17,533	11,618
ii. Literate without educational level	48,698	38,828	9,870	15,302	653	1,815	141
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	12,880	10,114	2,766	3,066	175	376	40
iv. Matriculation and above	1,929	1,758	171	403	5	15	–
3. Erode Taluk							
Total ..	408,268	206,496	201,772	63,963	41,939	18,056	17,275
i. Illiterate	313,549	131,105	182,444	37,994	39,821	16,026	16,823
ii. Literate without educational level	71,013	56,638	14,375	21,654	1,791	1,742	401
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	20,393	15,783	4,610	3,810	318	265	51
iv. Matriculation and above	3,313	2,970	343	505	9	23	–
4. Dharapuram Taluk							
Total ..	299,856	150,470	149,386	49,081	26,106	12,681	9,435
i. Illiterate	230,503	94,110	136,393	25,565	24,688	10,596	9,236
ii. Literate without educational level	55,944	45,509	10,435	20,764	1,260	1,897	174
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	11,804	9,394	2,410	2,518	153	176	25
iv. Matriculation and above	1,605	1,457	148	234	5	12	–

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

	Workers—(contd.)							
	III In Mining and Quarrying		*IV At Household Industry*		*V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry*		*VI In Construction*	
Educational levels	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	18,472	7,491	89,700	74,695	43,941	7,417	18,896	6,225
i. Illiterate	15,259	7,305	47,104	67,441	14,909	6,503	13,136	6,096
ii. Literate without educational level	2,685	170	35,598	5,885	21,588	788	4,536	116
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	396	13	6,848	1,337	6,022	110	821	13
iv. Matriculation and above	132	3	150	32	1,422	16	403	..
1. BHAVANI TALUK—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	727	300	9,176	5,257	1,128	111	984	169
i. Illiterate	608	298	5,319	4,695	537	101	789	166
ii. Literate without educational level	94	—	3,436	496	443	6	156	3
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	18	2	405	65	128	4	27	—
iv. Matriculation and above	7	—	16	1	20	—	12	..
2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	2,865	1,581	11,137	9,899	1,836	277	1,782	438
i. Illiterate	2,529	1,551	6,165	9,091	783	266	1,431	430
ii. Literate without educational level	274	30	4,162	638	728	8	243	7
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	50	—	786	165	294	3	94	1
iv. Matriculation and above	12	—	24	5	31	—	14	..
3. ERODE TALUK—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	2,046	1,256	21,604	14,666	6,455	1,121	3,175	1,194
i. Illiterate	1,849	1,245	12,545	13,194	3,230	1,055	1,960	1,171
ii. Literate without educational level	177	8	7,117	1,186	2,481	57	959	23
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	18	3	1,890	281	642	8	190	—
iv. Matriculation and above	2	—	52	5	102	1	66	..
4. DHARAPURAM TALUK—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	2,301	1,282	15,812	19,438	1,669	179	1,442	535
i. Illiterate	1,960	1,252	9,542	17,543	677	166	948	519
ii. Literate without educational level	308	29	5,202	1,477	761	12	418	15
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	31	1	1,053	409	201	1	61	1
iv. Matriculation and above	2	—	15	9	30	—	15	—

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Educational level	*Workers*—(contd.)						*Non-Workers*	
	In Trade and Commerce		*In Transport, storage and communication*		*In Other Services*			
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(*concld.*)								
Total ..	29,462	9,066	5,324	67	142,656	116,007	445,801	759,010
i. Illiterate	7,715	8,232	1,914	53	100,197	112,090	305,130	658,734
ii. Literate without educational level	16,653	734	2,306	6	28,395	2,170	98,018	77,631
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	4,176	94	746	2	7,922	1,184	35,584	21,012
iv. Matriculation and above	918	6	358	6	6,142	563	7,069	1,633
1. BHAVANI TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ..	2,192	911	236	..	13,604	11,504	40,582	69,020
i. Illiterate	729	871	88	..	10,667	11,242	30,488	62,159
ii. Literate without educational level	1,110	35	85	..	1,969	135	6,965	5,353
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	293	5	54	..	482	93	2,809	1,415
iv. Matriculation and above	60	..	9	..	486	34	320	93
2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ..	3,312	1,280	378	2	20,223	19,338	60,630	108,893
i. Illiterate	944	1,182	132	1	15,715	18,910	44,741	98,484
ii. Literate without educational level	1,719	88	150	1	2,878	224	11,557	8,080
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	554	10	76	..	986	151	3,832	2,221
iv. Matriculation and above	95	..	20	..	644	53	500	108
3. ERODE TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ..	4,969	925	1,163	6	17,689	13,223	67,376	110,167
i. Illiterate	1,189	854	432	5	11,801	12,666	44,079	95,610
ii. Literate without educational level	2,533	58	444	..	3,624	256	15,907	10,595
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	952	12	181	1	1,258	201	6,577	3,735
iv. Matriculation and above	295	1	106	..	1,006	100	813	227
4. DHARAPURAM TALUK—(*concld.*)								
Total ..	3,753	729	497	39	17,425	14,868	45,809	76,775
i. Illiterate	896	654	178	36	12,125	14,382	31,623	67,917
ii. Literate without educational level	2,178	68	218	1	3,536	268	10,227	7,131
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	582	7	72	1	1,125	162	3,575	1,650
iv. Matriculation and above	97	..	29	1	639	56	384	77

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Educational levels	*Total population*			*Workers*			
				I As Cultivator		*II As Agricultural labourer*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5. Palladam Taluk							
Total ..	**283,176**	**141,532**	**141,644**	**32,499**	**17,331**	**15,598**	**14,272**
i. Illiterate	213,635	86,043	127,592	15,299	15,965	13,217	13,985
ii. Literate without educational level	56,035	44,572	11,463	15,163	1,235	2,201	266
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	11,607	9,198	2,409	1,803	127	175	20
iv. Matriculation and above	1,899	1,719	180	234	4	5	1
6. Avanashi Taluk							
Total ..	**228,876**	**116,012**	**112,864**	**35,874**	**11,927**	**13,110**	**6,734**
i. Illiterate	180,437	76,790	103,647	20,637	11,385	11,816	6,653
ii. Literate without educational level	38,065	30,634	7,431	12,845	449	1,168	72
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	9,274	7,558	1,716	2,166	92	122	8
iv. Matriculation and above	1,100	1,030	70	226	1	4	1
7. Coimbatore Taluk							
Total ..	**286,676**	**148,030**	**138,646**	**22,930**	**10,139**	**15,791**	**11,868**
i. Illiterate	200,298	83,346	116,952	10,178	9,094	13,452	11,605
ii. Literate without educational level	62,161	46,124	16,037	10,440	888	2,030	234
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	17,060	12,315	4,745	1,893	141	294	29
Matriculation and above	7,157	6,245	912	419	16	15	...
8. Pollachi Taluk							
Total ..	**247,243**	**123,802**	**123,441**	**24,591**	**9,962**	**21,135**	**16,422**
i. Illiterate	180,930	73,409	107,521	8,757	8,621	17,128	15,951
ii. Literate without educational level	54,554	41,222	13,332	13,664	1,240	3,663	432
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	9,649	7,257	2,392	1,751	91	325	38
iv. Matriculation and above	2,110	1,914	196	419	16	19	1
9. Udumalpet Taluk							
Total ..	**192,334**	**96,288**	**96,046**	**20,832**	**8,524**	**13,029**	**10,867**
i. Illiterate	142,687	58,519	84,168	8,634	7,378	10,324	10,505
ii. Literate without educational level	37,716	28,652	9,064	9,960	997	2,350	302
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	10,322	7,676	2,646	1,911	146	345	59
iv. Matriculation and above	1,609	1,441	168	327	3	10	11

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Educational levels	*Workers*—(concld).							
	III In Mining and Quarrying		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5. Palladam Taluk—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	2,733	1,017	11,320	11,252	8,625	1,559	2,394	769
i. Illiterate	2,383	992	4,806	10,240	2,955	1,361	1,771	747
ii. Literate without educational level	309	25	5,711	858	4,656	181	530	18
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	39	..	794	149	843	15	75	4
iv. Matriculation and above	2	..	9	5	171	2	18	..
6. Avanashi Taluk—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	1,355	690	7,188	7,360	3,074	572	1,340	206
i. Illiterate	1,121	669	3,268	6,779	1,037	545	1,090	200
ii. Literate without educational level	196	19	2,990	474	1,226	25	210	4
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	33	2	920	106	634	1	37	2
iv. Matriculation and above	5	..	10	1	177	1	3	..
7. Coimbatore Taluk—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	2,494	511	5,321	2,172	14,630	2,520	2,225	566
i. Illiterate	1,915	471	2,415	1,831	4,076	2,103	1,336	550
ii. Literate without educational level	417	34	2,524	284	7,616	341	781	16
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	95	3	367	52	2,302	66	86	..
iv. Matriculation and above	67	3	15	5	636	10	22	..
8. Pollachi Taluk—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	1,897	391	5,003	2,234	2,611	365	2,188	510
i. Illiterate	1,215	371	1,892	2,016	737	335	1,345	491
ii. Literate without educational level	604	19	2,793	201	1,511	30	598	16
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	53	1	312	17	331	..	101	3
iv. Matriculation and above	25	..	6	..	32	..	144	..
9. Udumalpet Taluk—(*contd.*)								
Total ..	2,054	463	3,139	2,417	3,913	713	3,366	1,838
i. Illiterate	1,679	456	1,152	2,052	877	571	2,466	1,822
ii. Literate without educational level	306	6	1,663	271	2,166	128	641	14
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	59	1	321	93	647	12	150	2
iv. Matriculation and above	10	..	3	1	223	2	109	..

B III—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—(concld.)

Educational levels	*Workers—(concld).* VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, storage and communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
5. Palladam Taluk—concld.)								
Total ..	3,077	1,032	663	2	13,842	9,961	50,781	84,449
i. Illiterate	796	944	276	1	9,859	9,611	34,681	73,746
ii. Literate without educational level	1,798	80	263	1	2,614	170	11,327	8,629
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	412	8	82	..	691	126	4,284	1,960
iv. Matriculation and above	71	..	42	..	678	54	489	114
6. Avanashi Taluk—(concld.)								
Total ..	1,976	770	346	1	11,997	8,070	39,752	76,534
i. Illiterate	657	729	139	1	9,275	7,920	27,750	68,766
ii. Literate without educational level	1,023	35	146	..	1,788	84	9,042	6,269
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	257	6	49	..	605	48	2,735	1,451
iv. Matriculation and above	39	..	12	..	329	18	225	48
7. Coimbatore Taluk—(concld.)								
Total ..	3,538	1,423	1,025	10	18,809	14,037	61,267	95,400
i. Illiterate	932	1,267	346	5	11,486	13,321	37,210	76,705
ii. Literate without educational level	2,040	138	494	..	4,779	389	15,003	13,713
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	399	13	100	..	1,175	151	5,604	4,290
iv. Matriculation and above	167	5	85	5	1,369	176	3,450	692
8. Pollachi Taluk—(concld.)								
Total ..	4,252	1,117	602	5	16,199	12,972	45,324	79,463
i. Illiterate	1,128	1,005	172	3	10,806	12,432	30,229	66,296
ii. Literate without educational level	2,744	103	330	2	4,135	376	11,180	10,913
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	313	9	69	..	737	122	3,265	2,111
iv. Matriculation and above	67	..	31	..	521	42	650	143
9. Udumalpet Taluk—(concld.)								
Total ..	2,393	879	414	2	12,868	12,034	34,280	58,309
i. Illiterate	444	726	151	1	8,463	11,606	24,329	49,051
ii. Literate without educational level	1,508	129	176	1	3,072	268	6,810	6,948
iii. Primary or Junior Basic	414	24	63	..	863	130	2,903	2,179
iv. Matriculation and above	27	..	24	..	470	30	238	131

B IV—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

FLY LEAF

This table presents the data relating to workers in Household Industry alone, classified by class of worker and industrial divisions. According to the system of Indian Standard Industrial Classification, there are nine divisions, each division divided into major groups not exceeding ten, the total numbering to 45, and each major group is sub-divided into minor groups not exceeding ten, which amounts to 343. The digit system has been adopted in which three-digit code numbers, the first digit representing the division, the second major group, and the third the minor group, have been given to each industry. The nine categories correspond to the industrial divisions as follows:—

I.	Cultivator	Minor groups 000, 001, 002, 003 and 004 from Division 0.
II.	Agricultural Labourer	
III.	Mining, Quarrying, etc.	Division 1 and Division 0 except minor groups 000 to 004.
IV.	Household Industry	Divisions 1, 2, and 3 and 0 except minor groups 000 to 004.
V.	Manufacturing	Divisions 2 and 3.
VI.	Construction	Division 4.
VII.	Trade and Commerce	Division 6.
VIII.	Transport, Storage and Communications.	Division 7.
IX.	Other Services	Divisions 5, 8 and 9.

The names of the industrial divisions to which the first digit refers are given below for reference:—

0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.

1—Mining and Quarrying.

2 and 3—Manufacturing.

4—Construction.

5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

6—Trade and Commerce.

7—Transport, Storage and Communication.

8—Services.

9—Activities not adequately described.

The first four divisions of these can be household industries provided they satisfy other conditions for being included under "Household Industry". Data relating to Household Industries have been furnished separately for each of these divisions. In Census Volume Part II-B, data for each minor group have also been presented.

The term class of worker denotes the status of worker, i.e., whether one is an employer or employee, single worker or family worker. In this table separate data have been furnished for employee. An employee is a person who usually works under any other person for salary or wages. Even an unpaid worker in a Household Industry is treated as employee if he does not belong to that household Apprentices who do not belong to the household also are treated as employees.

Division 2 which deals with the manufacturing industries account for the largest number of workers both among males and females compared to other household industries, and in the rural area Erode taluk has the largest number of workers in this division as compared to other taluks. The proportion of employees to others is very much less in rural areas than in urban areas.

B IV—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of I.S.I C.	*Total*		*Employee*		*Others*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ALL RURAL AREAS						
All Divisions	**89,700**	**74,695**	**9,796**	**4,531**	**79,904**	**70,164**
Division 0	**8,012**	**3,895**	**833**	**559**	**7,179**	**3,336**
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	**67,277**	**67,703**	**8,136**	**3,867**	**59,141**	**63,836**
„ 3	**14,411**	**3,097**	**827**	**105**	**13,584**	**2,992**
1. BHAVANI TALUK						
All Divisions	**9,176**	**5,257**	**1,456**	**558**	**7,720**	**4,699**
Division 0	314	336	21	9	293	327
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	7,878	4,691	1,384	547	6,494	4,144
„ 3	984	230	51	2	933	228
2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK						
All Divisions	**11,137**	**9,899**	**951**	**495**	**10,186**	**9,404**
Division 0	1,194	473	171	171	1,023	302
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	8,503	8,954	719	314	7,784	8,640
„ 3	1,440	472	61	10	1,379	462
3. ERODE TALUK						
All Divisions	**21,604**	**14,666**	**2,780**	**1,386**	**18,824**	**13,280**
Division 0	2,033	1,058	252	183	1,781	875
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	15,830	12,912	2,278	1,152	13,552	11,760
„ 3	3,741	696	250	51	3,491	645
4. DHARAPURAM TALUK						
All Divisions	**15,812**	**19,438**	**1,094**	**1,000**	**14,718**	**18,438**
Division 0	1,995	734	135	132	1,860	602
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	10,738	18,062	874	858	9,864	17,204
„ 3	3,079	642	85	10	2,994	632
5. PALLADAM TALUK						
All Divisions	**11,320**	**11,252**	**1,594**	**453**	**9,726**	**10,799**
Division 0	953	629	103	34	850	595
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	8,739	10,321	1,268	394	7,471	9,927
„ 3	1,628	302	223	25	1,405	277

B IV—PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*concld*).

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Group of I.S-I.C.	*Total*		*Employee*		*Others*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			6. Avanashi Taluk			
All Divisions	**7,188**	**7,360**	**790**	**322**	**6,398**	**7,038**
Division 0	597	465	39	13	558	452
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	5,729	6,670	726	305	5,003	6,365
„ 3	862	225	25	4	837	221
			7. Coimbatore Taluk			
All Divisions	**5,321**	**2,172**	**708**	**163**	**4,613**	**2,009**
Division 0	691	122	105	17	586	105
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	3,772	1,918	511	144	3,261	1,774
„ 3	858	132	92	2	766	130
			8. Pollachi Taluk			
All Divisions	**5,003**	**2,234**	**325**	**65**	**4,678**	**2,169**
Division 0	95	40	6	..	89	40
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	3,810	1,986	289	64	3,521	1,922
„ 3	1,098	208	30	1	1,068	207
			9. Udumalpet Taluk			
All Divisions	**3,139**	**2,417**	**98**	**89**	**3,041**	**2,328**
Division 0	140	38	1	..	139	38
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	2,278	2,189	87	89	2,191	2,100
„ 3	721	190	10	..	711	190
			All Urban Areas			
All Divisions	**15,550**	**8,048**	**3,895**	**1,102**	**11,655**	**6,946**
Division 0	172	117	8	2	164	115
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	11,947	7,461	3,191	1,010	8,756	6,451
„ 3	3,431	470	696	90	2,735	380

B IV—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

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In the table the data relating to all workers engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, i.e., workers of categories V to IX are furnished for each of the four classes of workers for each of the 10 divisions separately.

An employer is one who employs other persons for wages or salary to get any work done, who thus will be responsible not only for his own work but also for the work of others under him. But a person employing domestic servants or a person in office who himself is employed but who has the power to appoint subordinates, is not an employer. The person who works by himself, neither employing except casually, nor being employed, is a single worker. But the person who works in joint partnership, without hiring any employee is also a single worker. A person who is engaged in any business or trade conducted mainly by the members of the family, ordinarily at least for an hour every day during the working season, without receiving any wages or salary, is a " Family worker ".

Division 8 which deals with Services of Government, educational, health, religious, legal, and business services has the largest number of male and female workers both in rural and urban areas. The proportion of male single workers in a division to the total workers of the division is highest in 8th Division in the rural area and in the 4th Division in the urban area. Among female workers the corresponding highest proportion is in Division 8 in rural area and in Division 6 in urban area. The proportion of family workers in a division is highest among male and female workers in Division 0 in rural area and 6 in urban area.

B IV—PART—B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry; Divisions and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single worker*		*Family worker*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					All Rural Areas.					
All Divisions	258,751	146,273	12,622	3,065	84,808	26,647	157,055	113,573	4,266	2,988
Division 0	16,428	6,295	1,066	341	5,933	1,549	8,250	3.743	1,179	662
„ 1	2,044	1,196	5	..	1,087	484	912	687	40	25
„ 2	34,011	6,768	596	43	26,991	5,465	6,205	1,165	219	95
„ 3	9,930	649	327	14	6,168	327	3,332	295	103	13
„ 4	18,896	6,225	332	12	5,874	1,794	12,690	4,419	..	..
„ 5	1,784	51	..	..	1,784	51	..	..	..	..
„ 6	29,462	9,066	7,771	2,120	4,315	839	16,304	5,583	1,072	524
„ 7	5,324	67	176	..	3,238	51	1,910	16	..	..
„ 8	140,795	115,954	2,342	535	29,351	16,085	107,449	97,665	1,653	1,669
„ 9	77	2	7	..	67	2	3	..	..	..
					1. Bhavani Taluk					
All Divisions	18,871	12,995	821	191	3,141	497	14,765	12,205	144	102
Division 0	691	275	8	1	293	64	354	197	36	13
„ 1	36	25	..	..	..	3	36	20	..	2
„ 2	707	85	33	1	315	15	352	66	7	3
„ 3	421	26	21	..	100	7	297	19	3	..
„ 4	984	169	7	..	140	26	837	143	..	..
„ 5	170	2	..	..	170	2	..	..	..	..
„ 6	2,192	911	597	165	268	20	1,278	704	49	22
„ 7	236	..	13	..	133	..	90	..	..	..
„ 8	13,434	11,502	142	24	1,722	360	11,521	11,056	49	62
„ 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					2. Gopichettipalayam Taluk					
All Divisions	30,396	22,916	1,639	312	5,848	1,425	22,371	20,633	538	546
Division 0	2,795	1,543	25	7	1,035	259	1,605	1,081	130	196
„ 1	70	38	..	..	10	4	60	29	..	5
„ 2	1,199	244	64	6	448	89	667	132	20	17
„ 3	637	33	32	5	124	..	461	26	20	2
„ 4	1,782	438	10	..	336	82	1,436	356	..	..
„ 5	88	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6	3,312	1,280	1,192	241	446	30	1,578	935	96	74
„ 7	378	2	20	..	222	1	136	1	..	..
„ 8	20,135	19,338	296	53	3,139	960	16,428	18,073	272	252
„ 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B IV—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry; Divisions and Major Group of I.S I.C.	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single worker*		*Family worker*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				3. Erode Taluk						
All Divisions	**35,497**	**17,725**	**1,860**	**241**	**12,664**	**3,626**	**20,374**	**13,459**	**599**	**399**
Division 0	1,621	774	1	..	798	334	760	325	62	115
„ 1	425	482	1	..	171	132	250	341	3	9
„ 2	4,561	984	155	15	2,735	590	1,606	355	65	24
„ 3	1,894	137	62	3	905	72	895	61	32	1
„ 4	3,175	1,194	50	..	1,229	513	1,896	681	..	..
„ 5	37	10	..	..	37	10	..	..	..	..
„ 6	4,969	925	1,198	190	993	680	2,576	18	202	37
„ 7	1,163	6	37	..	797	5	329	1	..	..
„ 8	17,646	13,213	352	33	4,999	1,290	12,030	11,677	235	213
„ 9	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
				4. Dharapuram Taluk						
All Divisions	**27,087**	**17,632**	**1,090**	**161**	**8,012**	**3,121**	**17,235**	**13,900**	**750**	**450**
Division 0	2,177	1,182	10	1	1,071	419	995	653	101	109
„ 1	124	100	..	..	79	64	45	36	..	..
„ 2	1,134	142	41	1	607	82	465	51	21	8
„ 3	535	37	54	..	2[illegible]2	10	262	19	17	8
„ 4	1,442	535	7	..	634	255	801	280	..	..
„ 5	182	12	..	..	182	12	..	..	..	..
„ 6	3,753	729	766	125	572	14	2,177	533	238	57
„ 7	497	39	21	..	290	38	186	1	..	..
„ 8	17,240	14,856	191	34	4,373	2,227	12,303	12,327	373	268
„ 9	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
				5. Palladam Taluk						
All Divisions	**31,334**	**14,340**	**1,634**	**490**	**14,057**	**3,259**	**14,891**	**10,101**	**752**	**490**
Division 0	2,475	774	90	16	853	158	1,286	531	246	69
„ 1	262	243	2	..	71	111	187	132	2	..
„ 2	7,649	1,506	106	7	6,939	1,367	552	113	52	19
„ 3	972	53	48	1	694	35	209	16	21	1
„ 4	2,394	769	31	9	811	294	1,552	466	..	..
„ 5	245	18	..	..	245	18	..	..	..	..
„ 6	3,077	1,032	1,100	332	468	24	1,321	536	188	140
„ 7	663	2	32	..	381	1	250	1	..	..
„ 8	13,587	9,943	222	125	3,588	1,251	9,534	8,306	243	261
„ 9	10	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..

B IV—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry, Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single worker*		*Family worker*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6. Avanashi Taluk										
All Divisions	**20,088**	**10,309**	**979**	**249**	**5,829**	**1,515**	**13,020**	**8,351**	**260**	**194**
Division 0	1,289	649	2	..	505	140	709	443	73	66
„ 1	66	41	..	..	7	18	59	23	..	..
„ 2	2,548	554	42	..	2,097	452	396	101	13	1
„ 3	526	18	16	2	256	7	246	9	8	..
„ 4	1,340	206	5	..	438	51	897	155	..	..
„ 5	255	..	..	..	255	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6	1,976	770	719	225	185	26	1,042	494	30	25
„ 7	346	1	17	..	195	..	134	1	..	..
„ 8	11,742	8,070	178	22	1,891	821	9,537	7,125	136	102
„ 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore Taluk										
All Divisions	**42,721**	**19,067**	**1,168**	**515**	**21,751**	**10,295**	**19,677**	**8,144**	**125**	**113**
Division 0	2,289	399	36	15	790	73	1,428	295	35	16
„ 1	201	112	1	..	58	58	142	54	..	..
„ 2	10,399	2,251	131	10	9,690	2,073	565	60	13	8
„ 3	4,235	269	86	3	3,655	184	494	82	..	..
„ 4	2,225	566	11	2	666	157	1,548	407	..	..
„ 5	350	9	..	..	350	9	..	..	..	..
„ 6	3,538	1,423	544	389	955	7	2,033	1,013	6	14
„ 7	1,025	10	30	..	645	6	350	4	..	..
„ 8	18,459	14,028	329	96	4,942	7,728	13,117	6,129	71	75
„ 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pollachi Taluk										
All Divisions	**27,750**	**15,360**	**1,784**	**465**	**6,441**	**1,509**	**19,131**	**13,097**	**394**	**289**
Division 0	1,706	320	16	3	449	67	1,111	218	130	32
„ 1	191	71	..	..	59	19	131	52	1	..
„ 2	2,168	309	..	..	999	136	1,155	159	14	14
„ 3	443	56	..	..	150	11	291	44	2	1
„ 4	2,188	510	87	..	834	92	1,267	418	..	..
„ 5	234	..	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6	4,252	1,117	1,189	334	294	28	2,576	670	193	85
„ 7	602	5	1	..	387	..	214	5	..	..
„ 8	15,913	12,971	491	128	2,982	1,155	12,386	11,531	54	157
„ 9	53	1	..	..	53	1	..	..	..	..

B IV—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*concld.*

Branch of Industry, Division and Major group I.S.I.C.	*Total*		*Employer*		*Employee*		*Single worker*		*Family worker*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					9. UDUMALPET TALUK					
All Divisions	25,007	15,929	1,647	441	7,065	1,400	15,591	13,683	704	405
Division 0	1,385	379	878	298	139	35	2	..	366	46
„ 1	669	84	1	..	632	75	2	..	34	9
„ 2	3,646	693	24	3	3,161	661	447	28	14	1
„ 3	267	20	8	..	82	1	177	19	..	..
„ 4	3,366	1,838	124	1	786	324	2,456	1,513	..	..
„ 5	223	..	..	..	223	..	..	..	..	..
„ 6	2,393	879	466	119	134	10	1,723	680	70	70
„ 7	414	2	5	..	188	..	221	2	..	..
„ 8	12,639	12,033	141	20	1,715	293	10,563	11,441	220	279
„ 9	5	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
					ALL URBAN AREAS					
All Divisions	256,494	74,359	19,700	1,056	163,874	41,771	69,231	30,256	3,689	1,276
Division 0	21,483	18,315	80	14	19,456	17,482	1,871	773	76	46
„ 1	791	464	4	1	417	289	368	173	2	1
„ 2	53,006	11,834	2,404	41	43,143	10,276	7,124	1,454	335	63
„ 3	28,411	1,332	1,693	26	22,025	935	4,217	343	476	28
„ 4	12,706	4,091	328	2	5,806	1,536	6,572	2,553	..	..
„ 5	4,007	1,035	..	..	3,909	1,015	98	20	..	..
„ 6	47,824	5,955	11,172	722	19,999	592	14,926	4,376	1,727	265
„ 7	19,424	460	598	2	13,502	320	5,324	138	..	..
„ 8	68,827	30,873	3,418	248	35,606	9,326	28,731	20,426	1,072	873
„ 9	15	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	1	..

B IV—PART C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

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This table furnishes data relating to the workers of categories III to IX. The number of workers in each category is given for each division, for Household Industry and for Non-household Industry separately.

In the rural areas, the number of workers engaged in manufacturing (Division 2 and 3) are greater in Household Industry. In the rural areas the number of female workers in Household Industry under Divisions 2 and 3 is ten times and five times respectively higher than the number engaged in Non-household Industry under the same divisions In all the sectors the number of workers engaged in Household Industry in urban are a is only less than 1/5 of the corresponding number of workers in urban areas.

B IV—PART-C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE.

Branch of Industry, Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.		Total workers			Workers at Household Industry		Workers in Non-Household Industry, etc.	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				ALL RURAL AREAS				
All Divisions		569,219	348,451	220,968	89,700	74,695	258,751	146,273
Division	0	34,630	24,440	10,190	8,012	3,895	16,428	6,295
	1	3,240	2,044	1,196	..	..	2,044	1,196
	2	175,759	101,288	74,471	67,277	67,703	34,011	6,768
	3	28,087	24,341	3,746	14,411	3,097	9,930	649
	4	25,121	18,896	6,225	..	..	18,896	6,225
	5	1,835	1,784	51	..	..	1,784	51
	6	38,528	29,462	9,066	..	..	29,462	9,066
	7	5,391	5,324	67	..	..	5,324	67
	8	256,749	140,795	115,954	..	..	140,795	115,954
	9	79	77	2	..	..	77	2
				1. BHAVANI TALUK				
All Divisions		46,299	28,047	18,252	9,176	5,257	18,871	12,995
Division	0	1,616	1,005	611	314	336	691	275
	1	61	36	25	..	..	36	25
	2	13,361	8,585	4,776	7,878	4,691	707	85
	3	1,661	1,405	256	984	230	421	26
	4	1,153	984	169	..	..	984	169
	5	172	170	2	..	..	170	2
	6	3,103	2,192	911	..	..	2,192	911
	7	236	236	..	..	..	236	..
	8	24,936	13,434	11,502	..	..	13,434	11,502
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK				
All Divisions		74,348	41,533	32,815	11,137	9,899	30,396	22,916
Division	0	6,005	3,989	2,016	1,194	473	2,795	1,543
	1	108	70	38	..	..	70	38
	2	18,900	9,702	9,198	8,503	,954	1,199	244
	3	2,582	2,077	505	1,440	472	637	33
	4	2,220	1,782	438	..	..	1,782	438
	5	88	88	..	..	..	88	..
	6	4,592	3,312	1,280	..	..	3,312	1,280
	7	380	378	2	..	..	378	2
	8	39,473	20,135	19,338	..	..	20,135	19,338
	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B IV—PART-C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers			Workers at household Industry		Workers in non-household Industry, etc.	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			3. Erode Taluk				
All Divisions	**89,492**	**57,101**	**32,391**	**21,604**	**14,666**	**35,497**	**17,725**
Division 0	5,486	3,654	1,832	2,033	1,058	1,621	774
1	907	425	482	..	..	425	482
2	34,287	20,391	13,896	15,830	12,912	4,561	984
3	6,468	5,635	833	3,741	696	1,894	137
4	4,369	3,175	1,194	..	..	3,175	1,194
5	47	37	10	..	..	37	10
6	5,894	4,969	925	..	..	4,969	925
7	1,169	1,163	6	..	..	1,163	6
8	30,859	17,646	13,213	..	..	17,646	13,213
9	6	6	..	..	..	6	..
			4. Dharapuram Taluk				
All Divisions	**79,969**	**42,899**	**37,070**	**15,812**	**19,438**	**27,087**	**17,632**
Division 0	6,088	4,172	1,916	1,995	734	2,177	1,182
1	224	124	100	..	..	124	100
2	30,076	11,872	18,204	10,738	18,062	1,134	142
3	4,293	3,614	679	3,079	642	535	37
4	1,977	1,442	535	..	..	1,442	535
5	194	182	12	..	..	182	12
6	4,482	3,753	729	..	..	3,753	729
7	536	497	39	..	..	497	39
8	32,096	17,240	14,856	..	..	17,240	14,856
9	3	3	..	..	..	3	..
			5. Palladam Taluk				
All Divisions	**68,246**	**42,654**	**25,592**	**11,320**	**11,252**	**31,334**	**14,340**
Division 0	4,831	3,428	1,403	953	629	2,475	774
1	505	262	243	..	..	262	243
2	28,215	16,388	11,827	8,739	10,321	7,649	1,506
3	2,955	2,600	355	1,628	302	972	53
4	3,163	2,394	769	..	..	2,394	769
5	263	245	18	..	..	245	18
6	4,109	3,077	1,032	..	..	3,077	1,032
7	665	663	2	..	..	663	2
8	23,530	13,587	9,943	..	..	13,587	9,943
9	10	10	..	..	..	10	..

B IV—PART-C—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(*contd.*)

Branch of Industry, Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers			Workers at household Industry		Workers in non-household Industry, etc.	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6. Avanashi Taluk							
All Divisions	**44,945**	**27,276**	**17,669**	**7,188**	**7,360**	**20,088**	**10,309**
Division 0	3,000	1,886	1,114	597	465	1,289	649
1	107	66	41	..	..	66	41
2	15,501	8,277	7,224	5,729	6,670	2,548	554
3	1,631	1,388	243	862	225	526	18
4	1,546	1,340	206	..	..	1,340	206
5	255	255	..	..	..	255	..
6	2,746	1,976	770	..	..	1,976	770
7	347	346	1	..	..	346	1
8	19,812	11,742	8,070	..	..	11,742	8,070
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore Taluk							
All Divisions	**69,281**	**48,042**	**21,239**	**5,321**	**2,172**	**42,721**	**19,067**
Division 0	3,501	2,980	521	691	122	2,289	399
1	313	201	112	..	..	201	112
2	18,340	14,171	4,169	3,772	1,918	10,399	2,251
3	5,494	5,093	401	858	132	4,235	269
4	2,791	2,225	566	..	..	2,225	566
5	359	350	9	..	..	350	9
6	4,961	3,538	1,423	..	..	3,538	1,423
7	1,035	1,025	10	..	..	1,025	10
8	32,487	18,459	14,028	..	..	18,459	14,028
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pollachi Taluk							
All Divisions	**50,347**	**32,753**	**17,594**	**5,003**	**2,234**	**27,750**	**15,360**
Division 0	2,161	1,801	360	95	40	1,706	320
1	262	191	71	..	..	191	71
2	8,273	5,978	2,295	3,810	1,986	2,168	309
3	1,805	1,541	264	1,098	208	443	56
4	2,698	2,188	510	..	..	2,188	510
5	234	234	..	..	..	234	..
6	5,369	4,252	1,117	..	..	4,252	1,117
7	607	602	5	..	..	602	5
8	28,884	15,913	12,971	..	..	15,913	12,971
9	54	53	1	..	..	53	1

B IV—PART-C—INDUSTRIAL CASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—(contd.)

Branch of Industry; Division and Major group of I.S.I.C.	Total workers			Workers at household Industry		Workers in non-household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
9. Udumalpet Taluk							
All Divisions	46,492	28,146	18,346	3,139	2,417	25,007	15,929
Division 0	1,942	1,525	417	140	38	1,385	379
1	753	669	84	..	..	669	84
2	8,806	5,924	2,882	2,278	2,189	3,646	693
3	1,198	988	210	721	190	267	20
4	5,204	3,366	1,838	..	..	3,366	1,838
5	223	223	..	..	..	223	..
6	3,272	2,393	879	..	..	2,393	879
7	416	414	2	..	..	414	2
8	24,672	12,639	12,033	..	..	12,639	12,033
9	6	5	1	..	..	5	1
10. All Urban Areas							
All Divisions	354,451	272,044	82,407	15,550	8,048	256,494	74,359
Division 0	40,087	21,655	18,432	172	117	21,483	18,315
1	1,255	791	464	..	..	791	464
2	84,248	64,953	19,295	11,947	7,461	53,006	11,834
3	33,644	31,842	1,802	3,431	470	28,411	1,332
4	16,797	12,706	4,091	..	..	12,706	4,091
5	5,042	4,007	1,035	..	..	4,007	1,035
6	53,779	47,824	5,955	..	..	47,824	5,955
7	19,884	19,424	460	..	..	19,424	460
8	99,700	68,827	30,873	..	..	68,827	30,873
9	15	15	..	..	..	15	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

FLY LEAF

The occupational classification of workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations is furnished in this table, according to the National Occupational Classification. In this classification also 3-digit code system has been adopted, the first digit representing division, the second the groups and the third the families. This table furnishes figures separately for total and urban areas, for each category of workers, in each division, group and family. In this book we are presenting these data in each division only for rural areas and by divisions, major and minor group for total and urban areas.

The names of the occupational divisions are given below for reference :

Divisions	*Names*
0	Professional, Technical and related workers
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers
2	Clerical and related workers
3	Sales workers
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers
5	Miners, Quarrymen and related workers
6	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations
7 and 8	Craftsmen, Production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified
9	Service, Sport and Recreation workers
10	Workers not classifiable by occupation

In the rural area more than 75 per cent of the workers in all the categories together, and in the urban area nearly 50 per cent of the workers, come under the occupational classification of Divisions 7–8, namely, "Craftsmen, Production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified".

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Code and digit number	Description	All rural areas			1. Bhavani taluk		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions ..	Total	569,419	348,451	220,968	46,299	28,047	18,252
	Category III	25,963	18,472	7,491	1,027	727	300
	IV	164,395	89,700	74,695	14,433	9,176	5,257
	V	51,358	43,941	7,417	1,239	1,128	111
	VI	25,121	18,896	6,225	1,153	984	169
	VII	38,528	29,462	9,066	3,103	2,192	911
	VIII	5,391	5,324	67	236	236	..
	IX	258,663	142,656	116,007	25,108	13,604	11,504
Division 0 ..	Total	14,487	12,446	2,041	1,032	874	158
	Category III	17	17	..	..	..	..
	IV	6	6	..	1	1	..
	V	112	111	1	2	2	..
	VI	93	93	..	..	..	..
	IX	14,259	12,219	2,040	1,029	871	158
Division 1 ..	Total	9,691	8,638	1,053	605	530	75
	Category III	72	14	58	..	..	..
	V	705	668	37	4	4	..
	VI	494	482	12	1	1	..
	VII	99	97	2	4	4	..
	VIII	141	141	..	2	2	..
	IX	8,180	7,236	944	594	519	75
Division 2 ..	Total	4,737	4,670	67	196	195	1
	Category III	113	108	5	3	3	..
	V	967	951	16	6	6	..
	VI	157	157	..	..	..	..
	VII	737	737	..	44	44	..
	VIII	184	178	6	8	8	..
	IX	2,579	2,539	40	135	134	1
Division 3 ..	Total	36,597	28,031	8,566	2,871	2,050	821
	Category V	11	11	..	..	..	..
	VII	36,586	28,020	8,566	2,871	2,050	821

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		2. *Gopichettipalayam taluk*			3. *Erode taluk*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
			(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All Divisions ...		**Total**	**74,348**	**41,533**	32,815	**89,492**	**57,101**	**32,391**
	Category	**III**	**4,446**	2,865	1,581	3,302	2,046	**1,256**
		IV	21,036	11,137	9,899	36,270	21,604	**14,666**
		V	2,113	1,836	277	7,576	6,455	1,121
		VI	2,220	1,782	438	4,369	3,175	1,194
		VII	4,592	3,312	1,280	5,894	4,969	925
		VIII	380	378	2	1,169	1,163	6
		IX	39,561	20,223	19,338	30,912	17,689	**13,223**
Division 0 ..		Total	1,673	1,478	195	2,374	2,068	306
	Category	VI	8	8	..	10	10	..
		VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
		IX	1,665	1,470	195	2,364	2,058	306
Division 1 ..		Total	1,191	1,039	152	1,861	1,763	98
	Category	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
		V	29	25	4	300	293	7
		VI	56	56	..	107	107	..
		VII	8	8	..	21	21	..
		VIII	22	22	..	10	10	..
		IX	1,076	928	148	1,423	1,332	91
Division 2 ..		Total	351	351	..	723	720	3
	Category	V	48	48	..	65	65	..
		VI	..	..	..	15	15	..
		VII	52	52	..	170	170	..
		VIII	11	11	..	60	60	..
		IX	240	240	..	413	410	3
Division 3 ..		Total	4,491	3,211	1,280	5,476	4,654	822
	Category	V	5	5	..	..	..	..
		VII	4,486	3,206	1,280	5,476	4,654	822
		IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		4. *Dharapuram taluk*			5. *Palladam taluk*			6. *Avanashi taluk*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
			(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
All Divisions ..		Total	79,969	42,899	37,070	68,246	42,654	25,592	44,945	27,276	17,669
	Category	III	3,583	2,301	1,282	3,750	2,733	1,017	2,045	1,355	690
		IV	35,250	15,812	19,438	22,572	11,320	11,252	14,548	7,188	7,360
		V	1,848	1,669	179	10,184	8,625	1,559	3,646	3,074	572
		VI	1,977	1,442	535	3,163	2,394	769	1,546	1,340	206
		VII	4,482	3,753	729	4,109	3,077	1,032	2,746	1,976	770
		VIII	536	497	39	665	663	2	347	346	1
		IX	32,293	17,425	14,868	23,803	13,842	9,961	20,067	11,997	8,070
Division 0 ..		Total	1,733	1,503	230	1,478	1,271	207	879	808	71
	Category	III	2	2	—	2	2	..	—	—	—
		IV	..	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
		V	—	—	—	4	4	..	63	63	—
		VI	1	1	..	4	4	..	2	2	—
		IX	1,730	1,500	230	1,468	1,261	207	811	740	71
Division 1 ..		Total	1,028	898	130	1,453	1,297	156	590	566	24
	Category	III	..	—	—	2	2	—	..	..	..
		V	34	33	1	163	156	7	60	58	2
		VI	7	7	—	92	83	9	5	5	..
		VII	31	31	..	15	13	2	1	1	..
		VIII	5	5	..	40	40	..	17	17	..
		IX	951	822	129	1,141	1,003	138	507	485	22
Division 2		Total	411	407	4	474	465	9	183	182	1
	Category	III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		V	36	36	..	186	182	4	60	60	..
		VI	1	1	..	4	4	..	1	1	..
		VII	75	75	..	69	69	..	41	41	..
		VIII	16	16	..	16	16	..	1	1	..
		IX	283	279	4	199	194	5	80	79	1
Division 3 ..		Total	4,286	3,586	700	3,859	2,851	1,008	2,595	1,903	692
	Category	V	3	3	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VII	4,283	3,583	700	3,859	2,851	1,008	2,595	1,903	692
		IX	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	7. *Coimbatore taluk*			8. *Pollachi taluk*			9. *Udumalpet taluk*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All Divisions ..	**Total**	**69,281**	**48,042**	**21,239**	**50,346**	**32,752**	**17,594**	**46,493**	**28,147**	**18,346**
	Category III	**3,005**	**2,494**	**511**	**2,288**	**1,897**	**391**	**2,517**	**2,054**	**463**
	IV	**7,493**	**5,321**	**2,172**	**7,237**	**5,003**	**2,234**	**5,556**	**3,139**	**2,417**
	V	**17,150**	**14,630**	**2,520**	**2,976**	**2,611**	**365**	**4,626**	**3,918**	**718**
	VI	**2,791**	**2,225**	**566**	**2,698**	**2,188**	**510**	**5,204**	**3,366**	**1,838**
	VII	**4,961**	**3,538**	**1,423**	**5,369**	**4,252**	**1,117**	**3,272**	**2,393**	**879**
	VIII	**1,035**	**1,025**	**10**	**607**	**602**	**5**	**416**	**414**	**2**
	IX	**32,846**	**18,809**	**14,037**	**29,171**	**16,199**	**12,972**	**24,902**	**12,868**	**12,034**
Division 0 ..	Total	2,618	2,067	551	1,323	1,144	179	1,377	1,233	144
	Category III	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V	34	33	1	..	..	..	9	9	..
	VI	..	..	..	33	33	..	35	35	..
	IX	2,569	2,019	550	1,290	1,111	179	1,333	1,189	144
Division 1 ..	Total	1,270	1,009	261	1,136	1,004	132	557	532	25
	Category III	59	1	58	7	7	..	4	4	..
	V	96	83	13	..	..	..	19	16	3
	VI	13	11	2	87	87	..	126	125	1
	VII	15	15	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
	VIII	39	39	..	1	1	..	5	5	..
	IX	1,048	860	188	1,040	908	132	400	379	21
Division 2 ..	Total	1,661	1,617	44	380	378	2	358	355	3
	Category III	96	91	5	10	10	..	4	4	..
	V	419	408	11	..	..	..	147	146	1
	VI	9	9	..	73	73	..	54	54	..
	VII	230	230	..	42	42	..	14	14	..
	VIII	55	49	6	11	11	..	6	6	..
	IX	852	830	22	244	242	2	133	131	2
Divison 3 ..	Total	4,602	3,253	1,349	5,240	4,164	1,076	3,177	2,359	818
	Category V	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VII	4,599	3,250	1,349	5,240	4,164	1,076	3,177	2,359	818
	IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(contd.)

Code and digit number	Description		All rural areas—concld.			1. Bhavani taluk—concld.		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 4		Total	34,188	24,063	10,125	1,607	994	613
	Category	III	22,261	16,019	6,242	953	678	275
		IV	11,884	8,005	3,879	650	314	336
		V	8	8	—	..	..	..
		VII	7	7	—	1	1	..
		IX	28	24	4	3	1	2
Division 5 .. —		Total	3,207	2,037	1,170	60	35	25
	Category	III	3,207	2,037	1,170	60	35	25
Division 6		Total	5,005	4,969	36	260	245	15
	Category	III	10	9	1	..	..	..
		V	128	128	—	—	..	..
		VI	227	212	15	39	24	15
		VIII	4,504	4,484	20	218	218	—
		IX	136	136	..	3	3	..
Division 7 and 8 ..		Total	426,780	238,248	188,532	37,541	21,585	15,956
	Category	III	135	123	12	—	—	—
		IV	152,025	81,402	70,623	13,782	8,861	4,921
		V	48,665	41,351	7,314	1,183	1,075	108
		VI	24,062	17,871	6,191	1,113	959	154
		VII	1,005	515	490	177	89	88
		VIII	445	408	37	7	7	—
		IX	200,443	96,578	103,865	21,279	10,594	10,685
Division 9		Total	33,995	24,836	9,159	2,077	1,494	583
	Category	III	93	91	2	6	6	—
		V	655	620	35	1	1	—
		VI	83	76	7	..	..	—
		VII	56	56	..	4	4	—
		VIII	117	113	4	1	1	—
		IX	32,991	23,880	9,111	2,065	1,482	583
Division X .. —		Total	732	513	219	50	45	5
	Category	III	55	54	1	5	5	—
		IV	480	287	193	..	—	—
		V	107	93	14	43	40	3
		VI	5	5	—	—	—	—
		VII	38	30	8	2	—	2
		VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
		IX	47	44	3	—	—	—

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number		*Description*	2. *Gopichettipalayam taluk*—(concld.)			3. *Erode taluk*—(concld.)		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)		(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Division 4		Total	5,988	3,972	2,016	5,455	3,633	1,822
	Category	III	4,318	2,776	1,543	2,394	1,620	774
		IV	1,665	1,192	473	3,061	2,013	1,048
		V	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
		IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 5		Total	108	70	38	908	426	482
	Category	III	108	70	38	908	426	482
Division 6		Total	319	317	2	881	879	2
	Category	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
		V	5	5	..	..	..	..
		VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VIII	314	312	2	868	866	2
		IX	..	..	..	13	13	..
Division 7 and 8 ..		Total	56,146	28,305	27,841	67,179	39,847	27,332
	Category	III	3	3	..	..	..	..
		IV	19,341	9,936	9,405	33,196	19,581	13,615
		V	2,006	1,744	262	7,198	6,084	1,114
		VI	2,141	1,709	432	4,229	3,035	1,194
		VII	37	37	..	227	124	103
		VIII	33	33	..	198	198	..
		IX	32,585	14,843	17,742	22,131	10,825	11,306
Division 9		Total	4,048	2,779	1,269	4,622	3,101	1,521
	Category	III	17	17	..	..	..	..
		V	19	8	11	13	13	..
		VI	15	9	6	8	8	..
		VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
		VIII	..	..	..	33	29	4
		IX	3,992	2,740	1,252	4,568	3,051	1,517
Division X		Total	33	11	22	13	10	3
	Category	III	..	..	..	..	..	..
		IV	30	9	21	13	10	3
		V	1	1	..	..	..	..
		VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..
		IX	2	1	1	..	..	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	4. *Dharapuram taluk*—(concld.) *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	5. *Palladam taluk*—(concld.) *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Division 4	Total	6,082	4,168	1,914	4,970	3,570	1,400
	Category III	3,351	2,171	1,180	3,370	2,596	774
	IV	2,729	1,995	734	1,596	970	626
	V	..	..	..	4	4	..
	VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
	IX	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5	Total	220	120	100	374	131	243
	Category III	220	120	100	374	131	243
Division 6	Total	478	474	4	578	577	1
	Category III	..	..	..	1	1	..
	V	7	7	..	17	17	..
	VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
	VIII	454	450	4	551	550	1
	IX	15	15	..	9	9	..
Division 7 and 8 ..	Total	60,107	27,634	32,473	51,263	29,624	21,639
	Category III	7	5	2	..	..	..
	IV	32,095	13,550	18,545	20,975	10,350	10,625
	V	1,730	1,559	171	9,661	8,120	1,541
	VI	1,966	1,431	535	3,063	2,303	760
	VII	73	46	27	161	139	22
	VIII	60	25	35	35	34	1
	IX	24,176	11,018	13,158	17,368	8,678	8,690
Division 9	Total	5,124	3,777	1,347	3,795	2,868	927
	Category III	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V	8	8	..	148	142	6
	VI	..	..	..	..	..	..
	VII	3	3	..	5	5	..
	VIII	1	1	..	23	23	..
	IX	5,111	3,764	1,347	3,618	2,697	921
Division X	Total	500	332	168	2	—	2
	Category III	2	2	—	—	—	..
	IV	426	267	159	1	—	1
	V	30	23	7	1	—	1
	VI	..	—	..	—	—	—
	VII	15	13	2	—	—	—
	VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—
	IX	27	27	..	..	—	—

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	6. *Avanashi taluk*—(concld.) *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	7. *Coimbatore taluk*—(concld.) *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
		(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Division 4	Total	2,990	1,880	1,110	3,171	2,698	473
	Category III	1,931	1,283	648	2,330	1,981	349
	IV	1,059	597	462	813	691	122
	V	..	..	..	4	4	—
	VII	..	..	..	—	—	—
	IX	..	..	..	24	22	2
Division 5	Total	107	66	41	423	336	87
	Category III	107	66	41	423	336	87
Division 6	Total	353	352	1	1,086	1,082	4
	Category III	..	..	..	6	5	1
	V	30	30	..	49	49	—
	VI	22	22	—	73	73	—
	VIII	293	292	1	876	873	3
	IX	8	8	—	82	82	—
Division 7 and 8 ..	Total	34,599	19,452	15,147	49,794	32,366	17,428
	Category III	..	..	..	35	25	10
	IV	13,482	6,587	6,895	6,678	4,628	2,050
	V	3,307	2,738	569	16,362	13,884	2,478
	VI	1,515	1,309	206	2,690	2,126	564
	VII	103	25	78	84	10	74
	VIII	35	35	..	32	31	1
	IX	16,157	8,758	7,399	23,913	11,662	12,251
Division 9	Total	2,615	2,036	579	4,650	3,611	1,039
	Category III	7	6	1	43	42	1
	V	98	97	1	179	165	14
	VI	1	1	—	6	6	—
	VII	6	6	—	33	33	—
	VIII	1	1	—	33	33	—
	IX	2,502	1,925	577	4,356	3,332	1,024
Division X	Total	34	31	3	6	3	3
	Category III	..	..	—	—	—	—
	IV	4	1	3	—	—	—
	V	28	28	..	4	1	3
	VI	..	..	..	—	—	—
	VII	..	..	—	—	—	—
	VIII	..	..	—	—	—	—
	IX	2	2	—	2	2	—

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONSAT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		8. *Pollachi taluk*—(concld.)			9. *Udumalpet taluk*—(concld.)		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
			(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
Division 4		Total	1,996	1,636	360	1,929	1,512	417
	Category	III	1,861	1,541	320	1,753	1,374	379
		IV	135	95	40	176	138	38
		V	..	..	—	..	..	..
		VII	..	—	—	—	..	—
		IX	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division 5		Total	257	187	70	750	666	84
	Category	III	257	187	70	750	666	84
Division 6		Total	607	602	5	448	441	2
	Category	III	2	2	..	1	1	..
		V	..	..	..	20	20	..
		VI	55	55	..	36	36	..
		VIII	549	544	5	381	379	2
		IX	1	1	..	5	5	..
Division 7 and 8 ...		Total	35,663	20,844	14,819	34,488	18,591	15,897
	Category	III	90	90	..	..	..	..
		IV	7,096	4,908	2,188	5,380	3,001	2,379
		V	2,976	2,611	365	4,242	3,536	706
		VI	2,430	1,921	509	4,915	3,078	1,837
		VII	65	28	37	78	17	61
		VIII	25	25	..	20	20	..
		IX	22,981	11,261	11,720	19,853	8,939	10,914
Division 9		Total	3,655	2,717	938	3,409	2,453	956
	Category	III	13	13	..	5	5	..
		V	..	—	..	189	186	3
		VI	20	19	1	33	33	..
		VII	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VIII	21	21	..	4	4	..
		IX	3,601	2,664	937	3,178	2,225	953
Division X		Total	89	76	13	5	5	..
	Category	III	48	47	1	—	..	—
		IV	6	—	6	..	..	..
		V	..	..	..	..	..	..
		VI	..	—	—	5	5	—
		VII	21	17	4	..	—	—
		VIII	—	—	..	..	..	—
		IX	14	12		..	—	—

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description		Workers					
			Total			Urban		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Divisions		Total ..	923,870	620,495	303,375	354,451	272,044	82,407
	Category	III ..	67,016	40,746	26,270	41,053	22,274	18,779
		IV ..	187,993	105,250	82,743	23,598	15,550	8,048
		V ..	145,941	125,358	20,583	94,583	81,417	13,166
		VI ..	41,918	31,602	10,316	16,797	12,706	4,091
		VII ..	92,307	77,286	15,021	53,779	47,824	5,955
		VIII ..	25,275	24,748	527	19,884	19,424	460
		IX ..	363,420	215,505	147,915	104,757	72,849	31,908
Division 0		Total ..	29,167	23,024	6,143	14,680	10,578	4,102
	Category	III ..	109	94	15	92	77	15
		IV ..	48	48	..	42	42	..
		V ..	651	603	48	539	492	47
		VI ..	400	400	..	307	307	—
		VII ..	156	154	2	156	154	2
		VIII ..	117	90	27	117	90	27
		IX ..	27,686	21,635	6,051	13,427	9,416	4,011
Group 00		Total ..	1,098	1,097	1	856	856	—
	Category	III ..	30	30	—	28	28	—
		V ..	226	226	..	202	202	—
		VI ..	264	264	..	191	191	—
		VII ..	24	24	..	24	24	—
		VIII ..	33	33	..	33	33	..
		IX ..	521	520	1	378	378	..
Family 000 — — —		Total —	13	13	—	13	13	—
	Category	V ..	12	12	..	12	12	—
		VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	—
Family 001		Total ..	290	290	..	234	234	—
	Category	III ..	4	4	..	[illegible]	4	—
		V ..	26	26	..	26	26	
		VI ..	165	165	..	125	125	..
		VIII ..	3	3	—	3	3	—
		IX ..	92	92	..	76	76	—
Family 002		Total ..	140	140	..	126	126	—
	Category	III ..	5	5	..	5	5	—
		V ..	74	74	..	63	63	—
		VI ..	8	8	..	6	6	—
		VII ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
		VIII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
		IX ..	39	39	..	38	38	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		*Workers*					
			Total			*Urban*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 003		Total ..	249	249	..	233	233	..
	Category	III ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		V ..	69	69	..	66	66	..
		VI ..	17	17	..	16	16	..
		VII ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
		VIII ..	18	18	..	18	18	..
		IX ..	133	133	..	121	121	..
Family 004		Total ..	13	13	..	12	12	..
	Category	V ..	4	4	..	3	3	..
		IX ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
Family 005		Total ..	7	7	..	1	1	..
	Category	V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Family 006		Total ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	Category	III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
Family 007		Total ..	250	249	1	142	142	..
	Category	III ..	8	8	..	6	6	..
		VI ..	34	34	..	25	25	..
		VIII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		IX ..	206	205	1	109	109	..
Family 009		Total ..	133	133	..	92	92	..
	Category	III ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
		V ..	40	40	..	31	31	..
		VI ..	39	39	..	18	18	..
		VII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
		VIII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
		IX ..	36	36	..	25	25	..
Group 01		Total ..	78	74	4	63	60	3
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		V ..	25	25	..	17	17	..
		VII ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
		VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	41	37	4	34	31	3
Family 010		Total ..	43	40	3	42	39	3
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		V ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
		VII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
		IX ..	23	20	3	22	19	3

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description		Workers: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 011		Total ..	13	13	..	13	13	..
	Category	V ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
		VII ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		IX ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 013		Total ..	5	5	..	4	4	..
	Category	VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	4	4	..	3	3	..
Family 015		Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Category	V ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Family 019		Total ..	16	15	1	4	4	..
	Category	V ..	7	7	..	..	..	..
		IX ..	9	8	1	4	4	..
Group 02		Total ..	330	321	9	121	114	7
	Category	III ..	23	23	..	10	10	..
		V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		IX ..	305	296	9	109	102	7
Family 020		Total ..	21	17	4	18	14	4
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	20	16	4	17	13	4
Family 021		Total ..	186	184	2	41	39	2
	Category	V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		IX ..	184	182	2	39	37	2
Family 023		Total ..	89	86	3	54	53	1
	Category	III ..	20	20	..	9	9	..
		IX ..	69	66	3	45	44	1
Family 029		Total ..	34	34	..	8	8	..
	Category	III ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		IX ..	32	32	..	8	8	..
Group 03		Total ..	1,794	1,607	187	1,078	936	142
	Category	III ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		IV ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
		V ..	6	5	1		5	1
		VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		VII ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
		VIII ..	11	10	1	11	10	1
		IX ..	1,758	1,573	185	1,042	902	140

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Total: Males	Total: Females	Urban: Persons	Urban: Males	Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 030	Total ..	387	302	85	304	230	74
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	2	1	1	2	1	1
	VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VII ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VIII ..	9	8	1	9	8	1
	IX ..	371	288	83	288	216	72
Family 031	Total ..	294	277	17	145	134	11
	Category IV ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	293	276	17	144	133	11
Family 032	Total ..	362	346	16	154	151	3
	Category IV ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	IX ..	358	342	16	150	147	3
Family 033	Total ..	558	503	55	323	278	45
	Category IV ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	IX ..	548	493	55	313	268	45
Family 034	Total ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	Category IX ..	2		..	2	2	..
Family 035	Total ..	23	21	2	23	21	2
	Category VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	22	20	2	22	20	2
Family 039	Total ..	168	156	12	127	120	7
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	164	152	12	123	116	7
Group 04	Total ..	2,596	1,561	1,035	1,873	1,115	758
	Category III ..	31	20	11	31	20	11
	V ..	85	46	39	82	44	38
	VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VII ..	38	36	2	38	36	2
	VIII ..	51	32	19	51	32	19
	IX ..	2,390	1,426	964	1,670	982	688

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(contd.)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 040	Total ..	568	118	450	462	100	362
	Category III ..	6	..	6	6	..	6
	V ..	18	4	14	18	4	14
	VIII ..	13	1	12	13	1	12
	IX ..	531	113	418	425	95	330
Family 041	Total ..	350	..	350	233	..	233
	Category III ..	3	..	3	3	..	3
	V ..	15	..	15	15	..	15
	VIII ..	5	..	5	5	..	5
	IX ..	327	..	327	210	..	210
Family 042	Total ..	256	152	104	163	92	71
	Category III ..	7	5	2	7	5	2
	V ..	13	6	7	10	4	6
	VII ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	VIII ..	14	12	2	14	12	2
	IX ..	221	129	92	131	71	60
Family 043	Total ..	527	481	46	469	424	45
	Category III ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
	V ..	27	25	2	27	25	2
	VII ..	36	35	1	36	35	1
	VIII ..	11	11	..	11	11	..
	IX ..	444	401	43	386	344	42
Family 044	Total ..	44	39	5	38	34	4
	Category IX ..	44	39	5	38	34	4
Family 045	Total ..	3	3	..	1	1	..
	Category IX ..	3	3	..	1	1	..
Family 046	Total ..	431	404	27	361	345	16
	Category III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VIII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	IX ..	420	393	27	350	334	16
Family 047	Total ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	Category V ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 049	Total ..	413	360	53	142	115	27
	Category III	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	8	7	1	8	7	1
	VIII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX ..	400	348	52	129	103	26

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(contd.)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers — Total — Persons	Males	Females	Urban — Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 07	Total ..	782	604	178	448	419	29
	Category III ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	V ..	72	70	2	63	61	2
	VI ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VII ..	67	67	..	67	67	..
	VIII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	IX ..	629	453	176	304	277	27
Family 071	Total ..	297	295	2	287	287	..
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	41	41	..	38	38	..
	VI ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VII ..	67	67	..	67	67	..
	VIII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	IX ..	178	176	2	171	171	..
Family 072	Total ..	13	13	..	10	10	..
	Category V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	12	12	..	9	9	..
Family 073	Total ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	Category V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 074	Total ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	Category V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 075	Total ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	Category IX ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 076	Total ..	438	264	174	146	117	29
	Category III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	29	27	2	23	21	2
	IX ..	406	234	172	120	93	27
Family 077	Total ..	18	17	1	..	..	..
	Category IX ..	18	17	1	..	..	..
Family 078	Total ..	7	6	1	..	..	..
	Category IX ..	7	6	1	..	..	..
Family 079	Total ..	5	5	..	1	1	..
	Category IX ..	5	5	..	1	1	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		*Workers*					
			Total			*Urban*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 08		Total ..	1,880	1,754	126	859	797	62
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		IV ..	41	41	..	35	35	..
		V ..	73	73	..	48	48	..
		VI ..	16	16	..	13	13	..
		VII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	1,746	1,620	126	760	698	62
Family 080		Total ..	21	18	3	12	11	1
	Category	V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	20	17	3	11	10	1
Family 081		Total ..	84	84	..	78	78	..
	Category	V ..	26	26	..	26	26	..
		VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	57	57	..	51	51	..
Family 082		Total ..	23	22	1	20	19	1
	Category	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	22	21	1	19	18	1
Family 083		Total ..	154	154	..	127	127	..
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
		IV ..	4	4	..	2	2	..
		V ..	24	24	..	15	15	..
		VI ..	16	16	..	13	13	..
		VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	108	108	..	96	96	..
Family 084		Total ..	57	57	..	37	37	..
	Category	IV ..	37	37	..	33	33	..
		V ..	20	20	..	4	4	..
Family 085		Total ..	212	129	83	0	24	26
	Category	IX ..	212	129	83	50	24	26
Family 086		Total ..	1,016	984	32	491	460	31
	Category	IX ..	1,016	984	32	491	460	31
Family 087		Total ..	278	273	5	17	15	2
	Category	IX ..	278	273	5	17	15	2
Family 089		Total ..	35	33	2	27	26	1
	Category	V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		IX ..	33	31	2	25	24	1

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Female*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 09	Total ..	342	340	2	302	300	2
	Category III ..	10	10	..	9	9	..
	V ..	79	77	2	71	69	2
	VI ..	90	90	..	73	73	..
	VII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	VIII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	IX ..	151	151	..	137	137	..
Family 090	Total ..	226	226	..	207	207	..
	Category III ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	V ..	52	52	..	48	48	..
	VI ..	74	74	..	63	63	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VIII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	IX ..	91	91	..	87	87	..
Family 091	Total ..	50	50	..	38	38	..
	Category III ..	3	3	..	2	2	..
	V ..	17	17	..	13	13	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	29	29	..	22	22	..
Family 099	Total ..	66	64	2	57	55	2
	Category III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	10	8	2	10	8	2
	VI ..	16	16	..	10	10	..
	VII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	VIII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX ..	31	31	..	28	28	..
Group 0X	Total ..	5,580	5,395	185	1,443	1,375	68
	Category V ..	59	55	4	25	21	4
	VI ..	25	25	..	25	25	..
	IX ..	5,496	5,315	181	1,393	1,329	64
Family 0X0	Total ..	2,854	2,760	94	614	600	14
	Category IX ..	2,854	2,760	94	614	600	14
Family 0X1	Total ..	1,669	1,613	56	453	414	39
	Category IX ..	1,669	1,613	56	453	414	39
Family 0X2	Total ..	821	802	19	214	214	..
	Category IX ..	821	802	19	214	214	..
Family 0X3	Total ..	113	103	10	78	68	10
	Category IX ..	113	103	10	78	68	10

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 0X9	Total ..	123	117	6	84	79	5
	Category V ..	59	55	4	25	21	4
	VI ..	25	25	..	25	25	..
	IX ..	39	37	2	34	33	1
Division 1..	Total ..	20,824	19,429	1,395	11,133	10,791	342
	Category III ..	153	91	62	81	77	4
	IV ..	22	15	7	22	15	7
	V ..	3,922	3,808	114	3,217	3,140	77
	VI ..	1,364	1,351	13	870	869	1
	VII ..	953	936	17	854	839	15
	VIII ..	709	707	2	568	566	2
	IX ..	13,701	12,521	1,180	5,521	5,285	236
Group 10	Total ..	6,443	6,301	142	1,910	1,887	23
	Category IX ..	6,443	6,301	142	1,910	1,887	23
Family 100	Total ..	1,270	1,265	5	836	832	4
	Category IX ..	1,270	1,265	5	836	832	4
Family 101	Total ..	1,363	1,333	30	680	668	12
	Category IX ..	1,363	1,333	30	680	668	12
Family 102	Total ..	117	111	6	33	31	2
	Category IX ..	117	111	6	33	31	2
Family 103	Total ..	29	28	1	5	5	..
	Category IX ..	29	28	1	5	5	..
Family 104	Total ..	3,636	3,536	100	355	350	5
	Category IX ..	3,636	3,536	100	355	350	5
Family 109	Total ..	28	28	..	1	1	..
	Category IX ..	28	28	..	1	1	..
Group 11	Total ..	729	716	13	671	660	11
	Category VII ..	729	716	13	671	660	11
Family 110	Total ..	218	217	1	218	217	1
	Category VII ..	218	217	1	218	217	1
Family 111	Total ..	511	499	12	453	443	10
	Category VII ..	511	499	1	453	443	10

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 12	Total ..	224	220	4	183	179	4
	Category VII ..	24	220	4	183	179	4
Family 120	Total ..	181	177	4	157	153	4
	Category VII ..	181	177	4	157	153	4
Family 121	Total ..	35	35	..	24	24	..
	Category VII ..	35	35	..	24	24	..
Family 129	Total ..	8	8	..	2	2	..
	Category VII ..	8	8	..	2	2	..
Group 13	Total ..	13,428	12,192	1,236	8,369	8,065	304
	Category III ..	153	91	62	81	77	4
	IV ..	22	15	7	22	15	7
	V ..	3,922	3,808	114	3,217	3,140	77
	VI ..	1,364	1,351	13	870	869	1
	VIII ..	709	707	2	568	566	2
	IX ..	7,258	6,220	1,038	3,611	3,398	213
Family 130	Total ..	145	83	62	79	75	4
	Category III ..	145	83	62	79	75	4
Family 131	Total ..	1,364	1,351	13	870	869	1
	Category VI ..	1,364	1,351	13	870	869	1
Family 132	Total ..	8	5	3	1	1	..
	Category IX ..	8	5	3	1	1	..
Family 133	Total ..	3,944	3,823	121	3,239	3,155	84
	Category IV ..	22	15	7	22	15	7
	V ..	3,922	3,808	114	3,217	3,140	77
Family 134	Total ..	709	707	2	568	566	2
	Category IX ..	709	707	2	568	566	2
Family 135	Total ..	6,654	5,717	937	3,168	2,973	195
	Category IX ..	6,654	5,717	937	3,168	2,973	195
Family 136	Total ..	569	471	98	415	397	18
	Category IX ..	569	471	98	415	397	18
Family 139	Total ..	35	35	..	29	29	..
	Category III ..	8	8	..	2	2	..
	IX ..	27	27	..	27	27	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION (*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Workers: Total: Males	Workers: Total: Females	Workers: Urban: Persons	Workers: Urban: Males	Workers: Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 2	Total ..	**28,413**	**27,808**	**605**	**23,676**	**23,138**	**538**
	Category III ..	596	579	17	483	471	12
	IV ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	V ..	5,558	5,483	75	4,591	4,532	59
	VI ..	763	748	15	606	591	15
	VII ..	8,154	8,121	33	7,417	7,384	33
	VIII ..	2,064	2,021	43	1,880	1,843	37
	IX ..	11,273	10,851	422	8,694	8,312	382
Group 20	Total ..	**4,069**	**4,036**	**33**	**3,539**	**3,513**	**26**
	Category III ..	55	50	5	45	44	1
	V ..	660	654	6	534	530	4
	VI ..	25	24	1	22	21	1
	VII ..	2,064	2,058	6	1,905	1,899	6
	VIII ..	301	296	5	271	266	5
	IX ..	964	954	10	762	753	9
Family 200	Total ..	**3,104**	**3,076**	**28**	**2,698**	**2,677**	**21**
	Category III ..	52	47	5	45	44	1
	V ..	514	509	5	408	405	3
	VI ..	23	22	1	21	20	1
	VII ..	1,801	1,795	6	1,654	1,648	6
	VIII ..	124	123	1	109	108	1
	IX ..	590	580	10	461	452	9
Family 201	Total ..	**627**	**625**	**2**	**572**	**570**	**2**
	Category III ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	V ..	146	145	1	126	125	1
	VI ..	2	2	..	1	1	..
	VII ..	263	263	..	251	251	..
	VIII ..	46	45	1	44	43	1
	IX ..	167	167	..	150	150	..
Family 202	Total ..	**338**	**335**	**3**	**269**	**266**	**3**
	Category VIII ..	131	128	3	118	115	3
	IX ..	207	207	..	151	151	..
Group 21	Total ..	**900**	**805**	**95**	**823**	**734**	**89**
	Category III ..	16	13	3	14	12	2
	V ..	188	176	12	172	161	11
	VI ..	35	31	4	29	25	4
	VII ..	211	195	16	206	190	16
	VIII ..	19	15	4	19	15	4
	IX ..	431	375	56	383	331	52

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		*Workers*					
			Total			*Urban*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 210		Total ..	212	196	16	204	188	16
	Category	III ..	4	4	..	3	3	..
		V ..	49	48	1	46	45	1
		VI ..	9	9	..	8	8	..
		VII ..	64	58	6	64	58	6
		VIII ..	5	4	1	5	4	1
		IX ..	81	73	8	78	70	8
Family 211		Total ..	688	609	79	619	546	73
	Category	III ..	12	9	3	11	9	2
		V ..	139	128	11	126	116	
		VI ..	26	22	4	21	17	4
		VII ..	147	137	10	142	132	10
		VIII ..	14	11	3	14	11	3
		IX ..	350	302	48	305	261	44
Group 22		Total ..	8	8	..	3	3	..
	Category	III ..	2	2	..	1	1	..
		V ..	4	4	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	2	2	..	1	1	..
Family 220		Total ..	4	4	..	1	1	..
	Category	V ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
		IX ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 221		Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Family 229		Total ..	3	3	..	2	2	..
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 28		Total ..	17,772	17,392	380	15,060	14,716	344
	Category	III ..	423	417	6	365	359	6
		IV ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
		V ..	3,920	3,875	45	3,306	3,269	37
		VI ..	469	459	10	391	381	10
		VII ..	5,118	5,110	8	4,604	4,596	
		VIII ..	1,471	1,441	30	1,350	1,326	24
		IX ..	6,366	6,085	281	5,039	4,780	259

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers* — *Total* — *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Urban* — *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 280	Total ..	**11,931**	**11,605**	**326**	**10,269**	**9,963**	**306**
	Category III ..	278	273	5	244	239	
	IV ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	2,534	2,501	33	2,237	2,205	32
	VI ..	401	393	8	342	334	8
	VII ..	2,614	2,611	3	2,317	2,314	3
	VIII ..	1,237	1,209	28	1,189	1,166	23
	IX ..	4,864	4,615	249	3,937	3,702	235
Family 289	Total ..	**5,841**	**5,787**	**54**	**4,791**	**4,753**	**38**
	Category III ..	145	144	1	121	120	1
	IV ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	V ..	1,386	1,374	12	1,069	1,064	5
	VI ..	68	66	2	49	47	2
	VII ..	2,504	2,499	5	2,287	2,282	5
	VIII ..	234	232	2	161	160	1
	IX ..	1,502	1,470	32	1,102	1,078	24
Group	Total ..	**5,664**	**5,567**	**97**	**4,251**	**4,172**	**79**
	Category III ..	100	97	3	58	55	3
	V ..	786	774	12	578	571	7
	VI ..	234	234	..	164	164	..
	VII ..	761	758	3	702	699	3
	VIII ..	273	269	4	240	236	4
	IX ..	3,510	3,435	75	2,509	2,447	62
Family 290	Total ..	**5,664**	**5,567**	**97**	**4,251**	**4,172**	**79**
	Category III ..	100	97	3	58	55	3
	V ..	786	774	12	578	571	7
	VI ..	234	234	..	164	164	..
	VII ..	761	758	3	702	699	3
	VIII ..	273	269	4	240	236	4
	IX ..	3,510	3,435	75	2,509	2,447	62
Division 3	Total ..	**79,637**	**65,514**	**14,123**	**43,040**	**37,483**	**5,557**
	Category III ..	16	10	6	16	10	6
	V ..	1,612	1,529	83	1,601	1,518	83
	VII ..	77,351	63,368	13,983	40,765	35,348	5,417
	VIII ..	301	301	..	301	30[illegible]	..
	IX ..	357	306	51	357	306	51
Group 30	Total ..	47,320	38,583	8,737	27,426	23,442	3,984
	Category VII ..	47,320	38,583	8,737	27,426	23,442	3,984
Family 300	Total ..	**1,452**	**1,422**	**30**	**1,146**	**1,126**	**20**
	Category VII ..	1,452	1,422	30	1,146	1,126	20

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description		Workers: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 301		Total ..	45,868	37,161	8,707	26,280	22,316	3,964
	Category	VII ..	45,868	37,161	8,707	26,280	22,316	3,964
Group 31		Total ..	911	873	38	681	644	37
	Category	V ..	22	22	..	22	22	..
		VII ..	844	835	9	614	606	8
		VIII ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
		IX ..	36	7	29	36	7	29
Family 310		Total ..	181	172	9	149	141	8
	Category	VII ..	181	172	9	149	141	8
Family 311		Total ..	27	27	..	27	27	..
	Category	VII ..	27	27	..	27	27	..
Family 312		Total ..	21	21	..	21	21	..
	Category	V ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
		VII ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
		VIII ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
Family 314		Total ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	Category	VII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
Family 319		Total ..	675	646	29	477	448	29
	Category	V ..	16	16	..	16	16	..
		VII ..	617	617	..	419	419	..
		VIII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
		IX ..	36	7	29	36	7	29
Group 32		Total ..	2,463	2,425	38	2,379	2,342	37
	Category	III ..	16	10	6	16	10	6
		V ..	1,152	1,146	6	1,150	1,144	6
		VII ..	717	713	4	635	632	3
		VIII ..	257	257	..	257	257	..
		IX ..	321	299	22	321	299	22
Family 320		Total ..	130	130	..	126	126	..
	Category	VII ..	130	130	..	126	126	..
Family 321		Total ..	2,258	2,221	37	2,206	2,169	37
	Category	III ..	16	10	6	16	10	6
		V ..	1,152	1,146	6	1,150	1,144	6
		VII ..	538	535	3	488	485	3
		VIII ..	231	231	..	231	231	..
		IX ..	321	299	22	321	299	22

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		*Workers*					
			Total			*Urban*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 329		Total	75	74	1	47	47	..
	Category	VII	49	48	1	21	21	..
		VIII	26	26	..	26	26	..
Group 33		Total	28,664	23,358	5,306	12,348	10,850	1,498
	Category	V	438	361	77	429	352	77
		VII	28,191	22,962	5,229	11,884	10,463	1,421
		VIII	35	35	..	35	35	..
Family 330		Total	18,111	14,838	3,273	8,527	8,020	507
	Category	V	428	351	77	422	345	77
		VII	17,652	14,456	3,196	8,074	7,644	430
		VIII	31	31	..	31	31	..
Family 331		Total	8,441	6,533	1,908	3,813	2,823	990
	Category	V	10	10	..	7	7	..
		VII	8,427	6,519	1,908	3,802	2,812	990
		VIII	4	4	..	4	4	..
Family 339		Total	2,112	1,987	125	8	7	1
	Category	VII	2,112	1,987	125	8	7	1
Group 34		Total	279	275	4	206	205	1
	Category	VII	279	275	4	206	205	1
Family 340		Total	194	190	4	128	127	1
	Category	VII	194	190	4	128	127	1
Family 341		Total	85	85	..	78	78	..
	Category	VII	85	85	..	78	78	..
Division 4		Total	73,700	45,462	28,238	39,512	21,399	18,113
	Category	III	60,246	36,145	24,101	37,985	20,126	17,859
		IV	12,126	8,132	3,994	242	127	853
		V	139	131	8	131	123	8
		VI	23	22	1	23	22	1
		VII	566	504	62	559	497	62
		VIII	6	6	..	6	6	..
		IX	594	522	72	566	498	68
Group 40		Total	4,374	3,199	1,175	701	665	36
	Category	III	3,097	2,468	629	658	632	26
		IV	1,250	704	546	16	6	10
		V	24	24	..	24	24	..
		IX	3	3	..	3	3	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 402	Total ..	**94**	**87**	**7**	**85**	**78**	**7**
	Category III ..	68	61	7	59	52	7
	V ..	24	24	..	24	24	..
	IX ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 403	Total ..	**568**	**565**	**3**	**545**	**544**	**1**
	Category III ..	568	565	3	545	544	1
Family 404	Total ..	**3,657**	**2,505**	**1,152**	**53**	**30**	**23**
	Category III ..	2,406	1,800	606	36	23	13
	IV ..	1,250	704	546	16	6	10
	IX ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 409	Total ..	**55**	**42**	**13**	**18**	**13**	**5**
	Category III ..	55	42	13	18	13	5
Group 41	Total ..	**65,456**	**38,964**	**26,492**	**37,135**	**19,237**	**17,898**
	Category III ..	53,879	30,930	22,949	36,184	18,494	17,690
	IV ..	10,810	7,375	3,435	221	117	104
	V ..	45	41	4	37	33	4
	VI ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	VII ..	120	87	33	119	86	33
	VIII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	IX ..	589	518	71	561	494	67
Family 410	Total ..	**19**	**18**	**1**	**15**	**14**	**1**
	Category III ..	19	18	1	15	14	1
Family 411	Total ..	**23,585**	**14,988**	**8,597**	**1,930**	**1,470**	**460**
	Category III ..	16,124	10,923	5,201	1,685	1,319	366
	IV ..	7,421	4,031	3,390	205	117	88
	IX ..	40	34	6	40	34	6
Family 412	Total ..	**1,366**	**1,003**	**363**	**1,251**	**923**	**328**
	Category III ..	639	378	261	561	331	230
	V ..	45	41	4	37	33	4
	VI ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	VII ..	120	87	33	119	86	33
	VIII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	IX ..	549	484	65	521	460	61
Family 413	Total ..	**4,833**	**4,757**	**76**	**33**	**13**	**20**
	Category III ..	1,444	1,413	31	17	13	4
	IV ..	3,389	3,344	45	16	..	16

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Total: Males	Total: Females	Urban: Persons	Urban: Males	Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 415	Total	**34,240**	**17,231**	**17,009**	**33,278**	**16,297**	**16,981**
	Category III	34,240	17,231	17,009	33,278	16,297	16,981
Family 419	Total	**1,413**	**967**	**446**	628	**520**	**108**
	Category III	1,413	967	446	628	520	108
Group 42	Total	**50**	**50**	..	46	**46**	..
	Category III	50	50	..	46	46	..
Family 420	Total	**36**	**36**	..	**32**	**32**	..
	Category III	36	36	..	32	32	..
Family 421	Total	14	**14**	..	**14**	**14**	..
	Category III	14	14	..	14	14	..
Group 43	Total	**486**	**437**	**49**	**205**	**182**	**23**
	Category III	442	403	39	201	178	23
	IV	44	34	10	4	4	..
Family 431	Total	**466**	**419**	**47**	**196**	**175**	**21**
	Category III	431	394	37	196	175	21
	IV	35	25	10	..	..	..
Family 432	Total	**2**	**2**	..	..	..	..
	Category IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
Family 439	Total	**18**	**16**	**2**	**9**	**7**	**2**
	Category III	11	9	2	5	3	2
	IV	7	7	..	4	4	..
Group 44	Total	**3,334**	**2,812**	**522**	**1,425**	**1,269**	**156**
	Category III	2,778	2,294	484	896	776	120
	IV	22	19	3	1	..	1
	V	70	66	4	70	66	4
	VI	16	15	1	16	15	1
	VII	446	417	29	440	411	29
	IX	2	1	1	2	1	1
Family 440	Total	**336**	**333**	**3**	**98**	**98**	..
	Category III	336	333	3	98	98	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description		Workers: Total Persons	Workers: Total Males	Workers: Total Females	Workers: Urban Persons	Workers: Urban Males	Workers: Urban Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 441		Total ..	349	295	54	181	179	2
	Category	III ..	349	295	54	181	179	2
Family 442		Total ..	1,922	1,846	76	925	851	74
	Category	III ..	1,376	1,336	40	401	361	40
		IV ..	16	14	2	..	..	..
		V ..	68	64	4	68	64	4
		VI ..	16	15	1	16	15	1
		VII ..	446	417	29	440	411	29
Family 443		Total ..	349	121	228	97	97	..
	Category	III ..	347	119	228	95	95	..
		V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 449		Total ..	378	217	161	124	44	80
	Category	III	370	211	159	121	43	78
		IV ..	6	5	1	1	..	1
		IX ..	2	1	1	2	1	1
Division 5		Total ..	3,935	2,605	1,330	728	568	160
	Category	III ..	3,935	2,605	1,330	728	568	160
Group 50		Total ..	3,707	2,533	1,174	728	568	160
	Category	III ..	3,707	2,533	1,174	728	568	160
Family 500		Total ..	100	100	..	98	98	..
	Category	III ..	100	100	..	98	98	..
Family 501		Total ..	3,562	2,418	1,144	630	470	160
	Category	III ..	3,562	2,418	1,144	630	470	160
Family 503		Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Family 509		Total ..	44	14	30	..	..	..
	Category	III ..	44	14	30	..	..	..
Group 59		Total ..	228	72	156	..	..	..
	Category	III ..	228	72	156	..	..	..
Family 590		Total ..	228	72	156	..	..	..
	Category	III ..	228	72	156	..	..	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF P RSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description		Workers: Total Persons	Workers: Total Males	Workers: Total Females	Workers: Urban Persons	Workers: Urban Males	Workers: Urban Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Division 6		Total	**18,014**	**17,844**	**170**	**13,009**	**12,875**	**134**
	Category	III	117	110	7	107	101	6
		V	775	772	3	647	644	3
		VI	379	363	16	152	151	1
		VII	276	273	3	276	273	3
		VIII	15,153	15,021	132	10,649	10,537	112
		IX	1,314	1,305	9	1,178	1,169	9
Group 61		Total	**21**	**21**	..	**2**	**2**	..
	Category	VIII	21	21	..	2	2	..
Family 610		Total	**21**	**21**	..	**2**	**2**	..
	Category	VIII	21	21	..	2	2	..
Group 63		Total	**554**	**554**	..	**545**	**545**	..
	Category	VIII	554	554	..	545	545	..
Family 630		Total	**275**	**275**	..	**272**	**272**	..
	Category	VIII	275	275	..	272	272	..
Family 631		Total	**279**	**279**	..	**273**	**273**	..
	Category	VIII	279	279	..	273	273	..
Group 64		Total	**12,719**	**12,679**	**40**	**9,530**	**9,503**	**27**
	Category	III	108	104	4	98	95	3
		V	743	743	..	615	615	..
		VI	178	178	..	132	132	..
		VII	257	254	3	257	254	3
		VIII	10,173	10,145	28	7,304	7,288	16
		IX	1,260	1,255	5	1,124	1,119	5
Family 640		Total	**6**	**6**	..	..	..	..
	Category	VIII	6	6	..	..	..	..
Family 641		Total	**5,906**	**5,906**	..	**4,910**	**4,910**	..
	Category	III	94	94	..	91	91	..
		V	546	546	..	465	465	..
		VI	133	133	..	98	98	..
		VII	195	195	..	195	195	..
		VIII	3,978	3,978	..	3,210	3,210	..
		IX	960	960	..	851	851	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(contd.)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers Total Persons	Males	Femals	Urban Person	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 642	Total ..	96	96	..	45	45	..
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
	VII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	VIII ..	84	84	..	33	33	..
Family 643	Total ..	4,437	4,437	..	2,563	2,563	..
	Category III ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	V ..	55	55	..	35	35	..
	VI ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VII ..	14	14	..	14	14	..
	VIII ..	4,225	4,225	..	2,381	2,381	..
	IX ..	138	138	..	130	130	..
Family 649	Total ..	2,274	2,234	40	2,012	1,985	27
	Category III ..	11	7	4	6	3	3
	V ..	133	133	..	106	106	..
	VI ..	42	42	..	31	31	..
	VII ..	46	43	3	46	43	3
	VIII ..	1,880	1,852	28	1,680	1,664	16
	IX ..	162	157	5	143	138	5
Group 65	Total ..	363	363	..	190	190	..
	Category VIII ..	363	363	..	190	190	..
Family 650	Total ..	171	171	..	1	1	..
	Category VIII ..	171	171	..	1	1	..
Family 651	Total ..	157	157	..	154	154	..
	Category VIII ..	157	157	..	154	154	..
Family 652	Total ..	35	35	..	35	35	..
	Category VIII ..	35	35	..	35	35	..
Group 66	Total ..	859	859	..	568	568	..
	Category VIII ..	859	859	..	568	568	..
Family 660	Total ..	273	273	..	192	192	..
	Category VIII ..	273	273	..	192	192	..
Family 661	Total ..	16	16	..	9	9	..
	Category VIII ..	16	16	..	9	9	..
Family 662	Total ..	570	570	..	367	367	..
	Category VIII ..	570	570	..	367	367	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Workers: Total: Males	Workers: Total: Females	Workers: Urban: Persons	Workers: Urban: Males	Workers: Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 67	Total ..	383	279	104	352	252	100
	Category III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	17	14	3	17	14	3
	VI ..	2	1	1	1	..	1
	VII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	VIII ..	309	213	96	279	187	92
	IX ..	46	42	4	46	42	4
Family 670	Total ..	272	180	92	260	171	89
	Category III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	V ..	17	14	3	17	14	3
	VI ..	2	1	1	1	..	1
	VII ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	VIII ..	216	132	84	205	124	81
	IX ..	28	24	4	28	24	4
Family 671	Total ..	54	44	10	53	43	10
	Category VIII ..	54	44	10	53	43	10
Family 672	Total ..	31	30	1	24	23	1
	Category VIII ..	16	15	1	9	8	1
	IX ..	15	15	..	15	15	..
Family 679	Total ..	26	25	1	15	15	..
	Category VIII ..	23	22	1	12	12	..
	IX ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
Group 68	Total ..	930	927	3	420	417	3
	Category III ..	6	3	3	6	3	3
	V ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
	VI ..	19	19	..	19	19	..
	VII ..	13	13	..	13	13	..
	VIII ..	874	874	..	364	364	..
	IX ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
Family 680	Total ..	656	656	..	302	302	..
	Category VIII ..	656	656	..	302	302	..
Family 681	Total ..	274	271	3	118	115	3
	Category III ..	6	3	3	6	3	3
	V ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
	VI ..	19	19	..	19	19	..
	VII ..	13	13	..	13	13	..
	VIII ..	218	218	..	62	62	..
	IX ..	8	8	..	8	8	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 69	Total ..	**2,185**	**2,162**	**23**	**1,402**	**1,398**	**4**
	Category V ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	VI ..	180	165	15	..	..	..
	VIII ..	2,000	1,992	8	1,397	1,393	4
Family 690	Total ..	**181**	**181**	..	**168**	**168**	..
	Category VIII ..	181	181	..	168	168	..
Family 691	Total ..	**853**	**853**	..	**755**	**755**	..
	Category VIII ..	853	853	..	755	755	..
Family 692	Total ..	**618**	**603**	**15**	**182**	**182**	..
	Category V ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	VI ..	180	165	15	..	..	..
	VII ..	433	433	..	177	177	..
Family 693	Total ..	**387**	**382**	**5**	**170**	**169**	**1**
	Category VIII ..	387	382	5	170	169	1
Family 694	Total ..	**146**	**143**	**3**	**127**	**124**	**3**
	Category VIII ..	146	143	3	127	124	3
Division 7 and 8	Total ..	**601,775**	**367,675**	**234,100**	**174,995**	**129,427**	**45,568**
	Category III ..	1,493	808	685	1,358	685	673
	IV ..	175,306	96,758	78,548	23,281	15,356	7,925
	V ..	130,238	110,230	20,008	81,573	68,879	12,694
	VI ..	38,713	28,456	10,257	14,651	10,585	4,066
	VII ..	4,248	3,383	865	3,243	2,868	375
	VIII ..	6,133	5,897	236	5,688	5,489	199
	IX ..	245,644	122,143	123,501	45,201	25,565	19,636
Group 70	Total ..	**180,024**	**105,263**	**74,761**	**49,495**	**34,435**	**15,060**
	Category IV ..	117,469	56,851	60,618	12,389	6,805	5,584
	V ..	62,555	48,412	14,143	37,106	27,630	9,476
Family 700	Total ..	**4,105**	**1,427**	**2,678**	**2,539**	**667**	**1,872**
	Category IV ..	217	74	143	25	4	21
	V ..	3,888	1,353	2,535	2,514	663	1,851
Family 701	Total ..	**891**	**878**	**13**	**891**	**878**	**13**
	Category V ..	891	878	13	891	878	13

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description		Workers					
			Total			Urban.		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 702		Total ..	78,206	29,701	48,505	26,317	16,099	10,218
	Category	IV ..	43,226	3,297	39,929	4,306	248	4,058
		V ..	34,980	26,404	8,576	22,011	15,851	6,160
Family 703		Total ..	2,836	2,806	30	149	120	29
	Category	IV ..	2,727	2,702	25	60	35	25
		V ..	109	104	5	89	85	4
Family 704		Total ..	69,569	53,147	16,422	12,855	11,129	1,726
	Category	IV ..	61,465	45,471	15,994	7,769	6,327	1,442
		V ..	8,104	7,676	428	5,086	4,802	284
Family 705		Total ..	391	391	..	391	391	..
	Category	V ..	391	391	..	391	391	..
Family 706		Total ..	2,160	1,917	243	1,211	1,118	93
	Category	IV ..	556	451	105	..	..	..
		V ..	1,604	1,466	138	1,211	1,118	93
Family 707		Total ..	1,005	933	72	542	500	42
	Category	IV ..	68	25	43	28	14	14
		V ..	937	908	29	514	486	28
Family 708		Total ..	5,849	4,064	1,785	74	50	24
	Category	IV ..	5,059	3,294	1,765	70	46	24
		V ..	790	770	20	4	4	..
Family 709		Total ..	15,012	9,999	5,013	4,526	3,483	1,043
	Category	IV ..	4,151	1,537	2,614	131	131	..
		V ..	10,861	8,462	2,399	4,395	3,352	1,043
Group 71		Total ..	12,667	11,306	1,361	7,813	7,184	629
	Category	IV ..	3,537	2,601	936	1,812	1,503	309
		V ..	9,048	8,623	425	5,939	5,619	320
		VII ..	75	75	..	55	55	..
		VIII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
Family 710		Total ..	9,624	9,420	204	5,645	5,503	142
	Category	IV ..	1,596	1,507	89	500	453	47
		V ..	7,947	7,832	115	5,084	4,989	95
		VII ..	74	74	..	54	54	..
		VIII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
Family 711		Total ..	8	7	1	8	7	1
	Category	IV ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		V ..	6	5	1	6	5	1

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd*).

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers* — *Total* — *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Urban* — *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 713	Total ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	Category V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 714	Total ..	256	255	1	222	222	..
	Category IV ..	214	213	1	209	209	..
	V ..	41	41	..	12	12	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 715	Total ..	1,044	581	463	709	549	160
	Category IV ..	947	517	430	631	502	129
	V ..	97	64	33	78	47	31
Family 719	Total ..	1,733	1,041	692	1,227	901	326
	Category IV ..	778	362	416	470	337	133
	V ..	955		276	757	564	193
Group 72	Total ..	7,277	7,044	233	1,536	1,504	32
	Category IV ..	5,076	4,906	170	543	539	4
	V ..	2,122	2,060	62	914	887	27
	VII ..	79	78	1	79	78	1
Family 720	Total ..	5,755	5,721	34	1,377	1,368	9
	Category IV ..	4,145	4,145	..	528	528	..
	V ..	1,610	1,576	34	849	840	9
Family 721	Total ..	862	708	154	26	21	5
	Category IV ..	425	275	150	5	1	4
	V ..	437	433	4	21	20	1
Family 722	Total ..	32	29	3	32	29	3
	Category V ..	30	27	3	30	27	3
	VII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 729	Total ..	628	586	42	101	86	15
	Category IV ..	506	486	20	10	10	..
	V ..	45	24	21	14	..	14
	VII ..	77	76	1	77	76	1
Group 73	Total ..	5,223	5,223	..	3,253	3,253	..
	Category III ..	31	31	..	31	31	..
	IV ..	948	948	..	243	243	..
	V ..	4,062	4,062	..	2,797	2,797	..
	VI ..	34	34	..	34	34	..
	VIII ..	148	148	..	148	148	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		Workers: Total *Persons*	Workers: Total *Males*	Workers: Total *Females*	Workers: Urban *Persons*	Workers: Urban *Males*	Workers: Urban *Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 730		Total ..	189	189	..	173	173	..
	Category	III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IV ..	3	3	..	1	1	..
		V ..	172	172	..	158	158	..
		VI ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
		VIII ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 731		Total ..	28	28	..	21	21	..
	Category	V ..	26	26	..	19	19	..
		VI ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 732		Total ..	27	27	..	26	26	..
	Category	V ..	27	27	..	26	26	..
Family 733		Total ..	2,786	2,786	..	1,646	1,646	..
	Category	III ..	30	30	..	30	30	..
		IV ..	915	915	..	235	235	..
		V ..	1,744	1,744	..	1,284	1,284	..
		VI ..	24	24	..	24	24	..
		VIII ..	73	73	..	73	73	..
Family 734		Total ..	1,984	1,984	..	1,371	1,371	..
	Category	IV ..	9	9	..	7	7	..
		V ..	1,905	1,905	..	1,294	1,294	..
		VIII ..	70	70	..	70	70	..
Family 735		Total ..	23	23	..	4	4	..
	Category	IV ..	13	13	..	..	..	..
		V ..	10	10	..	4	4	..
Family 739		Total ..	186	186	..	12	12	..
	Category	IV ..	8	8	..	..	..	..
		V ..	178	178	..	12	12	..
Group 74		Total ..	7,728	7,728	..	5,480	5,480	..
	Category	IV ..	3,193	3,193	..	1,544	1,544	..
		V ..	4,373	4,373	..	3,779	3,779	..
		VII ..	162	162	..	157	157	..
Family 740		Total ..	388	388	..	363	363	..
	Category	IV ..	26	26	..	22	22	..
		V ..	326	326	..	308	308	..
		VII ..	36	36	..	33	33	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 741	Total ..	6,841	6,841	..	5,076	5,076	..
	Category IV ..	2,901	2,901	..	1,514	1,514	..
	V ..	3,837	3,837	..	3,461	3,461	..
	VII ..	103	103	..	101	101	..
Family 742	Total ..	499	499	..	41	41	..
	Category IV ..	266	266	..	8	8	..
	V ..	210	210	..	10	10	..
	VII ..	23	23	..	23	23	..
Group 75	Total ..	18,605	18,605	..	13,303	13,303	..
	Category III ..	72	72	..	72	72	..
	IV ..	2,004	2,004	..	676	676	..
	V ..	14,897	14,897	..	11,029	11,029	..
	VI ..	289	289	..	249	249	..
	VII ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
	VIII ..	1,018	1,018	..	983	983	..
	IX ..	316	316	..	285	285	..
Family 750	Total ..	2,501	2,501	..	1,783	1,783	..
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IV ..	161	161	..	..	..	..
	V ..	2,018	2,018	..	1,471	1,471	..
	VIII ..	262	262	..	252	252	..
	IX ..	59	59	..	59	59	..
Family 751	Total ..	2,553	2,553	..	2,142	2,142	..
	Category III ..	17	17	..	17	17	..
	IV ..	6	6	..	6	6	..
	V ..	2,420	2,420	..	2,009	2,009	..
	VIII ..	43	43	..	43	43	..
	IX ..	67	67	..	67	67	..
Family 752	Total ..	1,470	1,470	..	1,141	1,141	..
	Category III ..	14	14	..	14	14	..
	IV ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	V ..	1,246	1,246	..	935	935	..
	VI ..	94	94	..	78	78	..
	VIII ..	112	112	..	110	110	..
Family 753	Total ..	6,437	6,437	..	5,096	5,096	..
	Category III ..	38	38	..	38	38	..
	IV ..	334	334	..	82	82	..
	V ..	5,512	5,512	..	4,459	4,459	..
	VI ..	86	86	..	68	68	..
	VIII ..	467	467	..	449	449	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 754	Total ..	1,924	1,924	..	1,757	1,757	..
	Category IV ..	582	582	..	551	551	..
	V ..	1,341	1,341	..	1,205	1,205	..
	VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 755	Total ..	571	571	..	501	501	..
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	236	236	..	186	186	..
	VI ..	103	103	..	98	98	..
	VII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	VIII ..	74	74	..	73	73	..
	IX ..	153	153	..	139	139	..
Family 756	Total ..	393	393	..	301	301	..
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IV ..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	V ..	370	370	..	280	280	..
	VI ..	3	3	..	2	2	..
	VIII ..	18	18	..	18	18	..
Family 757	Total ..	739	739	..	116	116	..
	Category IV ..	429	429	..	6	6	..
	V ..	273	273	..	73	73	..
	VIII ..	37	37	..	37	37	..
Family 758	Total ..	499	499	..	162	162	..
	Category IV ..	139	139	..	3	3	..
	V ..	358	358	..	157	157	..
	VII ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 759	Total ..	1,518	1,518	..	304	304	..
	Category IV ..	348	348	..	24	24	..
	V ..	1,123	1,123	..	254	254	..
	VI ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	VII ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VIII ..	5	5	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	37	37	..	20	20	..
Group 76	Total ..	5,204	5,204	..	3,233	3,233	..
	Category III ..	31	31	..	28	28	..
	IV ..	13	13	..	7	7	..
	V ..	1,117	1,117	..	887	887	..
	VI ..	524	524	..	493	493	..
	VII ..	145	145	..	145	145	..
	VIII ..	319	319	..	314	314	..
	IX ..	3,055	3,055	..	1,359	1,359	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Workers: Total: Males	Workers: Total: Females	Workers: Urban: Persons	Workers: Urban: Males	Workers: Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 760	Total ..	2,178	2,178	..	1,676	1,676	..
	Category III ..	17	17	..	15	15	..
	IV ..	7	7	..	5	5	..
	V ..	742	742	..	618	618	..
	VI ..	328	328	..	319	319	..
	VII ..	78	78	..	78	78	..
	VIII ..	109	109	..	107	107	..
	IX ..	897	897	..	534	534	..
Family 761	Total ..	173	173	..	93	93	..
	Category IV ..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	V ..	63	63	..	26	26	..
	VI ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VIII ..	34	34	..	34	34	..
	IX ..	64	64	..	24	24	..
Family 762	Total ..	256	256	..	251	251	..
	Category IV ..	3	3	..	2	2	..
	V ..	175	175	..	171	171	..
	VII ..	47	47	..	47	47	..
	VIII ..	18	18	..	18	18	..
	IX ..	13	13	..	13	13	..
Family 763	Total ..	18	18	..	18	18	..
	Category VI ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
	VIII ..	15	15	..	15	15	..
Family 764	Total ..	1,378	1,378	..	805	805	..
	Category III ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
	V ..	72	72	..	72	72	..
	VI ..	156	156	..	156	156	..
	VII ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
	VIII ..	126	126	..	126	126	..
	IX ..	1,000	1,000	..	427	427	..
Family 769	Total ..	1,201	1,201	..	390	390	..
	Category III ..	2	2	..	1	1	..
	V ..	65	65	..	..	..	..
	VI ..	29	29	..	7	7	..
	VII ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	VIII ..	17	17	..	14	14	..
	IX ..	1,081	1,081	..	361	361	..
Group 77	Total ..	14,491	14,088	403	5,550	5,504	46
	Category III ..	54	54	..	50	50	..
	IV ..	6,671	6,378	293	827	820	7
	V ..	7,284	7,187	97	4,226	4,200	26
	VI ..	201	200	1	178	177	1
	VII ..	87	75	12	83	71	1
	VIII ..	86	86	..	86	86	..
	IX ..	108	108	..	100	100	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		Workers: Total			Urban		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 770		Total ..	**12,032**	**11,694**	**338**	**4,474**	**4,436**	**38**
	Category	III ..	50	50	..	50	50	..
		IV ..	5,599	5,324	275	528	524	4
		V ..	5,942	5,892	50	3,487	3,466	21
		VI ..	198	197	1	175	174	1
		VII ..	64	52	12	60	48	12
		VIII ..	81	81	..	81	81	..
		IX ..	98	98	..	93	93	..
Family 772		Total ..	**696**	**669**	**27**	**298**	**297**	**1**
	Category	IV ..	109	109	..	3	3	..
		V ..	568	541	27	276	275	1
		VII ..	19	19	..	19	19	..
Family 773		Total ..	**47**	**47**	..	**44**	**44**	..
	Category	IV ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		V ..	41	41	..	38	38	..
		VIII ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 774		Total ..	**1,109**	**1,100**	**9**	**275**	**274**	**1**
	Category	IV ..	848	841	7	263	262	1
		V ..	261	259	2	12	12	..
Family 775		Total ..	**21**	**21**	..	**10**	**10**	..
	Category	IV ..	7	7	..	1	1	..
		V ..	8	8	..	3	3	..
		VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		IX ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 779		Total ..	**586**	**557**	**29**	**449**	**443**	**6**
	Category	III ..	4	4	..	..	..	..
		IV ..	107	96	11	31	29	2
		V ..	464	446	18	410	406	4
		VI ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		VII ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		IX ..	5	5	..	2	2	..
Group 78		Total ..	**1,846**	**1,745**	**101**	**1,576**	**1,475**	**101**
	Category	III ..	3	1	2	2	..	2
		IV ..	401	400	1	269	268	1
		V ..	543	447	96	509	413	96
		VI ..	769	767	2	672	670	2
		VII ..	18	18	..	18	18	..
		VIII ..	46	46	..	46	46	..
		IX ..	66	66	..	60	60	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION (contd.)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Workers: Total: Males	Workers: Total: Females	Workers: Urban: Persons	Workers: Urban: Males	Workers: Urban: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 780	Total ..	1,846	1,745	101	1,576	1,475	101
	Category III ..	3	1	2	2	..	2
	IV ..	401	400	1	269	268	1
	V ..	543	447	96	509	413	96
	VI ..	769	767	2	672	670	2
	VII ..	18	18	..	18	18	..
	VIII ..	46	46	..	46	46	..
	IX ..	66	66	..	60	60	..
Group 79	Total ..	36,037	26,232	9,805	11,624	8,180	3,444
	Category III ..	157	9	148	157	9	148
	IV ..	45	35	10	2	1	1
	V ..	1,492	1,058	434	506	338	168
	VI ..	34,342	25,129	9,213	10,958	7,831	3,127
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 790	Total ..	3,916	2,683	1,233	1,436	819	617
	Category III ..	152	7	145	152	7	145
	IV ..	45	35	10	2	1	1
	V ..	811	568	243	370	246	124
	VI ..	2,908	2,073	835	912	565	347
Family 791	Total ..	14,550	11,490	3,060	4,780	3,796	984
	Category VI ..	14,550	11,490	3,060	4,780	3,796	984
Family 792	Total ..	36	36	..	34	34	..
	Category VI ..	35	35	..	33	33	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 793	Total ..	145	137	8	29	29	..
	Category V ..	84	82	2	27	27	..
	VI ..	61	55	6	2	2	..
Family 794	Total ..	81	79	2	79	77	2
	Category VI ..	81	79	2	79	77	2
Family 795	Total ..	3,088	2,742	346	182	164	18
	Category VI ..	3,088	2,742	346	182	164	18
Family 799	Total ..	14,221	9,065	5,156	5,084	3,261	1,823
	Category III ..	5	2	3	5	2	3
	V ..	597	408	189	109	65	44
	VI ..	13,619	8,655	4,964	4,970	3,194	1,776
Group 80	Total ..	2,147	2,108	39	1,723	1,694	29
	Category IV ..	50	47	3	40	37	3
	V ..	2,092	2,056	36	1,678	1,652	26
	VI ..	3	3	—	3	3	—
	VIII ..	1	1	—	1	1	—
	IX ..	1	1	—	1	1	—

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 800	Total ..	66	66	..	66	66	..
	Category V ..	66	66	..	66	66	..
Family 801	Total ..	557	557	..	493	493	..
	Category IV ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	556	556	..	492	492	..
Family 802	Total ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
	Category V ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
Family 803	Total ..	342	342	..	299	299	..
	Category V ..	342	342	..	299	299	..
Family 804	Total ..	632	610	22	363	343	20
	Category IV ..	30	27	3	24	21	3
	V ..	602	583	19	339	322	17
Family 805	Total ..	5	5	..	3	3	..
	Category IV ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	V ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
Family 806	Total ..	35	35	..	35	35	..
	Category IV ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	V ..	28	28	..	28	28	
Family 807	Total ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	Category V ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	VIII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 808	Total ..	384	372	12	359	355	4
	Category IV ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
	V ..	373	361	12	348	344	4
	VI ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IX ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 809	Total ..	114	109	5	93	88	5
	Category IV ..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	V ..	111	106	5	92	87	5
	VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Group 81	Total ..	8,325	5,401	2,924	1,230	888	342
	Category III ..	2	1	1	2	1	1
	IV ..	6,998	4,532	2,466	795	578	217
	V ..	1,319	862	457	427	303	124
	VI ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		*Workers*					
			Total			*Urban*		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 810		Total ..	**1,542**	**759**	**783**	**7**	**6**	**1**
	Category	III ..	2	1	1	2	1	1
		IV ..	977	422	555	..	..	..
		V ..	563	336	227	5	5	..
Family 811		Total ..	**6,442**	**4,406**	**2,036**	**1,005**	**743**	**262**
	Category	IV ..	5,938	4,061	1,877	761	558	203
		V ..	504	345	159	244	185	59
Family 812		Total ..	**2**	**2**	..	**2**	**2**	..
	Category	V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 813		Total ..	**10**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**7**	**3**
	Category	V ..	10	7	3	10	7	3
Family 814		Total ..	**12**	**12**	..	**12**	**12**	..
	Category	V ..	11	11	..	11	11	..
		VII ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 815		Total ..	**203**	**164**	**39**	**120**	**98**	**22**
	Category	IV ..	68	38	30	27	13	14
		V ..	130	121	9	88	80	8
		VI ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 819		Total ..	**114**	**51**	**63**	**74**	**20**	**54**
	Category	IV ..	15	11	4	7	7	..
		V ..	99	40	59	67	13	54
Group 82		Total ..	**30,667**	**17,763**	**12,904**	**5,779**	**4,134**	**1,645**
	Category	III ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		IV ..	20,348	10,524	9,824	949	641	308
		V ..	8,190	5,876	2,314	3,534	2,476	1,058
		VII ..	1,552	947	605	719	601	118
		IX ..	575	414	161	575	414	161
Family 820		Total ..	**3,210**	**1,987**	**1,223**	**1,515**	**889**	**626**
	Category	IV ..	282	137	145	42	31	11
		V ..	2,899	1,821	1,078	1,444	829	615
		IX ..	29	29	..	29	29	..
Family 821		Total ..	**1,641**	**1,429**	**212**	**379**	**352**	**27**
	Category	IV ..	1,029	876	153	79	72	7
		V ..	612	553	59	300	280	20
Family 822		Total ..	**328**	**253**	**75**	**18**	**17**	**1**
	Category	IV ..	158	109	49	3	2	1
		V ..	166	140	26	11	11	..
		VII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	Workers: Total: *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	Urban: *Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 823	Total ..	**20,302**	**10,602**	**9,700**	**412**	**291**	**121**
	Category IV ..	17,977	8,837	9,140	226	140	86
	V ..	2,325	1,762	560	186	151	35
Family 824	Total ..	**1,888**	**1,396**	**492**	**1,466**	**1,123**	**343**
	Category IV ..	283	226	57	196	159	37
	V ..	948	789	159	827	704	123
	VII ..	373	214	159	159	93	66
	IX ..	284	167	117	284	167	117
Family 825	Total ..	**459**	**446**	**13**	**260**	**255**	**5**
	Category IV ..	105	95	10	41	38	3
	V ..	321	318	3	197	195	2
	VII ..	33	33	..	22	22	..
Family 826	Total ..	**12**	**12**	..	**12**	**12**	..
	Category V ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
	IX ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 827	Total ..	**349**	**328**	**21**	**257**	**238**	**19**
	Category IV ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	V ..	67	64	3	12	11	1
	VII ..	281	264	17	244	227	17
Family 828	Total ..	**786**	**410**	**376**	**583**	**329**	**254**
	Category V ..	640	277	363	437	196	241
	VII ..	48	40	8	48	40	8
	IX ..	98	93	5	98	93	5
Family 829	Total ..	**1,692**	**900**	**792**	**877**	**628**	**249**
	Category III ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	IV ..	513	244	269	361	199	162
	V ..	205	142	63	113	92	21
	VII ..	817	396	421	246	219	27
	IX ..	155	116	39	155	116	39
Group 83	Total ..	**649**	**584**	**65**	**163**	**157**	**6**
	Category IV ..	151	92	59	28	23	5
	V ..	498	492	6	135	134	1
Family 830	Total ..	**73**	**73**	..	..	..	..
	Category V ..	73	73	..	..	..	..
Family 831	Total ..	**301**	**238**	**63**	**118**	**112**	**6**
	Category IV ..	90	31	59	28	23	5
	V ..	211	207	4	90	89	1

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd*).

Code and digit number (1)	*Description* (2)	Workers — Total — *Persons* (3)	Workers — Total — *Males* (4)	Workers — Total — *Females* (5)	Workers — Urban — *Persons* (6)	Workers — Urban — *Males* (7)	Workers — Urban — *Females* (8)
Family 832	Total ..	**25**	**25**	..	**3**	**3**	..
	Category V ..	25	25	..	3	3	..
Family 833	Total ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	Category V ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
Family 834	Total ..	**41**	**39**	**2**	**15**	**15**	..
	Category IV ..	1	1	..	—	..	..
	V ..	40	38	2	15	15	..
Family 839	Total ..	**207**	**207**	..	**25**	**25**	..
	Category IV ..	60	60	..	..	—	..
	V ..	147	147	..	25	25	..
Group 84	Total ..	**3,537**	**2,901**	**636**	**1,912**	**1,666**	**246**
	Category III ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	IV ..	966	664	302	227	143	84
	V ..	2,502	2,173	329	1,624	1,466	158
	VII ..	68	64	4	60	57	3
Family 840	Total ..	**217**	**179**	**38**	**41**	**39**	**2**
	Category III ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	IV ..	44	26	18	1	1	—
	V ..	162	143	19	32	31	1
	VII ..	10	10	..	7	7	—
Family 841	Total ..	**10**	**10**	..	**9**	**9**	—
	Category V ..	10	10	..	9	9	—
Family 842	Total ..	**2,337**	**2,010**	**327**	**1,464**	**1,340**	**124**
	Category IV ..	861	588	273	211	133	78
	V ..	1,452	1,398	54	1,229	1,183	46
	VII ..	24	24	..	24	24	—
Family 843	Total ..	**117**	**106**	**11**	**117**	**106**	**11**
	Category V ..	114	104	10	114	104	10
	VII ..	3	2	1	3	2	1
Family 849	Total ..	**856**	**596**	**260**	**281**	**172**	**109**
	Category IV ..	61	50	11	15	9	6
	V ..	764	518	246	240	139	101
	VII ..	31	28	3	26	24	2

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd*).

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females	Urban Persons	Urban Males	Urban Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 85	Total ..	9,697	5,167	4,530	4,453	2,688	1,765
	Category IV ..	7,417	3,552	3,865	2,911	1,510	1,401
	V ..	2,244	1,580	664	1,506	1,143	363
	VII ..	27	26	1	27	26	1
	VIII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	IX ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
Family 850	Total ..	7,342	3,504	3,838	2,873	1,475	1,398
	Category IV ..	6,608	3,088	3,520	2,554	1,289	1,265
	V ..	707	390	317	292	160	132
	VII ..	27	26	1	27	26	1
Family 851	Total ..	346	316	30	242	214	28
	Category IV ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
	V ..	330	300	30	226	198	28
	VIII ..	4	4	..	4	4	..
Family 852	Total ..	49	32	17	31	29	2
	Category IV ..	2	1	1	1	..	1
	V ..	47	31	16	30	29	1
Family 853	Total ..	408	330	78	271	243	28
	Category IV ..	101	53	48	2	..	2
	V ..	307	277	30	269	243	26
Family 854	Total ..	84	84	..	84	84	..
	Category V ..	79	79	..	79	79	
	IX ..	5	5	..	5	5	
Family 855	Total ..	21	21	..	15	15	..
	Category IV ..	5	5	..	2	2	..
	V ..	16	16	..	13	13	..
Family 856	Total ..	183	173	10	169	162	7
	Category IV ..	56	48	8	52	47	5
	V ..	127	125	2	117	115	2
Family 859	Total ..	1,264	707	557	768	466	302
	Category IV ..	633	345	288	288	160	128
	V ..	631	362	269	480	306	174
Group 86	Total ..	1,170	1,095	75	980	921	59
	Category III ..	9	7	2	9	7	2
	IV ..	16	15	1	16	15	1
	V ..	812	747	65	654	605	49
	VII ..	217	210	7	196	189	7
	VIII ..	87	87	..	80	80	..
	IX ..	29	29	..	25	25	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 860	Total ..	200	189	11	142	133	9
	Category III ..	2	1	1	2	1	1
	V ..	117	111	6	78	74	4
	VII ..	45	41	4	32	28	4
	VIII ..	16	16	..	14	14	..
	IX ..	20	20	..	16	16	..
Family 861	Total ..	970	906	64	838	788	50
	Category III ..	7	6	1	7	6	1
	IV ..	16	15	1	16	15	1
	V ..	695	636	59	576	531	45
	VII ..	172	169	3	164	161	3
	VIII ..	71	71	..	66	66	..
	IX ..	9	9	..	9	9	..
Group 87	Total ..	1,861	1,835	26	1,335	1,328	7
	Category III ..	19	18	1	12	11	1
	IV ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	V ..	903	883	20	551	547	4
	VI ..	241	241	..	208	208	..
	VII ..	24	24	..	24	24	..
	VIII ..	573	570	3	465	465	..
	IX ..	99	97	2	73	71	2
Family 870	Total ..	356	353	3	212	209	3
	Category III ..	15	15	..	8	8	..
	V ..	245	244	1	133	132	1
	VI ..	29	29	..	23	23	..
	VIII ..	20	20	..	20	20	..
	IX ..	47	45	2	28	26	2
Family 871	Total ..	101	101	..	62	62	..
	Category V ..	86	86	..	47	47	..
	VIII ..	8	8	..	8	8	..
	IX ..	7	7	..	7	7	..
Family 872	Total ..	8	8	..	7	7	..
	Category V ..	6	6	..	5	5	..
	VI ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	IX ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Family 874	Total ..	68	68	..	48	48	..
	Category V ..	11	11	..	8	8	..
	VI ..	57	57	..	40	40	..

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		*Workers* — *Total* — *Persons*	*Workers* — *Total* — *Males*	*Workers* — *Total* — *Females*	*Workers* — *Urban* — *Persons*	*Workers* — *Urban* — *Males*	*Workers* — *Urban* — *Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 876		Total ..	1,190	1,168	22	934	931	3
	Category	III ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		IV ..	2	2	..	2	2	..
		V ..	490	471	19	355	352	3
		VI ..	86	86	..	78	78	..
		VII ..	24	24	..	24	24	..
		VIII ..	545	542	3	437	437	..
		IX ..	40	40	..	35	35	..
Family 879		Total ..	138	137	1	72	71	1
	Category	III ..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		V ..	65	65	..	3	3	..
		VI ..	68	68	..	66	66	..
		IX ..	4	4	..	2	2	..
Group 89		Total ..	254,620	128,383	126,237	54,557	32,400	22,157
	Category	III ..	1,112	582	530	992	474	518
		IV ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		V ..	4,185	3,325	860	3,772	2,974	798
		VI ..	2,305	1,264	1,041	1,851	915	936
		VII ..	1,783	1,548	235	1,669	1,436	233
		VIII ..	3,844	3,611	233	3,554	3,355	199
		IX ..	241,390	118,052	123,338	42,718	23,245	19,473
Family 890		Total ..	3,846	3,430	416	3,243	2,861	382
	Category	III ..	124	55	69	124	55	69
		V ..	730	644	86	515	440	75
		VI ..	158	92	66	128	83	45
		VII ..	387	366	21	275	254	21
		VIII ..	2,360	2,198	162	2,136	1,976	160
		IX ..	87	75	12	65	53	12
Family 899		Total ..	250,774	124,953	125,821	51,314	29,539	21,775
	Category	III ..	988	527	461	868	419	449
		IV ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
		V ..	3,455	2,681	774	3,257	2,534	723
		VI ..	2,147	1,172	975	1,723	832	891
		VII ..	1,396	1,182	214	1,394	1,182	212
		VIII ..	1,484	1,413	71	1,418	1,379	39
		IX ..	241,303	117,977	123,326	42,653	23,192	19,461
Division 9		Total ..	67,151	50,115	17,036	33,156	25,279	7,877
	Category	III ..	279	234	45	186	143	43
		IV ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		V ..	2,774	2,550	224	2,119	1,930	189
		VI ..	214	200	14	131	124	7
		VII ..	520	475	45	464	419	45
		VIII ..	750	663	87	633	550	83
		IX ..	62,611	45,990	16,621	29,620	22,110	7,510

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*		Workers Total			Workers Urban		
			Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group 90		Total ..	7,470	7,445	25	5,579	5,568	11
	Category	III ..	192	179	13	104	93	11
		V ..	1,766	1,765	1	1,327	1,327	..
		VI ..	133	132	1	81	81	..
		VII ..	382	382	..	326	326	..
		VIII ..	359	359	..	276	276	..
		IX ..	4,638	4,628	10	3,465	3,465	..
Family 900		Total ..	238	238	..	232	232	..
	Category	V ..	65	65	..	65	65	..
		IX ..	173	173	..	167	167	..
Family 901		Total ..	2,681	2,681	..	2,147	2,147	..
	Category	IX ..	2,681	2,681	..	2,147	2,147	..
Family 902		Total ..	95	92	3	85	85	..
	Category	IX ..	95	92	3	85	85	..
Family 903		Total ..	4,346	4,324	22	3,115	3,104	11
	Category	III ..	192	179	13	104	93	11
		V ..	1,701	1,700	1	1,262	1,262	..
		VI ..	133	132	1	81	81	..
		VII ..	382	382	..	326	326	..
		VIII ..	359	359	..	276	276	..
		IX ..	1,579	1,572	7	1,066	1,066	..
Family 909		Total ..	110	110	..	..	..	..
	Category	IX ..	110	110	..	..	..	..
Group 91		Total ..	16,910	10,688	6,222	9,354	5,176	4,178
	Category	III ..	11	10	1	11	10	1
		IV ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		V ..	280	194	86	196	132	64
		VII ..	34	33	1	34	33	1
		VIII ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
		IX ..	16,572	10,438	6,134	9,100	4,988	4,112
Family 910		Total ..	224	107	117	88	50	38
	Category	V ..	9	2	7	9	2	7
		IX ..	215	105	110	79	48	31
Family 911		Total ..	10,595	7,809	2,786	4,998	3,713	1,285
	Category	III ..	11	10	1	11	10	1
		IV ..	3	3	..	3	3	..
		V ..	271	192	79	187	130	57
		VII ..	34	33	1	34	33	1
		VIII ..	10	10	..	10	10	..
		IX ..	10,266	7,561	2,705	4,753	3,527	1,226

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 912	Total ..	**5,418**	**2,599**	**2,819**	**3,800**	**1,259**	**2,541**
	Category IX ..	5,418	2,599	2,819	3,800	1,259	2,541
Family 913	Total ..	**418**	..	**418**	**306**	..	**306**
	Category IX ..	418	..	418	306	..	306
Family 919	Total ..	**255**	**173**	**82**	**162**	**154**	**8**
	Category IX ..	255	173	82	162	154	8
Group 92	Total ..	**4,790**	**4,686**	**104**	**4,648**	**4,557**	**91**
	Category III ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	V ..	61	59	2	51	49	2
	VII ..	17	17	..	17	17	..
	VIII ..	23	23	..	23	23	..
	IX ..	4,684	4,582	102	4,552	4,463	89
Family 920	Total ..	**4,790**	**4,686**	**104**	**4,648**	**4,557**	**91**
	Category III ..	5	5	..	5	5	..
	V ..	61	59	2	51	49	2
	VII ..	17	17	..	17	17	..
	VIII ..	23	23	..	23	23	..
	IX ..	4,684	4,582	102	4,552	4,463	89
Group 93	Total ..	**5,001**	**3,292**	**1,709**	**4,666**	**3,037**	**1,629**
	Category III ..	71	40	31	66	35	31
	V ..	667	532	135	545	422	123
	VI ..	81	68	13	50	43	7
	VII ..	87	43	44	87	43	44
	VIII ..	358	271	87	324	241	83
	IX ..	3,737	2,338	1,399	3,594	2,253	1,341
Family 930	Total ..	**56**	**53**	**3**	**42**	**42**	..
	Category V ..	10	10	..	4	4	..
	VI ..	22	22	..	20	20	..
	IX ..	24	21	3	18	18	..
Family 931	Total ..	**4,945**	**3,239**	**1,706**	**4,624**	**2,995**	**1,629**
	Category III ..	71	40	31	66	35	31
	V ..	657	522	135	541	418	123
	VI ..	59	46	13	30	23	7
	VII ..	87	43	44	87	43	44
	VIII ..	358	271	87	324	241	83
	IX ..	3,713	2,317	1,396	3,576	2,235	1,341
Group 94	Total ..	**9,548**	**9,514**	**34**	**2,879**	**2,874**	**5**
	Category IX ..	9,548	9,514	34	2,879	2,874	5

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(*contd.*)

Code and digit number	*Description*	*Workers*					
		Total			*Urban*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Family 940	Total ..	**9,548**	**9,514**	**34**	**2,879**	**2,874**	**5**
	Category IX ..	9,548	9.514	34	2,879	2,874	5
Group 95	Total ..	**22,679**	**13,761**	**8,918**	**5,539**	**3,596**	**1,943**
	Category IX ..	22,679	13,761	8,918	5,539	3,596	1,943
Family 950	Total ..	**22,660**	**13,743**	**8,917**	**5,520**	**3,578**	**1,942**
	Category IX ..	22,660	13,743	8,917	5,520	3,578	1,942
Family 951	Total ..	**19**	**18**	**1**	**19**	**18**	**1**
	Category IX ..	19	18	1	19	18	1
Group 96	Total ..	**74**	**54**	**20**	**74**	**54**	**20**
	Category IX ..	74	54	20	74	54	20
Family 960	Total ..	**74**	**54**	**20**	**74**	**54**	**20**
	Category IX ..	74	54	20	74	54	20
Group 97	Total ..	**295**	**295**	..	**244**	**244**	..
	Category IX ..	295	295	..	244	244	..
Family 970	Total ..	**75**	**75**	..	**29**	**29**	..
	Category IX ..	75	75	..	29	29	..
Family 979	Total ..	**220**	**220**	..	**215**	**215**	..
	Category IX ..	220	220	..	215	215	..
Group 99	Total ..	**384**	**380**	**4**	**173**	**173**	..
	Category IX ..	384	380	4	173	173	..
Family 999	Total ..	**384**	**380**	**4**	**173**	**173**	..
	Category IX ..	384	380	4	173	173	..
Division X	Total ..	**1,254**	**1,019**	**235**	**522**	**506**	**16**
	Category III ..	72	70	2	17	16	1
	IV ..	483	289	194	3	2	1
	V ..	272	252	20	165	159	6
	VI ..	62	62	..	57	57	..
	VII ..	83	72	11	45	42	3
	VIII ..	42	42	..	42	42	..
	IX ..	240	232	8	193	188	5

B V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—(concld.)

Code and digit number	Description	Workers: Total: Persons	Males	Females	Urban: Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Group X8	Total ..	**1,154**	**923**	**231**	**422**	**410**	**12**
	Category III ..	71	69	2	16	15	1
	IV ..	483	289	194	3	2	1
	V ..	219	202	17	112	109	3
	VI ..	50	50	..	45	45	..
	VII ..	72	61	11	34	31	3
	VIII ..	42	42	..	42	42	..
	IX ..	217	210	7	170	166	4
Family X80	Total ..	**1,154**	**923**	**231**	**422**	**410**	**12**
	Category III ..	71	69	2	16	15	1
	IV ..	483	289	194	3	2	1
	V ..	219	202	17	112	109	3
	VI ..	50	50	..	45	45	..
	VII ..	72	61	11	34	31	3
	VIII ..	42	42	..	42	42	..
	IX ..	217	210	7	170	166	4
Group X9	Total ..	**100**	**96**	**4**	**100**	**96**	**4**
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	53	50	3	53	50	3
	VI ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
	VII ..	11	11	..	11	11	..
	IX ..	23	22	1	23	22	1
Family X90	Total ..	**100**	**96**	**4**	**100**	**96**	**4**
	Category III ..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	V ..	53	50	3	53	50	3
	VI ..	12	12	..	12	12	..
	VII ..	11	11	..	11	11	..
	IX ..	23	22	1	23	22	[illegible]

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS (CODE STRUCTURE)

which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)
75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)
11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

Divisions, Groups and Families.

0 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division perform various religious, educational, legal, artistic and other literary functions; carry out research in engineering and scientific subjects and utilise scientific knowledge and methods to solve technological, economic, social, industrial and other problems.

00 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

000 Architects
001 Civil Engineers (including overseers)
002 Mechanical Engineers
003 Electrical Engineers
004 Chemical Engineers
005 Metallurgical Engineers
006 Mining Engineers
007 Surveyors
009 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, n. e. c.

01 CHEMISTS, PHYSICISTS, GEOLOGISTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS

010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists
011 Pharmaceutical Chemists
012 Physicists
013 Meteorologists
014 Geologists and Geophysists
015 Mathematicians
019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n. e. c.

02 BIOLOGISTS, VETERINARIANS, AGRONOMISTS AND RELATED SCIENTISTS.

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
021 Veterinarians
022 Silviculturists
023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related scientists, n. e. c.

03 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
032 Physicians, Homeopathic
033 Physicians, other
034 Physiologists
035 Dentists
039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n. e. c.

04 NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS

040 Nurses
041 Midwives and Health Visitors
042 Nursing Attendants and related workers
043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
044 Vaccinators
045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and related technicians
046 Sanitation Technicians
047 Optometrists and Opticians
048 Medical and Health Technicians, n. e. c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants see 091)

05 TEACHERS

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
059 Teachers, n. e. c.

06 JURISTS

060 Judges and Magistrates
061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers
062 Law Assistants
069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n. e. c. (including Petition Writers)

07 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS

070 Economists
071 Accountants and Auditors
072 Statisticians and Actuaries
073 Geographers
074 Psychologists
075 Personnel Specialists
076 Labour nad Social Welfare workers
077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
078 Historians, Archaeologists, Political Scientists and related workers
079 Social Scientists and related workers, n. e. c.

08 ARTISTS, WRITERS AND RELATED WORKERS

080 Authors
081 Editors, Journalists and related workers
082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists
083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
084 Sculptors and Modellers
085 Actors and related workers
086 Musicians and related workers
087 Dancers and related workers
089 Artists, Writers and related workers, n. e. c.

09 DRAUGHTSMEN AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS, n. e. c.

090 Draughtsmen
091 Laboratory Assistants
099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

0X OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

0X0 Ordained Religious workers
0X1 Non-ordained Religious workers
0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and related workers
0X3 Librarians, Archivists and related workers
0X9 Other professional, technical and related workers, n. e. c.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS

Workers in this Division formulate Government policies and execute and implement Government decisions, rules and regulations and plan, organise, supervise and co-ordinate activities of economic enterprise in production of goods or performance of services. Excluded from this Division are administrative and managerial occupations in farming (Group-40) professional, technical and related workers (Division-0) and Clerical Workers (Division-2).

10 ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT

100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government
102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
104 Village Officials
109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n. e. c.

11 DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance
129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n. e. c.

13 DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, OTHER

130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n. e. c.

2 CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division maintain account books and receive and disburse cash; write shorthand, typewrite records and operate tele-printer; operate various office machines; perform clerical duties; and attend to routine unskilled tasks in offices.

20 BOOK-KEEPERS AND CASHIERS

200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks
201 Cashiers
202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport)

21 STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

210 Stenographers
211 Typists

22 OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS

220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
221 Punch Card Machine Operators
229 Office Machine Operators, n. e. c.

28 CLERICAL WORKERS-MISCELLANEOUS

280 General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks
289 Miscellaneous office workers including Records keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of office papers

29 UNSKILLED OFFICE WORKERS

290 Office attendants, ushers, hallporters, etc. n. e. c.

3 SALES WORKERS

Workers in this Division own wholesale or retail trade establishments and are engaged in activities connected with buying and selling of goods and services and lending money

30 WORKING PROPRIETORS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade

31 INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE SALESMEN, SALESMEN OF SECURITIES AND SERVICES, AND AUCTIONEERS

310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
313 Auctioneers
314 Valuers and Appraisers
319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers, n. e. c.

32 COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

320 Commercial Travellers
321 Manufacturers' Agents
329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n. e. c.

33 SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS

330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors
339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n. e. c.

34 MONEY-LENDERS AND PAWN-BROKERS

340 Money-Lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)
341 Pawn-Brokers

4 FARMERS, FISHERMEN, HUNTERS, LOGGERS AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division manage or cultivate farms and plantations; rear animals, birds and insects; hunt and trap wild animals, birds and other game; catch, cultivate and cure fish; gather shell, sponge and pearls; develop, protect and exploit forest resources and perform other related functions.

40 FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

400 Cultivators (Owners)
401 Cultivators (Tenants)
402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers
403 Planters and Plantation Managers
404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n. e. c.

41 FARM WORKERS

410 Farm Machinery Operators
411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
412 Gardeners (malis)
413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)
414 Agricultural labourers
415 Plantation labourers
419 Farm Workers, n. e. c.

42 HUNTERS AND RELATED WORKERS

420 Hunters
421 Trappers
429 Hunters and Related workers, n. e. c.

43 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea
431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal waters
432 Conch and Shell gathers, Sponge and Pearl Divers
439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

44 LOGGERS AND OTHER FORESTRY WORKERS

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers
441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including lac (except logs)
442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters
443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers
449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n. e. c.

5 MINERS, QUARRYMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

Workers in this Division extract mineral products from underground or by surface excavations, refine and treat them to obtain desired grade and quality.

50 MINERS AND QUARRYMEN

500 Miners
501 Quarrymen
502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries
503 Shot Firers
509 Miners, Quarrymen, n. e. c.

51 Well Drillers and Related Workers
510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas
511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 Mineral Treaters
520 Mineral Treaters

59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, *n. e. c.*
590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

6 WORKERS IN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION OCCUPATIONS

Workers in this Division supervise, control and operate transport services for transporting passengers and freight; and supervise and maintain communication services on land, water or in air.

60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship
600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
601 Ship Engineers

61 Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
611 Engine-room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
620 Aircraft Pilots
621 Flight Engineers
622 Flight Navigators

63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine
630 Drivers
631 Firemen

64 Drivers, Road Transport
640 Tramcar Drivers
641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers
642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers
643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers
649 Drivers, Road Transport, n. e. c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)
650 Conductors
651 Guards
652 Brakesmen

66 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport
660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters
661 Traffic Controllers
662 Signalmen and Pointsmen

67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators
670 Telephone Operators
671 Telegraphists and Signallers
672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
673 Teleprinter Operator
679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Tele-Communication Operators, n. e. c.

68 Postmen and Messengers
680 Postmen
681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)

69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, *n. e. c.*
690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving transport
691 Conductors, Road Transport
692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n. e. c.
693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

7—8 CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS AND LABOURERS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED

Workers in these Divisions process, assemble and shape various substances to manufacture articles or produce goods; install, maintain and repair machines and equipment; construct, maintain and repair buildings, highways, bridges and other structures; pack and store goods and handle materials and perform various other tasks in crafts production and related processes. Included are Labourers not elsewhere classified.

70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.
701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
703 Warpers and Sizers
704 Drawers and Weavers
705 Pattern Card Preparers
706 Bleachers, Dyers, and Finishers (excluding Printers)
707 Knitters and Lace Makers
708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
711 Hat and Head-gear Makers
712 Furriers
713 Upholsterers and Related Workers
714 Pattern makers, Markers and Cutters, Textiles Products, Leather Garments and Gloves
715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products
719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
720 Shoe makers and Shoe repairers
721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers
722 Harness and Saddle Makers
729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n. e. c.

73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers
730 Furnacemen, Metal
731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
734 Moulders and Coremakers
735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n. e. c.

74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers
740 Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
742 Jewellery Engravers

75 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers
750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters
751 Machine Tool Operators
752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)
753 Mechanics-Repairmen (Except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
754 Sheet Metal Workers
755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
756 Welders and Flame Cutters
757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
758 Electro-Platers, Dip-Platers and Related Workers
759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers, n. e. c. (including Metal-engravers other than printing)

76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers
760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
761 Electrical and Electronics-Fitters
762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
764 Linemen and Cable Jointers
769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n. e. c.

77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers
770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)
771 Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood)
772 Sawers and Wood working Machinists
773 Coach and Body Builders
774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights
775 Cabinet Makers
779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, n. e. c.

78 PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS
780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, n. e. c.
790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers
791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons
792 Glaziers
793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers
794 Hut Builders and Thatchers
795 Well Diggers
799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

80 COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOK-BINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS
800 Type-setting Machine Operators
801 Compositors
802 Proof-Readers and Copy Holders
803 Printers (Paper)
804 Printers (Textile)
805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-Lithographers
806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)
807 Stereotypers
808 Book-Binders
809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n. e. c.

81 POTTERS, KILNMEN, GLASS AND CLAY FORMERS AND RELATED WORKERS
810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Overmen
811 Potters and Related Clay Formers
812 Blowers and Benders, Glass
813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass
814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers
815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics
819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n. e. c.

82 MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWMASTERS AND RELATED FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS
820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food workers
821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds
822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
825 Makers of Aerated water and Brewers
826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers
827 Butchers
828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers
829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n. e. c.

83 CHEMICAL AND RELATED PROCESS WORKERS
830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes
832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes
833 Paper Pulp Preparers
834 Paper Makers
839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n. e. c.

84 TOBACCO PREPARERS AND PRODUCTS MAKERS
840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco
841 Cigarette Machine Operators
842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers
843 Snuff and Zarda Makers
849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n. e. c.

85 CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION PROCESS WORKERS, *n. e. c.*
850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers
851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers
852 Plastics Products Makers
853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers
854 Photographic Dark Room Workers
855 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers
856 Paper Products Makers
859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

86 TESTERS, PACKERS, SORTERS AND RELATED WORKERS
860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters
861 Pakers, Labellers and Related Workers

87 STATIONARY ENGINE AND EXCAVATING AND LIFTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS AND RELATED WORKERS
870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment
871 Boilermen and Firemen
872 Crane and Hoist Operators
873 Riggers and Cable Splicers
874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n. e. c.
875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators
876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment
879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n. e. c.

89 LABOURERS, *n. e. c.*
890 Loaders and Unloaders
899 Labourers, n. e. c.

9 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS

Workers in this Division render protective, personal and domestic service; take photographs, operate cameras and are engaged in sport and recreational activities.

90 FIRE FIGHTERS, POLICEMEN, GUARDS AND RELATED WORKERS
900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers
901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers
902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers
903 Watchmen and Chowkidars
909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n. e. c.

91 HOUSE KEEPERS, COOKS, MAIDS AND RELATED WORKERS
910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)
911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)
912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)
913 Ayas, Nurse-maids
919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n. e. c.

92 WAITERS, BARTENDERS AND RELATED WORKERS
920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)

93 BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS
930 Building Care-takers
931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS
940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

95 LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS
950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies
951 Dry-cleaners and Pressers

96 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS
960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

97 PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CAMERA OPERATORS
970 Movie Camera Operators
979 Other Photographers

99 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, *n. e. c.*
990 Embalmers and Undertakers
999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

X WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION

X8 WORKERS REPORTING OCCUPATION UNIDENTIFIABLE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE
X80 Workers Reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable

X9 WORKERS NOT REPORTING OCCUPATION
X90 Workers not reporting occupation.

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

FLY LEAF

The occupational data relating to the workers of categories III and V to IX, put together in the total urban area alone have been presented in this table for each occupational division. The data have been presented for each of the four broad age groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and over and for each educational level separately. The educational levels given in this table are the same as those in B-III Part A. It can be seen from this table, that more than 90 per cent of the technically qualified personnel come under Division 0 which relates to Professional, Technical and related workers and hence there is not much under—employment of Technical personnel in this district.

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	*Age group*	*Total workers*			*Total literate workers*		*Literate without educational level*	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
All Divisions	**Total**	**354,451**	**272,044**	**82,407**	**191,622**	**13,443**	**101,507**	**7,038**
	0-14	**13,174**	**8,296**	**4,878**	**4,153**	**839**	**2,746**	**645**
	15-34	**190,360**	**146,388**	**43,972**	**109,893**	**9,057**	**52,966**	**4,348**
	35-59	**138,503**	**107,728**	**30,775**	**72,176**	**3,400**	**41,982**	**1,949**
	60+	**12,410**	**9,629**	**2,781**	**5,398**	**147**	**3,813**	**96**
	A.N.S.	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	..	..	..
Division 0	Total	**14,680**	**10,578**	**4,102**	**10,303**	**4,012**	**1,850**	**297**
	0–14	..	..	..	15	8	12	5
	15–34	..	..	..	5,099	2,839	517	165
	35–59	..	..	..	4,531	1,125	1,020	112
	60+	..	..	..	657	40	301	15
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 1	Total	**11,133**	**10,791**	**342**	**8,962**	**101**	**2,973**	**42**
	0–14	..	..	..	27	2	20	2
	15–34	..	..	..	3,979	59	1,080	18
	35–59	..	..	..	4,648	36	1,700	20
	60+	..	..	..	307	4	173	2
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 2	Total	**23,676**	**23,138**	**538**	**22,585**	**506**	**4,455**	**41**
	0–14	..	..	..	128	2	73	1
	15–34	..	..	..	13,903	440	2,066	22
	35–59	..	..	..	8,083	63	2,114	18
	60+	..	..	..	471	1	262	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	Total	**43,040**	**37,483**	**5,557**	**31,819**	**814**	**16,995**	**635**
	0–14	..	..	..	701	21	415	18
	15–34	..	..	..	15,856	274	7,265	187
	35–59	..	..	..	13,541	480	8,025	403
	60+	..	..	..	1,721	39	1,290	27
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	Total	**39,512**	**21,399**	**18,113**	**8,825**	**1,516**	**7,512**	**1,344**
	0–14	..	..	..	170	82	151	74
	15–34	..	..	..	5,089	1,258	4,207	1,101
	35–59	..	..	..	3,455	175	3,062	168
	60+	..	..	..	111	1	92	1
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	Age group	Educational levels: Primary of Junior basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
All Divisions	Total	57,359	3,806	27,342	2,188	653	32	99	8
	0–14	1,402	193	5	1	..	..	..	..
	15–34	35,971	2,597	17,616	1,834	442	5	68	4
	35–59	18,931	976	9,352	344	183	27	29	4
	60+	1,055	40	368	9	28	..	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0	Total	2,188	1,779	3,628	1,555	347	32	54	6
	0–14	3	3	—	—	..	..	..	..
	15–34	927	1,157	2,162	1,262	193	5	30	3
	35–59	1,120	604	1,386	285	128	27	23	3
	60+	138	15	80	8	26	..	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1	Total	2,316	31	2,670	22	66	..	6	1
	0–14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	1,062	17	1,307	18	40	..	3	1
	35–59	1,181	12	1,303	4	26	..	3	..
	60+	66	2	59	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2	Total	6,057	48	11,134	399	67	..	7	..
	0–14	55	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15–34	3,549	35	7,557	370	54	..	5	..
	35–59	2,304	12	3,464	28	13	..	1	..
	60+	149	1	113	—	..	..	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	Total	10,625	167	3,854	12	11	..	3	..
	0–14	282	3	4	—	..	..	..	..
	15–34	6,071	76	2,301	11	8	..	2	..
	35–59	3,914	76	1,481	1	2	..	1	..
	60+	358	12	68	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	Total	959	171	301	1	..	..	1	..
	0–14	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	649	156	194	1	..	..	1	..
	35–59	276	7	103	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	Age group	*Educational levels*—(contd.) University degree or Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree: Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture	
		Males (18)	Females (19)	Males (20)	Females (21)	Males (22)	Females (23)	Males (24)	Females (25)
All Divisions	Total	3,431	132	386	1	183	56	148	1
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	2,106	113	274	1	79	31	100	1
	35–59	1,214	18	108	..	98	24	46	..
	60+	111	1	4	..	6	1	2	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0	Total	1,165	106	339	1	180	56	98	1
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	641	92	248	1	78	31	67	1
	35–59	428	13	90	..	96	24	31	..
	60+	96	1	1	..	6	1	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1	Total	837	4	32	..	3	..	18	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	438	4	18	..	1	..	9	..
	35–59	391	..	13	..	2	..	9	..
	60+	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2	Total	848	18	..	..	..	..	8	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	660	13	..	..	..	..	6	..
	35–59	184	5	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	Total	320	..	7	..	..	..	2	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	203	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
	35–59	115	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	Total	32	..	1	..	..	..	19	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	21	..	1	..	..	..	16	..
	35–59	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	*Age group*	*Educational levels*—(concld.) *Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree*—(concld.) *Veterinary and dairying* *Males*	*Females*	*Technology* *Males*	*Females*	*Teaching* *Males*	*Females*	*Others* *Males*	*Females*
		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
All Divisions	Total	25	..	25	..	462	181	2	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	12	..	19	..	238	123	2	..
	35–59	13	..	6	..	214	58	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 0	Total	24	..	4	..	426	179	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	12	..	4	..	220	122	..	..
	35–59	12	..	..	..	197	57	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 1	Total ..	..	..	13	..	26	1	2	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–35	..	..	8	..	11	1	2	..
	35–59	..	..	5	..	15	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2	Total	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	Total	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	*Age group*	*Total workers*			*Total literate workers*		*Literate without educational levels*	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Division 5	Total	**728**	**568**	**160**	**58**	..	**51**	..
	0–14	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
	15–34	..	..	..	36	..	33	..
	35–59	..	..	..	15	..	14	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6	Total	**13,009**	**12,875**	**134**	**9,709**	**109**	**4,666**	**10**
	0–14	..	..	..	23	..	16	..
	15–34	..	..	..	4,778	95	2,027	7
	35–59	..	..	..	4,764	14	2,516	3
	60+	..	..	..	144	..	107	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7 & 8	Total	**174,995**	**129,427**	**45,568**	**82,935**	**5,181**	**53,449**	**3,809**
	0–14	..	..	..	2,472	528	1,617	389
	15–34	..	..	..	51,516	3,514	30,444	2,483
	35–59	..	..	..	27,355	1,107	20,055	911
	60+	..	..	..	1,592	32	1,333	26
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9	Total	**33,156**	**25,279**	**7,877**	**15,978**	**1,197**	**9,388**	**856**
	0–14	..	..	..	604	196	434	156
	15–34	..	..	..	9,336	573	5,225	361
	35–59	..	..	..	5,652	398	3,418	314
	60+	..	..	..	386	30	311	25
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X	Total	**522**	**506**	**16**	**448**	**7**	**168**	**4**
	0–14	..	..	..	6	..	4	..
	15–34	..	..	..	301	5	102	4
	35–59	..	..	..	132	2	58	..
	60+	..	..	..	9	..	4	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	*Age group*	*Educational levels*							
		Primary or Junior basic		*Matriculation or Higher secondary*		*Technical diploma not equal to degree*		*Non-technical diploma not equal to degree*	
		Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Division 5	Total	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6 ..	Total	3,579	6	1,383	91	7	..	1	1
	0–14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	1,918	2	773	85	5	..	1	..
	35–59	1,624	4	603	6	2	..	..	1
	60+	30	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Divisions 7 & 8 ..	Total	25,914	1,293	3,352	76	137	..	4	..
	0–14	854	139	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	18,242	963	2,648	65	125	..	4	..
	35–59	6,589	186	676	10	11	..	..	..
	60+	229	5	27	1	1	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9	Total	5,572	309	926	31	6	..	2	..
	0–14	170	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	3,455	190	607	22	6	..	1	..
	35–59	1,881	74	310	9	..	..	1	..
	60+	66	5	9	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X	Total ..	142	2	94	1	12	..	21	..
	0–14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	95	1	67	..	11	..	21	..
	35–59	41	1	26	1	1	..	..	..
	60+	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Occupational Division number (N.C.O.)	Age group	*Educational levels—(contd.)* University degree or Post-Graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree: Engineering		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree: Medicine		Agriculture	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Division 5	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6 ..	Total	73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7 & 8 ..	Total	63	3	7	..	..	..	1	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	43	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	19	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9	Total	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X	Total	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	35–59	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*concld.*)

		Educational levels—(concld.)							
		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree—(concld.)							
		Veterinary and dairying		*Technology*		*Teaching*		*Others*	
Occupational Division number (NCO)	*Age group*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
Division 5	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7 & 8	Total	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0–14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15–34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35–59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VII—PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

FLY LEAF

This table presents the cross tabulated data of persons having primary work and subsidiary work. The data are furnished in the case of persons whose principal and secondary work are any two of the three categories of cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry. The principal work relating to Household Industry alone has been classified by industrial divisions and major groups. But the classification upto divisions only have been presented in this table.

The work on which a person spends most of his working time has been considered as the principal or primary work. In the case of persons having more than two occupations, the secondary work recorded also was decided on the basis of the time spent in a particular subsidiary work among other subsidiary works.

It will be of interest to note that in the rural areas of this district nearly 36,000 males and 17,000 females who are primarily engaged as cultivators have agricultural labour as subsidiary work. The number of cultivators having Household Industry as secondary work in the rural areas is six times more in the case of male workers, and ten times more in the case of female workers as compared to those in the urban area. In urban areas the percentage of cultivators having agricultural labour as secondary work is considerable.

B VII—PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

Principal work	Secondary work					
	At Household Industry		*As Cultivator*		*As Agricultural Labourer*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ALL RURAL AREAS			
Total	7,851	7,413	7,158	4,291	38,175	18,684
Cultivator	6,801	6,787	..	..	35,920	17,142
Agricultural Labourer	1,050	626	2,647	1,700	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	4,511	2,591	2,255	1,542
Division 0	..	..	521	207	155	165
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	3,272	2,303	539	1,263
„ 3	..	..	718	81	1,561	114
			1. BHAVANI TALUK			
Total	725	142	441	126	5,284	2,367
Cultivator	686	142	..	..	5,069	2,278
Agricultural Labourer	39	..	62	..	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	379	126	215	89
Division 0	..	..	10	19	9	15
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	325	104	72	64
„ 3	..	..	44	3	134	10
			2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK			
Total	1,708	852	1,971	789	7,230	3,158
Cultivator	1,589	804	..	..	7,096	3,021
Agricultural Labourer	119	48	695	316	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	1,276	473	134	137
Division 0	..	..	232	24	13	8
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	851	420	39	116
„ 3	..	..	193	29	82	13
			3. ERODE TALUK			
Total	2,383	1,208	1,830	1,063	6,332	4,866
Cultivator	1,913	1,106	..	..	5,249	4,450
Agricultural Labourer	470	102	403	494	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	1,427	569	1,083	416
Division 0	..	..	144	86	66	58
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	1,098	466	167	326
„ 3	..	..	185	17	850	32

B VII—PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—(*contd.*)

Principal work	*Secondary work* — *At Household Industry* — *Males*	*At Household Industry* — *Females*	*As Cultivator* — *Males*	*As Cultivator* — *Females*	*As Agricultural labourer* — *Males*	*As Agricultural labourer* — *Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Dharapuram taluk						
Total	1,582	3,849	417	847	4,368	2,242
Cultivator	1,319	3,547	..	..	3,947	1,707
Agricultural Labourer	263	302	54	90	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	363	757	421	535
Division 0	..	..	35	39	14	37
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	273	712	35	479
„ 3	..	..	55	6	372	19
5. Palladam taluk						
Total	651	815	887	682	4,530	2,115
Cultivator	577	724	..	..	4,400	1,959
Agricultural Labourer	74	91	505	380	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	382	302	130	156
Division 0	..	..	26	10	21	21
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	264	278	57	112
„ 3	..	..	92	14	52	23
6. Avanashi taluk						
Total	465	415	645	408	3,771	1,139
Cultivator	417	374	..	..	3,689	1,035
Agricultural Labourer	48	41	255	101	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	390	307	82	104
Division 0	..	..	31	24	16	12
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	283	276	23	92
„ 3	..	..	76	7	43	..
7. Coimbatore taluk						
Total	84	31	474	191	1,746	971
Cultivator	83	27	..	..	1,714	949
Agricultural Labourer	1	4	307	175	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	167	16	32	22
Division 0	..	..	38	4	11	4
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	75	9	16	17
„ 3	..	..	54	3	5	1

B VII—PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (i) AS CULTIVATORS (ii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (iii) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (i) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) AS CULTIVATOR (iii) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—(concld.)

Principal work	Secondary work					
	At Household Industry		*As Cultivator*		*As Agricultural Labourer*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			8. POLLACHI TALUK			
Total	62	29	153	81	2,056	554
Cultivator	38	4	..	..	1,930	518
Agricultural Labourer	24	25	134	76	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	19	5	126	36
Division 0	..	..	..	1	..	7
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	19	2	111	13
„ 3	..	..	..	2	15	16
			9. UDUMALPET TALUK			
Total	191	72	340	104	2,858	1,272
Cultivator	179	59	..	..	2,826	1,225
Agricultural Labourer	12	13	232	68	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	108	36	32	47
Division 0	..	..	5	..	5	3
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	84	36	19	44
„ 3	..	..	19	..	8	..
			ALL URBAN AREAS			
Total	49	15	374	130	1,565	516
Cultivator	37	14	..	..	1,504	498
Agricultural Labourer	12	1	244	92	..	..
Household Industry	..	..	130	38	61	18
Division 0	..	..	2	15	6	..
„ 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 2	..	..	96	22	21	13
„ 3	..	..	32	1	34	5

B VII—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

FLY LEAF

This table presents the data of workers in Categories III and V to IX, who are also engaged in Household Industry. Both for the principal work and for the additional work of household industry, figures have been furnished for each industrial division and major group. But in this book figures are presented only up to divisions.

Both in the rural areas and in the urban areas among the persons engaged in the different sectors of non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, the number of persons who are primarily engaged in Services (Division 8) and working additionally in Household Industry, particularly in Household Industries coming under Division 2 which relates to manufacturing of textiles, food-stuffs and paper and paper products form more than 50 per cent of the total number of persons who are working additionally at Household Industry. Household Industry relating to manufacturing of textiles is a very important one in this district.

B VII—PART B—INDUSTIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Principal Work : Branch of Industry, Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service, Division	*Total*		*Persons working additionally at Household Industry*					
			Industrial Division 0		*Industrial Division 1*		*Industrial Division 2 and 3*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALL RURAL AREAS								
Total	229	137	21	20	130	100	78	17
Division 0	2	4	..	..	1	3	1	1
Division 1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Division 2	33	20	3	12	16	3	14	5
Division 3	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Division 4	19	2	..	..	..	2	19	..
Division 5	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..
Division 6	63	14	5	..	44	12	14	2
Division 7	11	..	1	..	5	..	5	..
Division 8	96	92	12	5	59	78	25	9
1. BHAVANI TALUK								
Total	12	3	1	2	7	1	4	..
Division 6	6	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
Division 7	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Division 8	4	3	1	2	3	1	..	..
2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK								
Total	62	29	3	1	35	19	24	9
Division 0	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	..
Division 2	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	4
Division 6	17	1	..	..	15	1	2	..
Division 7	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Division 8	34	22	3	1	17	16	14	5
3. ERODE TALUK								
Total	12	16	..	4	5	7	7	5
Division 0	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Division 1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Division 2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Division 3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Division 4	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Division 6	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Division 8	..	11	..	1	..	6	..	4
4. DHARAPURAM TALUK								
Total	54	63	2	..	37	61	15	2
Division 0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Division 2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Division 4	11	1	..	..	..	1	11	..
Division 6	14	13	1	..	10	11	3	2
Division 7	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Division 8	24	47	..	..	24	47	..	..

B-VII—PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*concld.*)

Principal Work : Branch of Industry, Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service, Division	*Total*		*Persons working additionally at Household Industry* — *Industrial Division 0*		*Industrial Division 1*		*Industrial Division 2 and 3*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5. Palladam taluk								
Total	77	11	14	1	38	9	25	1
Division 2	19	1	2	..	11	..	6	1
Division 3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 4	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Division 6	22	..	4	..	11	..	7	..
Division 8	34	9	8	1	15	8	11	..
6. Avanashi taluk								
Total	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..
Division 5	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..
7. Coimbatore taluk								
Total	9	13	1	12	5	1	3	..
Division 2	8	13	1	12	4	1	3	..
Division 3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
All Urban Areas								
Total	111	40	20	13	73	21	18	6
Division 0	5	3	1	1	4	1	..	1
Division 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2	19	8	..	..	12	6	7	2
Division 3	5	2	..	2	4	..	1	..
Division 4	5	4	3	1	..	3	2	..
Division 5	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Division 6	27	8	2	1	21	7	4	..
Division 7	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Division 8	46	15	13	8	31	4	2	3

B VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

FLY LEAF

This table relates only to non-workers in the urban area. The non-workers have been divided into 8 groups, out of which data in this table have been furnished for two groups, namely, persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment. These two groups put together form the unemployed persons. The data have been classified by age-groups and by educational levels and the educational levels are the same as those in B-III Part-A. For the persons seeking employment, the age-groups adopted are five, viz., 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—34 and 35 and above and for the persons once employed and now seeking employment, six, viz., 15—19, 20—24, 25—34, 35—44, 45—59 and 60 and above.

The unemployed in the urban area constitute 3·7 per cent of the non-working population of the age of 15 and above. It is significant to note that even in the age-group of 30—34, there are 281 males seeking employment for the first time and nearly half of them are literates who do not have any educational attainments to their credit. They might have migrated from rural areas in search of employment. Among the persons once employed and now out of employment women are only few and among the males slightly more than one-fourh of such persons belong to the age-group of 25—34. Both among the total males employed once and now seeking work and among such males of age-group of 25—34, one-third are literates without educational level and another one-third are literates who have Primary or Junior Basic educational standard. Most of them must have worked as labourers in temporary jobs.

B VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Educational levels	*Total unemployed*			*Seeking employment for the first time* — *Age-groups* — *Total*		*15—19*		*20—24*		*25—29*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1 **Total**	9,447	8,886	561	6,290	400	2,328	218	2,499	144	938	20
2 Illiterate	1,397	1,280	117	851	69	443	27	208	20	100	11
3 Literate (without educational Standard)	2,565	2,528	37	1,680	18	548	11	635	6	289	..
4 Primary or Junior Basic	2,912	2,824	88	1,938	62	784	36	767	22	265	2
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,344	2,048	296	1,657	235	549	142	788	85	233	5
6 Technical Diploma not equal to degree	32	29	3	24	..	1	..	15	..	6	..
7 Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
8 University Degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	178	158	20	127	16	3	2	77	11	41	2
9 Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	15	15	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
(i) Engineering	8	8	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
(ii) Medicine	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
(iii) Agriculture	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
(vii) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*contd.*)

Educational levels	*Seeking employment for the first time*—(concld.) Age-groups						*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*					
	30–34		35+		*Age not stated*		*Total*		*Age-groups* 15–19		20–24	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1 Total	281	15	244	3	..	..	2,596	161	403	63	588	45
2 Illiterate	32	8	68	3	..	..	429	48	68	7	63	9
3 Literate (without educational Standard)	121	1	87	..	..	..	848	19	133	11	149	2
4 Primary or Junior Basic	63	2	59	..	..	..	886	26	150	13	236	10
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	59	3	28	..	..	..	391	61	52	32	126	20
6 Technical Diploma not equal to degree	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	2
7 Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
8 University Degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	4	1	2	..	..	..	31	4	..	..	12	2
9 Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
(i) Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
(vii) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VIII—PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX, BROAD AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—(*concld.*)

Educational levels	*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*—(concld.)									
	Age groups—(concld.)									
	25—34		35—44		45—59		60+		*Age not stated*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
1 **Total**	706	27	454	6	359	18	86	2	..	..
2 Illiterate	97	8	79	6	85	17	37	1	..	..
3 Literate (without educational Standard)	220	4	166	..	149	1	31	1	..	..
4 Primary or Junior Basic	263	3	136	..	86	..	15	..	..	..
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary	108	9	65	..	37	..	3	..	..	..
6 Technical Diploma not equal to degree	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 University Degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	14	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
9 Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Engineering	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Technology	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Teaching	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B VIII –PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

FLY LEAF

This table presents the data of unemployed aged 15 and above in the rural areas classified by educational levels. But the data have not been furnished age—groupwise and separate figures for the two groups mentioned in Part A which constitute the unemployed persons, have also not been furnished. The educational levels given in this table are the same as in B-III Part-B.

The unemployed in rural area amount to only one-third of the unemployed in urban area, but in the rural area lot of under—employment may prevail. In rural area too, one third of the unemployed males are mere literates without educational level. Among all the taluks, it is in Coimbatore taluk that the highest number of unemployed are found.

B VIII-PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

District/Taluk	Total unemployed			Illiterate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coimbatore District	3,265	3,183	82	675	652	23
1 Bhavani taluk	238	218	20	97	83	14
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	234	233	1	33	33	..
3 Erode taluk	478	469	9	32	30	2
4 Dharapuram taluk	235	230	5	30	30	..
5 Palladam taluk	552	550	2	149	148	1
6 Avanashi taluk	152	152	..	44	44	..
7 Coimbatore taluk	929	890	39	198	192	6
8 Pollachi taluk	244	238	6	62	62	..
9 Udumalpet taluk	203	203	..	30	30	..

District/Taluk	Literate without Educational Level			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coimbatore District	1,022	1,014	8	774	765	9	794	752	42
1 Bhavani taluk	48	47	1	39	39	..	54	49	5
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk ..	54	54	..	69	69	..	78	77	1
3 Erode taluk	119	119	..	122	118	4	205	202	3
4 Dharapuram taluk	61	60	1	75	74	1	69	66	3
5 Palladam taluk	185	185	..	136	136	..	82	81	1
6 Avanashi taluk	73	73	..	35	35	..	..	..	..
7 Coimbatore taluk	352	348	4	192	188	4	187	162	25
8 Pollachi taluk	75	73	2	48	48	..	59	55	4
9 Udumalpet taluk	55	55	..	58	58	..	60	60	..

B-IX PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data on non-workers classified by eight groups, based on the nature of their activity, and by four age-groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 +. The names of 2 groups have been already stated in the table B VIII. The other six groups of non-workers are : (1) Full time students and children attending school, (2) Persons engaged in household duties, (3) Dependents, infants and children not attending school, (4) Retired persons and persons of independent means, (5) Beggars, vagrants, etc., and (6) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.

In the rural area 31·5 per cent of males of 0—14 age group are full-time students, whereas in the urban area 44·4 per cent are full-time students and among females the difference of proportions is greater for 14·8 per cent of 0—14 females only are students in rural area while 35·1 per cent are students in urban area. The difference is still greatly prominent in the case of number of female students in the age group of 15—34. Only 1·9 per cent of females of this age-group are full-time students in rural area, whereas 5·4 per cent of females of this age group are students in urban area.

The second group of non-workers, namely, 'Household duties' was defined as to include 'person engaged in unpaid household chores, housewives and adult women who do no other work such as making articles at home for sale or wages and who do not even help in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business'. Though normally mostly females will come under this group, good number of males have also been recorded and the highest has been recorded only in this district. While not a single male has been recorded in this category in the urban area, in the rural area, 11,566 males have been recorded and out of it 7,236 are in Pollachi taluk alone. The number of males recorded in Pollachi taluk under this group of non-workers amounts to 62·7 per cent of the total male non-workers recorded in this taluk. 77 per cent of the males recorded in this group in rural area, and 91·3 per cent of the males recorded in Pollachi taluk rural area belong to 0—14 age group. The most plausible explanation for such high figures particularly in a single taluk and particularly in this group is only that children who neither attend school nor assist their parents in field work, but who do household duties like getting water from the well, getting things from the shop, taking lunch to family members from home to the field as per their parents instructions, must have been noted by the enumerators as 'HW' which was the abbreviation authorised to be used for persons engaged in household duties. It can be seen from the definition of 'Household duties' that the first part of the definition does not exclude males being included in this category, as it states, 'any person engaged in unpaid household chores'. Even older persons who do some odd job or other for the family like going to market, etc., might have been included in this group. In rural areas it is also common to describe the work of a person engaged as a servant in the landlord's house as "Veettu Velai" and the enumerators might have included all persons answering in the above manner under this group. This explains the figures found in the older-age-groups.

There are more males in urban area under the group of beggars and vagrants than in rural area and more females in rural area than in urban area. In both areas one-third of the persons in this group are of the age-group of 35—59.

B. IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE

Age group	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students or children attending school*		*Persons engaged in household duties*		*Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									ALL RURAL
Total	**1,204,811**	**445,801**	**759,010**	**139,560**	**62,237**	**11,566**	**369,235**	**270,745**	**298,416**
0–14	787,756	390,357	397,399	122,979	58,773	8,918	59,246	257,868	279,245
15–34	213,732	27,364	186,368	16,565	3,449	1,606	180,392	4,325	2,133
35–59	124,182	7,163	117,019	15	14	554	106,908	1,921	3,694
60+	79,086	20,889	58,197	..	..	488	22,683	6,606	13,327
Age not stated	55	28	27	1	1	..	6	25	17
									1. BHAVANI
Total	109,602	40,582	69,020	11,455	5,107	317	32,735	26,959	28,491
0–14	74,508	36,738	37,770	10,381	5,013	179	5,957	26,072	26,790
15–34	17,984	1,684	16,300	1,073	91	93	15,981	263	188
35–59	10,648	436	10,212	1	3	38	9,124	114	370
60+	6,460	1,722	4,738	..	..	7	1,673	508	1,143
Age not stated	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
									2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM
Total	169,523	60,630	108,893	16,765	6,973	714	53,508	40,514	44,034
0–14	112,423	54,915	57,508	15,330	6,781	447	8,691	39,107	42,025
15–34	28,783	2,380	26,403	1,434	192	162	25,901	517	272
35–59	17,723	687	17,036	1	..	68	15,626	213	404
60+	10,587	2,644	7,943	..	..	37	3,288	673	1,332
Age not stated	7	4	3	..	..	..	2	4	1
									3. ERODE
Total	177,543	67,376	110,167	21,133	8,837	772	51,911	41,724	43,675
0–14	117,059	59,148	57,911	18,841	8,404	391	8,643	39,886	40,857
15–34	29,321	3,515	25,806	2,290	433	231	25,161	491	180
35–59	17,295	884	16,411	2	..	87	14,840	246	485
60+	13,868	3,829	10,039	..	..	63	3,267	1,101	2,153
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									4. DHARAPURAM
Total	122,584	45,809	76,775	15,427	5,654	656	36,660	7,774	31,451
0–14	79,683	40,269	39,414	13,982	5,514	245	5,160	5,957	28,729
15–34	19,690	2,396	17,294	1,442	140	171	16,806	499	287
35–59	13,310	607	12,703	2	..	54	11,655	242	444
60+	9,884	2,528	7,356	..	..	186	3,038	1,068	1,984
Age not stated	17	9	8	1	..	..	1	8	7
									5. PALLADAM
Total	135,230	50,781	84,449	16,485	7,366	437	39,949	31,440	34,225
0–14	89,507	44,613	44,894	14,704	7,146	244	5,986	29,580	31,757
15–34	22,822	3,070	19,752	1,781	219	121	19,226	658	275
35–59	13,549	757	12,792	..	..	47	11,849	313	384
60+	9,349	2,339	7,010	..	..	25	2,888	887	1,809
Age not stated	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..

GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

	Retired persons not employed again or other persons of Independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc., women without indication of source of income		Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
AREAS.										
	16,008	27,955	1,451	1,043	2,911	38	2,540	62	1,020	24
	15	5	194	126	6	..	284	3	93	1
	238	127	302	181	1,514	13	2,186	59	628	14
	2,688	6,057	519	330	1,138	12	66	..	262	4
	13,067	21,764	436	405	253	13	2	..	37	5
	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	.
TALUK										
	1,395	2,603	146	61	7	..	154	7	149	16
	1	..	20	7	..	..	31	2	54	1
	24	10	32	14	6	..	120	5	73	11
	203	689	58	24	1	..	3	..	18	2
	1,167	1,904	36	16	..	..	..	..	4	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	2,228	4,227	157	149	6	1	156	1	90	..
	1	..	17	11	..	..	7	..	6	..
	38	17	26	20	3	..	147	1	53	..
	310	947	69	59	2	..	2	..	22	..
	1,879	3,263	45	59	1	1	..	..	9	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	3,068	5,625	189	109	6	1	369	7	115	2
	5	..	10	7	..	..	15	..	..	..
	31	10	36	14	5	1	346	7	85	..
	421	1,045	91	41	1	..	8	..	28	..
	2,611	4,570	52	47	..	..	..	..	2	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	1,508	2,852	180	146	10	7	205	5	49	..
	7	..	53	11	1	..	23	..	1	..
	38	26	30	29	5	1	178	5	33	..
	246	557	44	45	3	2	4	..	12	..
	1,217	2,269	53	61	1	4	..	..	3	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	1,682	2,813	99	91	7	3	441	1	190	1
	..	2	3	3	1	..	62	..	19	..
	16	17	14	12	2	1	370	1	108	1
	295	537	29	20	4	2	9	..	60	..
	1,371	2,257	53	56	..	..	..	..	3	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE

Age group	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students or children attending school*		*Persons engaged in household duties*		*Dependents, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									6. Avanashi
Total	**116,286**	**39,752**	**76,534**	**12,237**	**6,113**	**487**	**39,674**	**25,631**	**28,637**
0-14	72,815	35,756	37,059	11,141	4,588	261	6,083	24,320	26,378
15-34	22,347	1,745	20,602	1,092	1,515	104	18,825	372	231
35-59	13,671	443	13,228	4	10	52	12,351	178	456
60+	7,440	1,799	5,641	..	..	70	2,415	754	1,571
Age not stated	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	7	1
									7. Coimbatore
Total	**156,667**	**61,267**	**95,400**	**21,749**	**10,589**	**396**	**47,332**	**33,024**	**34,371**
0-14	98,506	48,725	49,781	16,937	10,021	230	7,312	31,422	32,428
15-34	34,297	8,060	26,237	4,812	568	127	25,300	745	292
35-59	15,528	2,011	13,517	..	..	24	12,373	265	376
60+	8,336	2,471	5,865	..	..	15	2,347	592	1,275
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									8. Pollachi
Total	**124,787**	**45,324**	**79,463**	**13,858**	**6,470**	**7,236**	**39,899**	**22,120**	**30,227**
0-14	81,157	39,583	41,574	12,050	6,322	6,605	6,789	20,868	28,425
15-34	22,776	3,008	19,768	1,804	147	456	19,357	508	226
35-59	13,634	796	12,838	4	1	132	11,704	190	460
60+	7,220	1,937	5,283	..	..	43	2,049	554	1,116
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									9. Udumalpet
Total	**92,589**	**34,280**	**58,309**	**10,451**	**5,128**	**551**	**27,567**	**21,559**	**23,305**
0-14	62,098	30,610	31,488	9,613	4,984	316	4,625	20,656	21,856
15-34	15,712	1,506	14,206	837	144	141	13,835	272	182
35-59	8,824	542	8,282	1	..	52	7,386	160	315
60+	5,942	1,620	4,322	..	..	42	1,718	469	944
Age not stated	13	2	11	..	..	..	3	2	8
									All Urban
Total	**640,226**	**237,150**	**403,076**	**102,519**	**74,095**	..	**190,037**	**113,470**	**130,790**
0-14	381,621	190,504	191,117	84,537	67,151	..	1,331	105,241	122,538
15-34	159,625	30,569	129,056	17,960	6,943	..	119,608	4,004	1,690
35-59	70,116	6,605	63,511	22	1	..	58,893	1,590	2,078
60+	28,864	9,472	19,392	..	..	..	10,205	2,635	4,484
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—(*concld.*)

	Retired persons not employed again or other persons of Independent means		*Beggars, vagrants, etc., women without indication of source of income*		*Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
AREAS										
	1,103	2,045	99	57	16	8	125	..	54	..
	..	..	7	10	..	..	24	..	3	..
	19	10	24	17	8	4	91	..	35	..
	136	392	42	17	8	2	8	..	15	..
	948	1,641	26	12	..	2	..	..	1	..
	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
TALUK										
	1,992	2,887	274	166	2,841	15	774	36	217	4
	..	..	31	19	4	..	93	1	8	..
	28	14	62	23	1,475	3	661	35	150	2
	458	712	87	49	1,112	6	18	..	47	1
	1,506	2,161	94	75	250	6	2	..	12	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	1,669	2,705	171	155	9	1	173	5	88	1
	..	..	37	38	..	..	21	..	2	..
	22	13	35	19	4	1	142	5	37	..
	363	629	45	43	5	..	10	..	47	1
	1,284	2,063	54	55	..	..	..	..	2	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	1,363	2,198	136	109	9	2	143	..	68	..
	1	3	16	20	..	..	8	..	..	..
	22	10	43	33	6	2	131	..	54	..
	256	549	54	32	2	..	4	..	13	..
	1,084	1,636	23	24	1	..	..	..	1	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TALUK										
	9,825	6,771	1,747	796	174	20	6,636	402	2,779	165
	14	..	172	91	11	..	346	2	183	4
	285	38	482	236	95	9	6,046	397	1,697	135
	3,135	2,159	744	344	59	9	242	3	813	24
	6,391	4,574	349	125	9	2	2	..	86	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMI TABLES

(B-X—B-XVII)

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC TABLES

These tables are based on the household schedule, a new document introduced in 1961 census. The data collected relate to the extent of land under cultivation, nature of works in household industry and the number of persons who are employed therein as family workers or as hired workers. Eight household economic tables (B-X to B-XVII) have been prepared on the basis of a 20 per cent sample of these households for all areas. They are presented in this section.

The three important concepts that are necessary to understand these tables are explained below :—

Household.—A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals in a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.

Household Cultivation.—It includes only ploughing, sowing and harvesting and did not include the growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, chincona or any other medicinal herb or plant.

A person is said to be a cultivator if he or she is engaged as an employer, single worker or family worker in (1) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government; (2) Cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share in the produce of crop ; (3) It is not necessary for the person to own the land cultivated.

Household Industry.—Household industry is a new concept introduced in 1961 census and is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. Though it can use power it should not be run on the lines of a factory and its workers will consist mostly of household members, hired workers playing a minor role only. Household industries should relate to the production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods and should not be restricted to the processes of buying and selling alone.

Household Economic Tables.—In general household economic tables deal with chief economic activities of households (i.e).,the twin field of cultivation and household industry. Of the eight household economic tables the first table B-X is a summary table which distributes sample households (1) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (2)engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (3) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The tables B-XVII, B-XI, B-XII and B-XV give a detailed account of households with reference to their size, size of holdings cultivated, interest in land, and input of family and attached hired labour. They in general deal with cultivating households. Tables B-XIV (Parts A and B) and B-XVI are more concerned with the working of the household industry and tries to explain its connection with cultivation. Table B-XIII acts as a link, between the tables on cultivation and those on household industry.

Classification of Households.—The sample households are classified in Table B-X as (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (ii)engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry. The households when arranged in the order of their concentration in Coimbatore district will be as follows :—

(1) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry (58·4 per cent).

(2) Households engaged in cultivation only (29·4 per cent).

(3) Households engaged in household industry only (8·8 per cent).

(4) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry (3·4 per cent).

The households are distributed in rural and urban as follows :—

Per 1,000 households

	Rural	*Urban*
Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry.	466	886
Households engaged in cultivation only.	386	58
Households engaged in household industry only.	102	54
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.	46	2

STATEMENT I

(From Table B-X)

Distribution of 1,000 households each among those engaged (i) neither in cultivation nor in household industry; (ii) in cultivation only; (iii) in household industry only and (iv) both in cultivation and household industry

State/district/taluk		*Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry*	*Households engaged in cultivation only*	*Households engaged in household industry only*	*Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry*
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	T	489	424	62	25
	R	369	544	55	32
	U	831	81	83	5
Coimbatore District	T	584	294	88	34
	R	466	386	102	46
	U	886	58	54	2
All Rural areas	R	466	386	102	46
Bhavani taluk	R	426	430	111	33
Gopichettipalayam taluk	R	404	455	83	58
Erode taluk	R	369	440	138	53
Dharapuram taluk	R	362	364	166	108
Palladam taluk	R	469	359	118	54
Avanashi taluk	R	398	459	88	55
Coimbatore taluk	R	649	295	49	7
Pollachi taluk	R	643	291	62	4
Udumalpet taluk	R	588	341	58	13
All Urban areas	U	886	58	54	2

In Coimbatore, Pollachi and Udumalpet taluks the proportion of rural households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry are as high as 649, 643 and 588 respectively. Compared with the State figure of 369 it shows that these rural parts here have more urban characteristics in them. The rapid industrial growth in Coimbatore especially in textile industry will account for it. The proportions of households engaged in cultivation only are higher in Avanashi, followed by Gopichettipalayam. Pollachi has the least proportion. In general the proportion of cultivating households in this district is less, and the district stands eleventh if all the districts are presented in the descending order of concentration of these households. Large tracts of plantations, prevalence of household industry and the comparatively larger size of holdings are some of the causes that could be attributed for the low proportion of cultivating households in this district. The proportions of households engaged in household industry only, is the highest in Dharapuram, followed by Erode. It may be on account of cotton weaving and hand spinning prevalent in the rural parts of these taluks. Dharapuram also leads in having higher proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

STATEMENT II

(From Table B-XVII)

Size of Households—

State/district	*Total Households*	*Rural Households*	*Urban Households*	*Rural areas only*: *Household engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry*	*Household engaged in household industry only*	*Household engaged in cultivation only*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	4·6	4·6	4·7	3·9	4·7	5·0
Coimbatore district	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·0	4·7	4·9

Statement II gives the average number of persons under each variety of household. The average size of the household here is smaller than that for the State which is 4·6.

Interest in land.—Table B-XI distributes sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. Interest in land has been divided into three broad groups (*a*) land owned or held from Government (*b*) land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and (*c*) partly owned or held from Government and partly form private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

STATEMENT III

Interest in land	*Coimbatore district Percentage of*		*Madras State Percentage of*	
	House-hold	*Area*	*House-hold*	*Area*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Owned or held from Government	79·5	80·9	76·0	78·1
(2) Land held from private persons or institutions	10·9	6·7	11·3	6·8
(3) Mixed	9·6	12·4	12·7	15·1

Statement III gives the percentage of households under each group and the estimated acreage. More than ¾ of the cultivating households have lands of their own, i.e., lands with proprietary right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer such title. It also reveals that still 10·9 per cent of the households cultivate 6·7 per cent of the total cultivated area under pure tenancy and 12·4 per cent of the lands are under mixed tenancy. Compared with the State figure of 11·3 per cent the households cultivating under pure tenancy, it is less, but when compared with the highest figure among districts, namely, Thanjavur with 33·1 per cent of households cultivating land held on pure tenancy it stands 6th in order among districts.

Local rights on land.—While recording the broad categories of interests in land, the various local rights prevalent were also recorded. Selected local rights prevalent in this district with explanation are given in separate Appendix.

Size of Holdings.—Different bits of land cultivated by the households have been added and recorded in the household schedule. But, for the purpose of tabulation the range of holdings were taken as less than 1 acre, 1–2·4 acres, and so on and ending with the upper limit of 50 acres and more and this range has been adopted for other tables too.

STATEMENT IV

(From Table B-XI)

Percentage of households in each class range to total cultivating households

Size class of land in acres	*Percentage of households*	
	Coimbatore	*Madras State*
Less than 1	3·64	14·80
1—2·4	19·49	33·21
2·5—4·9	25·07	25·34
5—7·4	18·23	12·51
7·5—9·9	7·98	4·21
10—12·4	9·21	3·97
12·5—14·9	2·37	1·11
15—29·9	9·83	3·52
30—49·9	2·74	0·80
50 and above	1·24	0·33
Unspecified	0·20	0·20

Statement IV shows the percentage of households under each class range for the district and the State. 66·43 per cent of households cultivate lands in the ranges up to 7·4 acres. In Kanyakumari district the corresponding figure is 97·88 per cent. Coimbatore has less of small holdings (up to 2·4 acres) when compared with the State. Statement V shows the distribution under the three interests, i.e., owned or held from Government, held from private persons and from both.

STATEMENT V

(From Table B-XI)

Percentage Distribution by size classes of land of cultivating households under each interest

	Size class of land in acres											
	Less than 1	1 — 2·4	2·5 — 4·9	5 — 7·4	7·5 — 9·9	10 — 12·4	12·5 — 14·9	15 — 29·9	30 — 49·9	50 and above	Unspecified	All sizes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Land owned or held from Government.	3·55	19·55	25·03	18·33	7·69	9·38	2·14	9·79	2·88	1·41	0·25	100
Mean for State	18·00	33·29	23·47	11·70	3·71	3·94	0·95	3·49	0·83	0·38	..	..
Holding land from private persons or institutions.	6·95	29·78	27·86	15·55	6·77	6·92	0·92	4·43	0·65	0·12	0·05	100
Mean for State	28·53	42·30	18·15	6·33	1·66	1·47	0·39	0·92	0·14	0·05	—	—
Holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons.	0·63	7·31	22·23	20·35	11·90	10·41	5·94	16·25	3·86	1·12	..	100
Mean for State	7·57	25·90	31·38	16·16	6·78	4·08	2·21	4·43	1·13	0·34	..	..

STATEMENT VI

Cumulative percentage of households and area

Size class of land in acres	Madras State		Coimbatore district	
	Cumulative percentage of			
	Households	Area	Households	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Less than 1	14·80	1·62	3·63	0·22
1·0 — 2·4	48·01	14·00	23·13	4·13
2·5 — 4·9	73·34	33·43	48·20	14·49
5·0 — 7·4	85·86	50·17	66·42	27·63
7·5 — 9·9	90·07	58·10	74·41	35·75
10·0 — 12·4	94·03	67·76	83·63	47·82
12·5 — 14·9	95·15	71·10	86·00	51·66
15·0 — 29·9	98·66	87·45	95·82	76·26
30·0 — 49·9	99·46	94·24	98·56	88·77
50 and above	99·80	99·71	99·80	99·85
Unspecified	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Statement VI shows the cumulative percentage of land held by households up to each class ranged for Coimbatore and for the State. The holdings in Coimbatore are comparatively more spread in distribution. While in the State 73·34 per cent of the households own less than 5 acres, it is only 48·20 per cent for Coimbatore. The area owned by them in Coimbatore is 14·49 of the total cultivated area where as for the State it is 33·43.

The extent owned by the cultivating households are also large. The average size of the land held by a cultivating household in Coimbatore is 8·47 acres, whereas it is only 4·56 acres for the State as a whole. Another interesting factor is, that it is Coimbatore that ranks first in having the highest average size of holding held by a cultivating households and none of the other districts have come up even to own 5 acres.

STATEMENT VII

(*From Table B-XII*)

Family and attached hired workers in cultivation.—Percentage of male and female family workers to total workers and hired workers in cultivation of lands below 5 acres.

	Family workers		Hired workers
	Males	Females	
Madras State	66·70	67·10	49·54
Coimbatore district	40·73	42·33	24·90

Statement VII confirms the peculiarity of the distribution of land holdings in Coimbatore.

Statement No. VIII will give us an idea of the position of workers and their distribution in the households engaged in cultivation only. It has been compiled from Table B-XII.

STATEMENT VIII

(*From Table B-XII*)

Size, class of land in acres	Average number of family workers		Average number of hired workers		Percentage of hired workers to total workers	
	Madras State	Coimbatore District	Madras State	Coimbatore District	Madras State	Coimbatore District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Less than 1	1·64	1·58	0·47	0·40	22·40	20·19
1·0 — 2·4	1·97	1·81	1·09	0·62	35·76	25·67
2·5 — 4·9	2·30	2·09	1·94	0·93	45·76	30·84
5·0 — 7·4	2·55	2·31	2·67	1·10	51·14	32·27
7·5 — 9·9	2·73	2·43	3·39	1·54	55·43	38·74
10·0 — 12·4	2·78	2·57	3·60	1·96	56·41	43·28
12·5 — 14·9	2·90	2·64	4·42	2·00	60·40	43·12
15·0 — 29·9	2·97	2·76	4·84	3·04	61·95	52·45
30·0 — 49·9	2·99	2·80	6·94	4·75	69·85	62·97
50 and above	2·67	2·47	9·65	8·60	78·29	77·69
Unspecified	2·12	2·17	0·42	0·15	16·36	6·52
All sizes	2·20	2·23	1·87	1·47	45·90	39·69

The employment of hired labour and family workers is less in Coimbatore.

Household Industry.—Next to Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli, it is Coimbatore which has a high proportion of households engaged in household industry in its rura parts. 8·8 per cent of the total households in the district are engaged in household industry. Manufacture of cotton textiles and production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra are the two important household industries in Coimbatore. Eighteen per cent of the total households engaged in cotton cloth weaving in handlooms in the State are found in Coimbatore. It is noted for Khadi. 60 per cent of the total households employed in Khadi are found in Coimbatore. Coimbatore has one-third of the households in the production of jaggery.

STATEMENT IX

(*From Table B-XIV-A*)

Distribution of 1,000 households by number of workers in the household classified by (i) All industries, (ii) Livestock and hunting and (iii) Textile cotton

	Number of persons					
	1	2	3—5	6—9	10 and above	Unspecified
All Industries	385	331	251	32	1	..
Livestock and hunting	663	232	97	8	..	..
Textile Cotton	307	325	316	49	3	..

It shows the predominance of single workers in Livestock and hunting. Manufacture of textile cotton is almost equally distributed among households with one person, two persons and three persons.

Pattern of Household Industries.—Different household industries found in the rural areas of Coimbatore are given below in the descending order of their concentration.

Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms.

Cotton spinning (by Charka and Takli).

Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)

Making of leather boots, shoes or chapals (slippers, sandals).

Manufacture of other wood and allied products.

Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.

Making of baskets and broomsticks.

Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy).

Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones.

Making of carpets and druggets.

Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra, etc.

Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suit cases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (kos), charsa and other articles.

Rearing of goat for milk and animal power.

Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves.

Manufacture of lime.

Traditional garments.

Most of these household industries are not based on agriculture.

Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.—Table B-XIII shows sample households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing by the usual ten size classes of land cultivated by principal household industry in I.S.I.C., Division and Major group. The percentage distribution of all rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in Coimbatore district by Divisions and selected Major groups is given below :—

	All Industries	100
Division 0 :	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	10·81
Major Group 04 :	Livestock and hunting ..	9·65
Division 1 :	Mining and Quarrying	Nil.
Division 2 & 3 :	Manufacturing	89·19
Major Group 20	Foodstuff	13·84
„ 23	Textile cotton	60·32
„ 27	Textile miscellaneous ..	3·28
„ 28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	4·01
„ 31	Leather products	1·22
„ 34—35	Non-metallic products (mineral)	3·69
„ 36	Basic metals and their products	1·02

Only about 20 per cent of the households are engaged in industries directly allied to agriculture.

Household industry with cultivation and without cultivation.—In Table B-XVI households engaged in Household Industry with and without cultivation are classified by period of working and total number of workers.

STATEMENT X

(From Table-B-XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged (A) Both in cultivation and household industry and (B) Only in household industry for rural areas only. Household Industries are shown in selected I.S.I.C. Major Groups of Household Industry (All Rural and Urban Households 1,000). (A) Indicates households engaged in cultivation and household industry. (B) Indicates households engaged only in household industry.

Coimbatore district	*All Rural and Urban Households*	*Rural Households*	*Agriculture, Forestry, logging, fishing livestock, and hunting, etc.*	*Livestock and hunting*	*Manufacturing*	*Foodstuffs*	*Textiles—Cotton*	*Textiles—Miscellaneous*	*Manufacture of wood and wooden products*	*Leather and Leather products*	*Non-metallic mineral products other than Petroleum and coal*	*Basic metals and their products (except machinery and transport equipment)*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
A	1,000	984	106	95	878	136	594	32	40	12	36	10
B	1,000	830	33	19	797	92	431	30	76	66	42	24

Statement X shows the distribution of these households in rural areas under some selected household industry. It brings out the difference in the distribution of households with cultivation and without cultivation.

Out of 984 households as much as 878 households are engaged in manufacturing. In addition, the predominance of weaving as household industry and the combination of cultivation with weaving existing in rural parts of Coimbatore is revealed by the above statement.

STATEMENT XI

(From Table B-XVI)

Distribution of 1,000 of all rural households engaged in household industry by duration of engagement in Household Industry

	All Industries				
	1—3 months	*4—6 months*	*7—9 months*	*10 to 12 months*	*Months not stated*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Madras State			
Total	14	132	104	684	66
With cultivation	24	184	126	596	70
Without cultivation	9	101	91	735	64
		Coimbatore district			
Total	10	125	73	758	34
With cultivation	19	203	114	628	36
Without cultivation	6	89	54	817	34

Duration of household industry:—More than three-fourth of these households have employment through out the year and households without cultivation are better in this aspect compared to those households with cultivation. Compared with state, opportunities for employment in household industry throughout the year is better in Coimbatore.

STATEMENT XII

(From Table -B-XIV)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers among males and females engaged in household industry

Family and attached hired workers in household industry	*All Industries persons*	
	Males	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras State.—		
Total	597	403
With cultivation	597	403
Without cultivation	597	403
Coimbatore District—		
Totol	579	421
With cultivation	564	436
Without cultivation	589	411

The statement XII shows the distribution of male and female family workers in household industry. Females try to equal males in Coimbatore. In general it conforms to the trend prevailing for the State as a whole. The two statements XIII and XIV show the distribution of family workers and hired workers in household industry by duration of work. They reveal that 75 per cent of the family workers get employment throughout the year and households solely engaged in household industry employ hired workers for a longer duration in a year.

STATEMENT XIII

(*From Table B-XIV*)

Distribution of 1,000 family workers by duration of work in household industry

	All Industries–family workers				
	1—3 months	*4—6 months*	*7—9 months*	*10 months to one year*	*Months not stated*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Madras State			
Total	14	133	102	689	62
With cultivation	21	177	121	614	67
Without cultivation	8	97	85	752	58
		Coimbatore District			
Total	10	128	74	756	32
With cultivation	17	198	118	631	36
Without cultivation	6	46	60	867	21

STATEMENT XIV

(*From Table B-XIV*)

Distribution of 1,000 hired workers by duration of work in household industry

	All Industries–Hired Workers				
	1—3 months	*4—6 months*	*7—9 months*	*10 months to one year*	*Months not stated*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Madras State			
Total	35	201	110	599	55
With cultivation	39	223	115	564	59
Without cultivation	5	47	73	846	29
		Coimbatore District			
Total	31	143	66	741	19
With cultivation	38	176	77	691	18
Without cultivation	6	12	20	941	21

STATEMENT XV

(*From Table B-XII and B-XVI*)

Percentage of hired workers to total workers in rural areas

State district	*Engaged in*	
	Cultivation	*Household Industry*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras State	45·25	3.57
Coimbatore district	**38·76**	**3·27**

Compared with cultivation the percentage hired workers in household industry is less, and that too is low in Coimbatore when compared with the State figure. Statement XV illustrates this fact.

APPENDIX

A selection of local rights in land in Coimbatore

Serial number and name of tenure in original language. (1)	*Legal terminology.* (2)	*Description.* (3)
1 Patta	Registered holder of land ..	When a ryot is first put into possession of land he is furnished with a document called the patta which is liable to revision at each annual settlement, called Jamabandi. The patta is only a mere bill issued to the ryot so that all concerned may know the amount of assessment payable and the instalments by which it is to be paid. It does not purpot to be in the nature of a grant or conveyance. A registered pattadar may so far as he is concerned alienate, sublet, mortgage, sell, give, bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding. This is under ryotwari tenure. In Estates (i.e.) where the Zamindari tenure is in existence a ryot with permanent right of occupancy and a ryot of old waste holdings under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand patta under the Estates Land Act.
2 Kootupatta	Joint Pattadars or joint ownership	It means joint patta land held jointly by two or more persons—*See also patta.*
3 Kisthu	Ryotwari	Means Ryotwari land held paying regular assessment.
4 Elathiyl Eduthathu	Bought in land	It means land bid against auction. Perhaps bought in land. Lands purchased by the Government at sales for land sold for arrears of revenue whether an account of combination among the ryots or otherwise, it will be purchased by the Government at a nominal price. (B. S. O. 45). If there is no objection to the assignment of the land, the land may be reassigned to the defaulter (i.e.) the original owners or their undisputed heirs, in preference to outsiders if he pays the arrears, back assessment, balance of loan if any, etc., and applies to the Tahsildar for reassignment of land in subject to the conditions laid down in B. S. O. 46 Paragraph 4.
5 Manubam	Inam land	Slang term for Maniyam—The word 'Manyam' is vernacular for Inam. The word 'Inam' literally means a gift. The term inam is an Arabic word. The word 'Inam' or Manyam denotes land held either at low assessment or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the state or the community as in the case of village servants (Land tenure—B. Soundararaja Iyengar) Wilson's Glossary gives the meaning of the term thus. 'In India, and especially in the South and among the Maharattas the term Inam or Manyam was especially applied to the grants of land held rent free and in hereditary and perpetual occupations'. The term Inam came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable. The origin of the Inam tenure can be traced to the grants made by the Hindu rulers for the support of the temples and charitable institutions for the maintenance of holy and learned men and as rewards for public service, etc. This practices was followed by the Muhammedan rulers and by the British administrators until about a century ago. (From the statement of objects and reasons to Bill 1934). The inams may be classified (i) public or private (ii) individual or collective (iii) religious on secular (iv) for past services or continuing services, according to their nature, object and aim.
6 Savari	Zamin land	It seems to be a slang term for Saverum. Saverum are private farm lands of Zamindars. In the case of Zamindars having private lands the Mallikana or allowance for collecting the revenue from ryots took the form of remission of revenue due on them, and in the cases where they had none or the income there from was insufficient to make up that percentage, it took the form of grant of certain allotments of land revenue free. It is known as Saverum.

APPENDIX—(*concld.*)

A selection of local rights in land in Coimbatore

Serial number and name of tenure in original language.	*Legal terminology.*	*Description.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
7 Devadaya Inam	Inám lands	The term Devadayam comprehends grants of land not only in favour of religious institutions such as temples and mutts but also those made to servants for performing the various services connected therewith. Devadayam grants may consist either of whole villages or portions thereof. Again, they may be assignments of land or revenue generally land assignments and are made for their maintenance. It was also the policy of the Government in 1863 to convert such of these grants of assignment of revenues (in favour of temples) to assignments of lands.
8 Parampariya Inám	Inam land	It means heriditary inam.
9 Kuvintin	Inam land	The term appears to be misspelt. The correct term may be quit-rent. Quit-rent is the assessment payable on inam land. The term appears to have been used to indicate that the land is an inam land.
10 Sivajima	Encroachment of Government poramboke land	Unauthorised occupation of Government land (i.e.), cultivation of Government poramboke or waste lands by paying assessment. Cultivator has no title to the land. Usually the encroachment may be of unobjectionable nature, and under B.S.O. (21) (i) the Sivajimadars who have expended a considerable amount of money or labour in fitting for cultivation the land for which they apply will be given preference in assignment.
11 Condition Darkhast	Conditional assignment ..	Land assigned subject to certain conditions. Darkhast grants are grants made by Government of lands at its disposal consisting of waste lands or of lands relinquished or abandoned by ryots. They are regulated by rules contained in B.S.O. 15.
12 Condition patta	Conditional assignment ..	Land assigned subject to certain condition assignment is the grant of land at the disposal of the Government for private purposes to individual firm or societies either as free or on payment of the full or a concessional value of the land. The conditions of the grant are fully settled and clearly mentioned in the order of assignment which is covered by B.S.O. 15.
13 Waram	Lease or tenancy	Land held under lease on some crop sharing basis—This is a mode of leasing agricultural land. Under this system the tenant need to pay a specified proportion of the produce to land holder. Conditions of waram vary from place to place.
14 Pana waram	Lease or tenancy	Land held under lease on the basis of crop sharing. In that the lessee pays the share due to the land owner in cash calculated at an agreed rate towards the share due to the land lord.
15 Pattam	Lease	Leasing out the land for rent under conditions agreed to by both the parties.
16 Kuthagai	Lease	It means lease. Lease of immovable property is a transfer of right to enjoy such property for a certain time expressed or implied or in perpetuity, in consideration of a premium or of rent which may consist of money, a share of crops or any other thing of value to be rendered periodically, or on specified occasions, to the lesser by lessee. A lease may thus in perpetuity for life, for terms of years or from year to year.
17 Bhoodan	Bhoodan land	Land donated to Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhave as Bhoodan. 'Bhoodan Yagna' means the movement initiated by Sri Acharya Vinobha Bhave for the acquisition of lands through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless poor persons or for community purposes. In this state the movement is regulated by 'The Madras Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1958'.

B-X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

FLY LEAF

The table presents data of sample households classifying them with reference to their economic activities, viz.—

(i) Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry.

(ii) Households engaged in cultivation only.

(iii) Households engaged in household industry only.

(iv) Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

For each category the figures are presented with Rural and Urban breakup and total for the district. For taluks the figures for Rural alone have been presented.

The concepts of household cultivation and household industry are discussed in the preliminary note.

The table like other Household Economic Tables that follow have been prepared on 20 per cent sample and the total number of sample households in the district is 155,439. Institutions have been excluded in the selection of samples.

Similar information on 'General Population' can be found in Table B-VII **Parts** A and B.

B X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (i) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, (ii) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH, (iii) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

State/District/Taluk	*Total Rural Urban*	*Total number of households*	*Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry*	*Households engaged in cultivation only*	*Households engaged in household industry only*	*Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	T	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	R	1,073,886	396,611	584,330	58,884	34,061
	U	374,976	311,525	30,525	31,037	1,889
Coimbatore District	T	155,439	90,727	45,746	13,700	5,266
	R	111,819	52,068	43,203	11,366	5,182
	U	43,620	38,659	2,543	2,334	84
All rural areas	T	111,819	52,068	43,203	11,366	5,182
Bhavani Taluk	R	9,851	4,197	4,236	1,098	320
Gopichettipalayam Taluk	R	15,384	6,213	7,008	1,275	888
Erode Taluk	R	18,684	6,896	8,222	2,574	992
Dharapuram Taluk	R	14,029	5,085	5,100	2,322	1,522
Palladam Taluk	R	12,622	5,915	4,536	1,485	686
Avanashi Taluk..	R	9,674	3,852	4,441	853	528
Coimbatore Taluk	R	12,379	8,037	3,647	605	90
Pollachi Taluk	R	10,581	6,803	3,077	654	47
Udumalpet Taluk	R	8,615	5,070	2,936	500	109
All urban areas	T	43,620	38,659	2,543	2,334	84

B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of sample households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. It is presented for rural and urban areas separately. For rural the figures are paesented for District/Taluks while for urban figures are given only for the district.

The interest in land is divided as follows:—

(i) Owned or held from Government.

(ii) Held from private persons or institution for payment in money, kind or share.

(iii) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for money, kind or share.

These legends are indicated in colum (1) of the table by abbreviations (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) respectively which are explained at the end of the table.

Category (i) includes the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner viz., land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent heritable and transferable possession or with rights of permanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and is classified under Category (i).

Category (ii) includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession, with right of permanent heritable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:—

(i) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation. (Such tenants may have the right of transfer also in certain cases.)

(ii) Tenants who have been given permanent right subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases, the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases he does not possess this right.)

(iii) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measure have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(iv) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to eviction.

(v) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or to the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working on plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights.)

(vi) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce or a share of the produce or for which money is paid partly in kind and partly in shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

C—29A

Category (iii)–If the household had land cultivated under the above two categories, it is classified under Category (iii).

The holdings are grouped into ten sizes in acres as follows:—

Less than one acre	10·0—12·4 acres
1·0—2·4 acres	12·5—14·9 acres
2·5—4·9 acres	15·0—29·9 acres
5·0—7·4 acres	30·0—49·9 acres
7·5—9·9 acres	50 and above and Unspecified

The definition of household cultivation is given in the preliminary note.

B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres*										
		Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					ASK RURAL AREAS							
Total ..	48,385	1,754	9,327	12,133	8,871	3,870	4,475	1,161	4,786	1,314	590	104
a ..	38,622	1,366	7,488	9,693	7,113	2,970	3,634	827	3,802	1,096	532	101
b ..	5,028	357	1,495	1,394	789	336	351	47	215	35	6	3
c ..	4,735	31	344	1,046	969	564	490	287	769	183	52	..
					1. BHAVANI TALUK							
Total ..	4,556	223	1,192	1,352	923	243	281	46	226	53	16	1
a. ..	3,774	193	993	1,073	760	200	247	36	207	49	15	1
b. ..	446	30	163	153	78	8	6	1	7	..	..	..
c. ..	336	..	36	126	85	35	28	9	12	4	1	..
					2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK							
Total ..	7,896	392	2,040	2,326	1,489	542	488	124	373	66	21	35
a. ..	6,354	354	1,654	1,852	1,197	411	404	83	291	56	17	35
b. ..	701	36	316	218	95	16	15	..	4	..	1	..
c. ..	841	2	70	256	197	115	69	41	78	10	3	..
					3. ERODE TALUK							
Total ..	9,214	507	2,199	2,527	1,752	598	749	126	585	122	37	12
a. ..	7,448	388	1,660	2,021	1,445	482	658	90	539	117	37	11
b. ..	785	103	384	189	68	14	16	3	6	1	..	1
c. ..	981	16	155	317	239	102	75	33	40	4	..	..
					4. DHARAPURAM TALUK							
Total ..	6,622	169	764	1,113	1,000	591	893	247	1,229	404	197	15
a. ..	4,986	106	539	810	739	445	713	167	949	321	182	15
b. ..	805	53	199	198	138	69	87	10	43	7	1	..
c. ..	831	10	26	105	123	77	93	70	237	76	14	..
					5. PALLADAM TATUK							
Total ..	5,222	99	738	1,213	1,018	482	556	166	660	189	81	20
a. ..	4,543	88	669	1,067	897	405	475	139	547	165	71	20
b. ..	319	11	56	96	66	32	31	2	21	4	..	..
c. ..	360	..	13	50	55	45	50	25	92	20	10	..

B XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*concld.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres*										
		Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·—49·9	50+	*Un. specified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
						6. Avanashi Taluk						
Total ..	4,969	102	938	1,410	1,062	480	437	106	340	66	22	6
a. ..	4,310	98	837	1,236	923	393	374	75	285	64	19	6
b. ..	281	4	89	101	43	20	12	5	6	..	1	..
c. ..	378	..	12	73	96	67	51	26	49	2	2	..
						7. Ccimbatoae Taluk						
Total ..	3,737	95	794	1,031	646	297	313	84	343	78	49	7
a. ..	2,862	82	669	813	463	199	227	54	240	66	43	6
b. ..	498	13	109	154	88	42	50	4	35	2	..	1
c. ..	377	..	16	64	95	56	36	26	68	10	6	..
						8. Pollachi Taluk						
Total ..	3,124	53	252	574	514	357	425	126	535	192	89	7
a. ..	2,262	16	194	422	363	243	291	91	400	155	80	7
b. ..	615	37	54	142	121	91	92	12	52	12	2	..
c. ..	247	..	4	10	30	23	42	23	83	25	7	..
						9. Udumalaipet Taluk						
Total ..	3,045	114	410	587	467	280	333	136	495	144	78	1
a. ..	2,083	41	273	399	326	192	245	92	344	103	68	..
b. ..	578	70	125	143	92	44	42	10	41	9	1	1
c. ..	384	3	12	45	49	44	46	34	110	32	9	..
						All Urban Areas						
Total ..	2,627	101	616	655	426	207	224	48	226	81	43	..
a. ..	1,941	72	444	460	324	148	171	40	168	74	40	..
b. ..	522	29	158	152	74	40	33	4	31	1	..	..
c. ..	164	..	14	43	28	19	20	4	27	6	3	..

Description of legend : a. Owned or held from Government.
b. Held from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share.
c. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents data of households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers. Households having a particular size of holding mentioned in Table B XI are cross tabulated with reference to the number of persons working in cultivation. It is presented for rural and urban areas separately for the district while rural figures alone are presented for the taluks.

The size of holdings are the same as in Table B XI.

The number of persons working is grouped under 1, 2, 3–5, 6–10, more than 10 persons and unspecified. Under each group family workers and hired workers are shown separately.

Family workers in Household cultivation mean those members of the household who are engaged in cultivation by having some direct part in cultivation or direction or supervision of cultivation. They need not necessarily do any manual labour. The absentee land lords are excluded.

Hired workers refer to workers other than family members who are engaged in whole time employment and who worked during the last cultivating season or during the current cultivating season.

Household cultivation has been defined in the preliminary note.

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Total cultivating households*				*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — 1 Person*		
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*	
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			All Rural Areas.				
All sizes	43,203	64,887	32,799	61,829	10,639	9,369	1,270
Less than 1 ..	1,466	1,588	753	395	812	692	120
1·0—2·4	8,092	9,715	5,082	4,910	3,272	2,800	472
2·5—4·9	10,868	14,950	7,954	9,564	3,106	2,742	364
5·0—7·4	8,040	12,245	6,508	8,617	1,662	1,496	166
7·5—9·9	3,505	5,731	2,853	5,322	605	557	48
10·0—12·4 ..	4,025	6,998	3,477	7,856	518	471	47
12·5—14·9 ..	1,039	1,905	868	2,088	111	98	13
15·0—29·9 ..	4,314	8,193	3,826	12,976	399	373	26
30·0—49·9 ..	1,199	2,427	1,006	5,621	80	73	7
50+	556	992	400	4,465	39	36	3
Unspecified ..	99	143	72	15	35	31	4
			1. Bhavani Taluk				
All sizes	4,236	6,813	3,506	3,864	814	711	103
Less than 1 ..	181	188	107	16	99	78	21
1·0—2·4	1,068	1,414	757	357	308	264	44
2·5—4·9	1,259	1,945	1,091	700	232	206	26
5·0—7·4	888	1,561	821	777	118	110	8
7·5—9·9	234	447	213	387	19	18	1
10·0—12·4 ..	271	549	234	460	22	21	1
12·5—14·9 ..	45	103	38	111	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	221	470	187	564	16	14	2
30·0—49·9 ..	52	108	53	351	..	..	..
50+	16	27	4	139	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..
			2. Gobichettipalayam Taluk				
All sizes	7,008	10,246	4,317	6,701	2,259	2,017	242
Less than 1 ..	342	351	149	128	221	196	25
1·0—2·4	1,781	2,130	961	1,032	837	718	119
2·5—4·9	2,049	2,873	1,274	1,527	668	598	70
5·0—7·4	1,351	2,137	939	1,016	317	300	17
7·5—9·9	493	852	334	578	89	87	2
10·0—12·4 ..	432	799	315	719	62	55	7
12·5—14·9 ..	111	236	59	190	12	12	..
15·0—29·9 ..	341	658	216	1,014	38	37	1
30·0—49·9 ..	56	127	29	365	5	5	..
50+	18	35	12	130	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	34	48	29	2	10	9	1

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(concld.)*											
	6—10 Persons				*More than 10 persons*				*Unspecified*			
	House-holds	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
					ALL RURAL AREAS—(*concld.*)							
All sizes	**3,673**	**8,848**	**5,564**	**11,386**	**1,806**	**3,182**	**1,586**	**38,044**	**28**	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	18	38	31	52	13	14	5	248	1	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	224	432	309	791	115	142	69	2,977	6	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	504	1,171	824	1,490	233	333	188	5,735	11	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	575	1,371	916	1,696	250	383	219	4,535	2	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	368	887	599	1,112	170	286	164	2,989	2	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	482	1,222	800	1,342	238	418	211	4,831	2	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	157	424	241	408	69	121	69	1,151	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	839	2,136	1,257	2,516	365	771	374	8,253	1	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	328	805	407	1,191	181	414	167	3,818	3	..	..	..
50+	174	348	173	778	172	300	120	3,507	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	4	14	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					1. BHAVANI TALUK—(*concld.*)							
All sizes	**458**	**1,214**	**737**	**1,231**	**97**	**206**	**84**	**1,139**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	2	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	32	83	54	70	5	8	2	67	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	95	258	177	199	5	5	3	65	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	109	311	193	257	13	22	7	142	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	49	124	79	141	10	21	11	114	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	62	163	86	187	13	24	12	146	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	17	45	22	59	3	8	3	34	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	69	177	96	218	22	61	25	215	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	16	36	23	62	21	47	21	264	..	..	..	..
50+	7	12	3	35	5	10	..	92	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—(*concld.*)							
All sizes	**409**	**1,026**	**571**	**1,234**	**172**	**320**	**185**	**3,765**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	1	2	3	1	5	3	3	120	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	38	71	45	145	23	36	23	705	..	..	..	..
2.5—4·9	62	175	107	144	33	55	44	986	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	80	204	135	204	24	44	31	427	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	44	118	68	113	16	31	19	249	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	57	148	96	138	18	32	19	367	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	15	45	14	44	5	7	5	84	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	81	186	83	309	29	70	27	491	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	26	66	18	112	11	25	7	237	..	..	..	..
50+	5	11	2	24	8	17	7	99	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Total cultivating households*				*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation* — *1 Person*		
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*	
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
3. Erode taluk							
All sizes	8,222	12,551	8,648	6,469	1,321	1,101	220
Less than 1 ..	409	475	333	81	137	102	35
1·0—2·4	1,843	2,334	1,628	767	492	405	87
2·5—4·9	2,241	3,250	2,335	1,339	379	325	54
5·0—7·4	1,615	2,591	1,864	1,221	175	150	25
7·5—9·9	554	958	666	571	50	40	10
10·0—12·4 ..	712	1,304	876	745	37	34	3
12·5—14·9 ..	123	261	154	169	6	6	..
15·0—29·9 ..	558	1,080	640	999	30	27	3
30·0—49·9 ..	120	230	107	364	8	7	1
50+	36	57	37	213	2	2	..
Unspecified ..	11	11	8	..	5	3	2
4. Dharapuram taluk							
All sizes ..	5,100	8,011	4,442	2,973	1,113	999	114
Less than 1 ..	119	124	43	6	82	69	13
1·0—2·4 ..	570	703	364	91	229	200	29
2·5—4·9 ..	848	1,158	665	189	238	214	24
5·0—7·4 ..	768	1,097	649	257	176	158	18
7·5—9·9 ..	449	695	402	146	91	80	11
10·0—12·4 ..	688	1,155	654	337	107	97	10
12·5—14·9 ..	176	321	168	115	21	19	2
15·0—29·9 ..	962	1,805	1,012	684	116	115	1
30·0—49·9 ..	330	620	320	486	32	27	5
50+ ..	175	309	152	659	16	15	1
Unspecified ..	15	24	13	3	5	5	..
5. Palladam taluk							
All sizes ..	4,536	6,297	3,446	11,090	1,231	1,036	195
Less than 1 ..	77	70	27	57	52	45	7
1·0—2·4 ..	621	639	348	733	299	244	55
2·5—4·9 ..	1,077	1,261	700	1,536	377	312	65
5·0—7·4 ..	896	1,178	690	1,079	244	209	35
7·5—9·9 ..	421	579	345	1,116	85	73	12
10·0—12·4 ..	467	759	403	1,431	77	68	9
12·5—14·9 ..	142	241	115	316	25	20	5
15·0—29·9 ..	576	1,053	572	3,108	53	48	5
30·0—49·9 ..	167	363	173	944	7	7	..
50+ ..	74	128	59	768	7	6	1
Unspecified ..	18	26	14	2	5	4	1

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(contd.)*							
	2 Persons				*3—5 Persons*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				3. Erode taluk—(*contd.*)				
All sizes ..	**2,464**	**2,799**	**1,963**	**166**	**3,523**	**6,582**	**4,840**	**1,666**
Less than 1 ..	164	173	149	6	98	178	128	36
1·0—2·4 ..	684	743	590	35	565	1,003	807	197
2·5—4·9 ..	760	843	628	49	924	1,697	1,348	321
5·0—7·4 ..	453	525	351	30	822	1,560	1,186	343
7·5—9·9 ..	114	141	71	16	307	572	411	171
10·0—12·4 ..	151	192	98	12	397	765	517	232
12·5—14·9 ..	18	22	11	3	64	138	69	54
15·0—29·9 ..	95	128	49	13	284	548	312	242
30·0—49·9 ..	15	18	10	2	51	97	49	62
50+	6	9	3	..	9	21	10	8
Unspecified ..	4	5	3	..	2	3	3	..
				4. Dharapuram taluk—(*contd.*)				
All sizes ..	**1,405**	**1,732**	**942**	**186**	**2,126**	**4,159**	**2,588**	**1,091**
Less than 1 ..	27	33	20	1	9	19	9	2
1·0—2·4 ..	186	215	141	16	142	263	178	46
2·5—4·9 ..	295	351	219	20	289	543	387	94
5·0—7·4 ..	262	308	187	29	296	541	381	136
7·5—9·9 ..	135	172	94	4	197	387	250	63
10·0—12·4 ..	200	257	118	25	325	654	420	154
12·5—14·9 ..	40	51	21	8	93	189	107	47
15·0—29·9 ..	182	237	98	29	544	1,110	645	305
30·0—49·9 ..	50	73	25	2	174	348	163	171
50+	22	29	13	2	55	101	46	72
Unspecified ..	6	6	6	..	2	4	2	1
				5. Palladam taluk—(*contd.*)				
All sizes ..	**1,199**	**1,377**	**878**	**143**	**1,413**	**2,533**	**1,508**	**1,244**
Less than 1 ..	15	15	14	1	6	7	5	6
1·0—2·4 ..	189	206	160	12	100	155	114	79
2·5—4·9 ..	358	396	280	40	259	433	290	181
5·0—7·4 ..	265	304	192	34	297	507	341	225
7·5—9·9 ..	122	137	88	19	146	257	166	123
10·0—12·4 ..	95	117	63	10	207	390	214	178
12·5—14·9 ..	30	36	18	6	61	125	61	56
15·0—29·9 ..	96	131	43	18	250	471	250	302
30·0—49·9	20	25	12	3	67	146	51	79
50+	2	3	1	..	15	30	11	15
Unspecified ..	7	7	7	..	5	12	5	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(concld.)*											
	6—10 Persons				*More than 10 persons*				*Unspecified*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Household*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
3. Erode Taluk—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**688**	**1,671**	**1,336**	**1,742**	**226**	**398**	**289**	**2,895**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1	9	21	20	19	1	1	1	20	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	80	153	127	282	22	30	17	253	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	133	314	256	352	45	71	49	617	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	123	284	243	300	42	72	59	548	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	65	179	149	125	18	26	25	259	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4	101	265	222	210	26	48	36	291	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9	28	77	61	50	7	18	13	62	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9	109	287	215	258	40	90	61	486	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	31	80	35	98	15	28	12	202	..	..	..	..
50+	9	11	8	48	10	14	16	157	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dharapuram Taluk—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**378**	**1,013**	**726**	**888**	**65**	**108**	**72**	**858**	**13**	..	..	..
Less than 1	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	9	25	15	19	1	..	1	10	3	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	22	46	34	69	1	4	1	6	3	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	29	82	57	56	4	8	6	36	1	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	23	55	46	64	1	1	1	15	2	..	..	..
10·0—12·4	49	140	99	100	5	7	7	58	2	..	..	..
12·5—14·9	21	61	38	42	1	1	..	18	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9	105	309	239	185	15	34	29	165	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	59	151	113	146	13	21	14	167	2	..	..	..
50+	58	132	79	202	24	32	13	383	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	2	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palladam Taluk—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**405**	**892**	**606**	**1,408**	**279**	**459**	**259**	**8,295**	**9**	..	..	..
Less than 1	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	50	1	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	13	17	11	67	17	17	8	575	3	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	51	86	55	239	29	34	10	1,076	3	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	51	110	89	142	38	48	33	678	1	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	38	73	53	141	30	39	26	833	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4	55	125	81	187	33	59	36	1,056	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9	17	44	27	40	9	16	4	214	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9	112	274	197	343	64	129	77	2,445	1	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	44	116	70	140	29	69	40	722	..	..	..	..
50+	23	44	22	107	27	45	24	646	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*Total cultivating households*				*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation* — *1 Person*		
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*	
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			6. AVANISHI TALUK				
All sizes ..	**4,441**	**6,721**	**2,315**	**4,653**	**1,372**	**1,226**	**146**
Less than 1 ..	88	97	27	13	60	52	8
1·0—2·4 ..	811	917	359	280	423	369	54
2·5—4·9 ..	1,269	1,723	652	620	472	420	52
5·0—7·4 ..	938	1,445	518	924	233	211	22
7·5—9·9 ..	436	772	249	669	79	78	1
10·0—12·4 ..	406	753	221	815	61	55	6
12·5—14·9 ..	98	182	54	186	10	9	1
15·0—29·9 ..	305	646	186	784	19	17	2
30·0—49·9 ..	63	133	38	226	9	9	..
50+ ..	22	46	10	136	3	3	..
Unspecified ..	5	7	1	—	3	3	..
			7. COIMBATORE TALUK				
All sizes ..	**3,647**	**4,980**	**2,122**	**5,396**	**1,230**	**1,086**	**144**
Less than 1 ..	93	90	35	28	66	57	9
1·0—2·4 ..	764	816	367	365	415	358	
2·5–4·9 ..	1,003	1,264	543	1,119	392	352	40
5·0–7·4 ..	629	873	413	915	163	141	22
7·5–9·9 ..	293	456	200	364	66	63	3
10·0–12·4 ..	309	478	191	376	62	56	6
12·5–14·9 ..	83	147	69	178	8	7	1
15·0–29·9 ..	339	624	229	1,237	45	39	6
30·0–49·9 ..	78	139	46	355	5	5	..
50+ ..	49	83	27	453	4	4	..
Unspecified ..	7	10	2	6	4	4	..
			8. POLLACHI TALUK				
All sizes ..	**3,077**	**5,092**	**2,322**	**7,916**	**464**	**439**	**25**
Less than 1 ..	51	68	11	41	27	27	..
1·0—2·4 ..	244	308	135	100	89	82	7
2·5—4·9 ..	560	779	397	398	137	130	7
5·0—7·4 ..	505	779	352	736	80	76	4
7·5—9·9 ..	355	600	284	622	48	46	2
10·0—12·4 ..	419	724	364	1,186	31	31	..
12·5—14·9 ..	126	226	114	339	8	6	2
15·0—29·9 ..	529	1,011	466	2,192	29	28	1
30·0—49·9 ..	192	422	141	1,376	7	6	1
50+ ..	89	160	54	926	6	5	1
Unspecified ..	7	15	4	..	2	2	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(contd.)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	2 *Persons*				3–5 *Persons*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				6. AVANISHI TALUK—(*contd.*)				
All sizes ..	**1,149**	**1,505**	**570**	**223**	**1,408**	**2,787**	**1,096**	**1,240**
Less than 1 ..	19	24	14	..	8	20	5	2
1·0—2·4 ..	225	274	131	45	145	242	153	115
2·5—4·9 ..	392	495	215	74	338	666	301	219
5·0—7·4 ..	263	351	126	49	343	660	285	293
7·5—9·9 ..	98	137	36	23	184	383	130	153
10·0—12·4 ..	77	113	26	15	188	387	110	215
12·5—14·9 ..	13	14	5	7	54	115	27	60
15·0—29·9 ..	57	89	16	9	118	251	70	147
30·0—49·9 ..	3	4	1	1	22	46	13	20
50+	1	2	..	..	7	15	1	16
Unspecified ..	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	..
				7. COIMBATORE TALUK—(*contd.*)				
All sizes ..	**947**	**1,175**	**606**	**113**	**1,037**	**1,895**	**932**	**956**
Less than 1 ..	19	22	14	2	5	6	11	..
1·0—2·4 ..	222	249	174	21	105	176	109	83
2·5—4·9 ..	308	369	216	31	228	413	206	200
5·0—7·4 ..	178	230	102	24	207	369	208	151
7·5—9·9 ..	61	80	30	12	126	231	111	98
10·0—12·4 ..	83	112	46	8	126	238	103	120
12·5—14·9 ..	16	22	4	6	42	81	37	47
15·0—29·9 ..	43	68	11	7	157	298	122	195
30·0—49·9 ..	11	16	4	2	32	63	22	52
50+	5	6	4	..	8	17	3	10
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..
				8. POLLACHI TALUK—(*contd.*)				
All sizes ..	**687**	**895**	**362**	**117**	**1,203**	**2,165**	**1,076**	**1,314**
Less than 1 ..	16	25	6	1	5	10	4	3
1·0—2·4 ..	91	110	61	11	52	97	54	35
2·5—4·9 ..	179	218	111	29	204	353	217	167
5·0—7·4 ..	154	204	76	28	207	368	199	197
7·5—9·9 ..	83	116	38	12	148	282	148	105
10·0—12·4 ..	73	97	27	22	218	379	203	253
12·5—14·9 ..	19	20	11	7	63	112	50	81
15·0—29·9 ..	50	70	24	6	240	428	176	354
30·0—49·9 ..	14	23	4	1	53	106	21	98
50+	6	9	3	..	10	20	1	21
Unspecified ..	2	3	1	..	3	10	3	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation — (concld.)

Size of land (Class range in acres)	6—10 *Persons*				*More than* 10 *persons*				*Unspecified*			
	House-holds	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Famles*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
6. AVANASHI TALUK—(*oncld.*)												
All sizes	**362**	**906**	**398**	**1,277**	**150**	**297**	**105**	**1,913**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	12	25	17	33	6	7	4	87	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	52	123	70	170	15	19	14	157	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	76	186	71	294	23	37	14	288	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	51	129	62	170	24	45	20	323	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	49	128	58	165	31	70	21	420	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	15	34	17	49	6	10	4	70	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	80	214	79	269	31	75	19	359	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	22	55	18	105	7	19	6	160	..	..	..	..
50+	5	12	6	22	6	14	3	98	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. COIMBATORE TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**272**	**555**	**321**	**1,069**	**161**	**269**	**119**	**3,258**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	2	4	1	11	1	1	..	15	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	16	25	24	59	6	8	3	202	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	51	90	63	202	24	40	18	686	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	48	80	56	214	33	53	25	526	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	27	56	43	94	13	26	13	160	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	26	53	32	91	12	19	4	157	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	9	26	17	22	8	11	10	103	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	56	148	58	189	38	71	32	846	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	21	42	17	96	9	13	3	205	..	..	..	..
50+	15	29	9	85	17	27	11	358	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. POLLACHI TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**480**	**1,099**	**644**	**1,661**	**243**	**494**	**215**	**4,824**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	1	1	1	5	2	5	..	32	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	11	18	13	44	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	30	60	53	88	10	18	9	114	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	41	91	56	143	23	40	17	368	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	51	112	71	175	25	44	25	330	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	58	146	94	157	39	71	40	754	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	25	65	35	67	11	23	16	184	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	159	381	222	518	51	104	43	1,314	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	78	174	75	330	40	113	40	947	..	..	..	..
50+	26	51	24	134	41	75	25	771	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class range in acres)	*Total cultivating households*				*Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation* — *1 Person*		
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*	
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			9. UDUMALPET TALUK				
All sizes ..	**2,936**	**4,176**	**1,681**	**12,767**	**835**	**754**	**81**
Less than 1 ..	106	125	21	25	68	66	2
1·0—2·4 ..	390	454	163	1,185	180	160	20
2·5—4·9 ..	562	697	297	2,136	211	185	26
5·0—7·4 ..	450	584	262	1,692	156	141	15
7·5—9·9 ..	270	372	160	869	78	72	6
10·0—12·4 ..	321	477	219	1,787	59	54	5
12·5—14·9 ..	135	188	97	484	21	19	2
15·0—29·9 ..	483	846	318	2,394	53	48	5
30·0—49·9 ..	141	285	99	1,154	7	7	..
50+	77	147	45	1,041	1	1	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(contd.)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	2 *Persons*				3—5 *Persons*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
9. UDUMALPET TALUK—(*contd.*)								
All sizes ..	**671**	**871**	**373**	**98**	**790**	**1,448**	**744**	**696**
Less than 1 ..	24	37	8	3	12	20	10	12
1·0—2·4 ..	101	124	65	13	62	120	64	32
2·5—4·9 ..	145	185	89	16	122	221	133	65
5·0—7·4 ..	108	135	70	11	118	226	134	73
7·5—9·9 ..	73	92	40	14	66	114	62	60
10·0—12·4 ..	70	92	33	15	106	189	113	83
12·5—14·9 ..	34	41	21	6	51	74	50	61
15·0—29·9 ..	97	136	40	18	190	365	144	217
30·0—49·9 ..	15	23	6	1	51	91	31	77
50+	4	6	1	1	12	28	3	16
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(concld.)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	*6—10 Persons*				*More than 10 persons*				*Unspecified*			
	House-holds	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
					9. UDUMALPET TALUK—(*concld.*)							
All sizes	**221**	**472**	**225**	**876**	**413**	**631**	**258**	**11,097**	**6**	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	2	2	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	13	15	3	72	34	35	11	1,068	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	8	19	9	27	71	87	40	2,028	5	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	18	23	16	86	50	59	27	1,522	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	20	41	28	89	33	53	24	706	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	25	54	32	107	61	88	36	1,582	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	10	27	10	35	19	27	14	382	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	68	160	68	227	75	137	61	1,932	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	31	85	38	102	36	79	24	974	1	..	..	..
50+	26	46	20	121	34	66	21	903	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(concld.)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	Total Cultivating households				Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation										
					1 Person			2 Persons				3-5 Persons			
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family Workers		House-holds	Family Workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired workers
		Males	Fe-males			Males	Fe-males		Males	Fe-males			Males	Fe-males	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
						ALL URBAN AREAS									
All sizes	2,543	3,391	1,143	5,436	782	718	64	567	701	284	149	794	1,321	508	1,098
Less than 1	98	104	29	231	61	55	6	19	22	9	7	13	20	13	12
1·0–2·4	597	673	246	518	282	254	28	170	194	102	44	114	190	86	138
2·5–4·9	627	777	304	1,132	207	196	11	164	202	88	38	184	284	153	228
5·0–7·4	413	560	182	670	112	104	8	97	126	33	35	146	238	101	195
7·5–9·9	202	318	108	376	29	26	3	46	62	21	9	94	176	58	105
10·0–12·4	216	324	99	460	44	40	4	34	41	17	10	93	163	33	157
12·5–14·9	47	69	21	82	11	9	2	5	8	2	..	24	35	12	41
15·0–29·9	220	376	114	823	24	22	2	25	36	10	4	95	172	44	152
30·0–49·9	80	121	22	460	7	7	..	6	8	2	2	27	37	7	61
50+ ..	43	69	18	684	5	5	..	1	2	..	..	4	6	1	9
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Size of land (Class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to number of persons engaged in cultivation—(concld.)											
	6—10 Persons				More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
				ALL URBAN AREAS—(concld.)								
All sizes	251	434	209	1,121	147	217	78	3,068	2	..	..	..
Less than 1	..	..	..	..	5	7	1	212	..	..	..	..
1·0–2·4	19	24	24	76	11	11	6	260	1	..	..	..
2·5–4·9	48	65	38	238	23	30	14	628	1	..	..	..
5·0–7·4	39	68	30	173	19	24	10	267	..	..	..	..
7·5–9·9	20	36	18	89	13	18	8	173	..	..	..	..
10·0–12·4	32	62	39	131	13	18	6	162	..	..	..	..
12·5–14·9	5	12	5	16	2	5	..	25	..	..	..	..
15·0–29·9	54	109	43	222	22	37	15	445	..	..	..	..
30·0–49·9	26	48	9	128	14	21	4	269	..	..	..	..
50+ ..	8	10	3	48	25	46	14	627	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. It shows the size of land cultivated by these households classified by principal household industry. This table is presented for rural and urban separately for the district.

The size of land given in columns 4—13 is same as indicated in the fly leaf to Table B XI.

Principal household industry is that industry which is conducted for a greater number of months by the household. Provision was made in the household schedule to record more than one household industry if practised by the household, but only principal household industry has been tabulated. Definition of the household industry is given in the preliminary note.

Principal household industry in column (2) is classified on the basis of Indian Standard Industrial Classification and is presented for division and major group only. Household industry is covered under division 0·3. Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III Volume may be seen for detailed description of the code numbers of divisions and groups used in the Appendix to this table.

Major groups of household industry that which have less than ten percent figures of the respective division are not printed in the main table but are given in a separate appendix. The affected divisions are indicated by a mark of asterisk (*) in the main table. In the Appendix the number of the major groups (in figures) and in brackets the size of land (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the appendix itself.

B XIII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)	Total number of Households	*Number of households by size of land cultivated in acres* — Less than 1	1·0–2·4	2·5–4·9	5·0–7·4	7·5–9·9	10·0–12·4	12·5–14·9	15·0–29·9	30·0–49·9	50+	Unspecified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	All Rural Areas												
	All Industries ..	**5,182**	**288**	**1,235**	**1,265**	**831**	**365**	**450**	**122**	**472**	**115**	**34**	**5**
Division—													
0	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, and hunting	560	23	115	139	112	35	42	11	65	13	2	3
M.G. 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	60	3	30	18	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. 04	Livestock and Hunting	500	20	85	121	105	35	40	11	65	13	2	3
Division *2–3	Manufacturing ..	4,622	265	1,120	1,126	719	330	408	111	407	102	32	2
M.G. 20	Food stuff ..	717	59	266	222	98	34	22	3	8	4	..	1
M.G. 23	Textile—Cotton	3,126	89	561	692	544	265	358	104	387	94	31	1
	All Urban Areas												
	All Industries ..	**84**	**3**	**19**	**28**	**13**	**5**	**8**	**1**	**6**	**1**	..	..
Division—													
0	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	25	..	5	10	2	3	2	..	3	..	..	..
M.G. 04	Livestock and Hunting	25	..	5	10	2	3	2	..	3	..	..	..
Division *2–3	Manufacturing ..	59	3	14	18	11	2	6	1	3	1	..	..
M.G. 23	Textile—Cotton	18	..	6	5	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
M.G 34–35	Non-Metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	9	..	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
M.G. 36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	11	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

M. G.=Major Group

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIII

Rural—

21(E-1) ; 22(A-5, B-9, C-1, D-1, H-1 and J-1) ; 24(A-1 and B-1) ; 25 (C-3, G-1, H-2) ; 26 (A-1, B-4, C-7, D-1 and F-2) ; 27 (A-17, B-60, C-48, D-22, E-10, F-7, G-1, H-4 and I-1) ; 28 (A-44, B-76, C-53, D-16, E-6, F-9, G-1, H-2 and I-1) ; 31(A-16, B-26, C-16, D-2, E-2 and H-1); 33 (C-1); 34—35 (A-26, B-78, C-58, D-18, E-7, F-3, and H-1) ; 36 (A-2, B-20, C-13, D-8, E-4, F-4, G-1 and H-1) ; 37(I-1) ; 38(B-8, C-5, D-3 and F-2) ; 39(A-5, B-11, C-7, D-6, E-1, F-1 and I-1).

Urban—

20 (C-2, D-1 and H-1) ; 27 (A-1, B-1, F-2 and I-1) ; 28 (A-1, B-2 and C-2) ; 33 (B-1) ; 38 (D-1) ; 39 (A-1, B-1, C-1, D-1 and F-1).

The following abbreviations have been used :—

Less than 1 acre=A
1·0—2·4 acres=B
2·5—4·9 acres=C
5·0—7·4 acres=D
7·5—9·9 acres=E
10·0—12·4 acres=F
12·5—14·9 acres=G
15·0—29·9 acres=H
30·0—49·9 acres=I
50+ acres=J
Unspecified acre=K

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART A—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged only in household industry. It is prepared in two parts. Part A shows the household classified by nature of principal household industry and the number of persons engaged. The classification of the industry has been done with reference to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification and presented for Division and Major group. In Part B it is shown for each Minor group.

The figures are presented for total/rural/urban for the district.

As in Table B-XIII, Major groups of households that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective Division are not printed in the main table but presented in the form of an Appendix. The affected divisions are indicated by a mark of asterisk (*) in the main table. In the Appendix the number of the Major group (in figures) and in brackets the number of persons engaged (in abbreviation) and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in the Appendix itself,

A person engaged in household industry is regarded as a worker only if he has some regular work for more than an hour per day. The number of persons engaged are grouped as 1,2, 3–5, 6–10, more than 10 and unspecified as in Table B XII. For definition of household industry please see the preliminary note.

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

PART A.—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of I.S.I.C.)*	*Total Rural Urban*	*Total number of households*	*Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged*					
				One person	*2 persons*	*3-5 persons*	*6-10 persons*	*More than 10 persons*	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	All Industries	T	**13,700**	**5,501**	**4,408**	**3,353**	**409**	**29**	..
		R	**11,366**	**4,371**	**3,761**	**2,852**	**360**	**22**	..
		U	**2,334**	**1,130**	**647**	**501**	**49**	**7**	..
Division—									
*0	Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	T	511	255	166	86	4	..	..
		R	452	212	153	83	4	..	..
		U	59	43	13	3	..	..	..
M.G. 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	T	196	43	95	57	1	..	..
		R	190	41	91	57	1	..	..
		U	6	2	4	..	..	..	..
M.G. 04	Livestock and Hunting	T	310	212	69	27	2	..	..
		R	258	171	60	25	2	..	..
		U	52	41	9	2	..	..	..
Division—									
* 2-3	Manufacturing	T	13,189	5,246	4,242	3,267	405	29	..
		R	10,914	4,159	3,608	2,769	356	22	..
		U	2,275	1,087	634	498	49	7	..
M.G. 23	Textile—Cotton	T	7,284	2,432	2,316	2,187	330	19	..
		R	5,901	1,809	1,916	1,867	292	17	..
		U	1,383	623	400	320	38	2	..

M.G.=Major Group.

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd*).

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Code number of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry Minor Group (Description)*	*Number of Households*		
		Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	All Industries	**13,700**	**11,366**	**2,334**
0081	Production of juice (Neera) by tapping coconut trees	51	51	..
0082	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra	142	139	3
0090	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	3	..	3
0231	Production of charcoal	1	..	1
0300	Production of fish by fishing in sea	1	1	..
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheris	3	3	..
0401	Rearing of goat for milk and animal power	126	113	13
0402	Rearing of buffalos for milk and animal power	25	15	10
0403	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	32	18	14
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power not elsewhere classified	105	91	14
0411	Sheep breeding and rearing	1	1	..
0421	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	8	8	..
0431	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	2	1	1
0432	Rearing and production of ducks hens etc., and other small birds, e.g., pigeons, parrots, peacock etc.	4	4	..
0441	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax	1	1	..
0442	Collection of wax and honey	1	1	..
0450	Rearing of tassar/eri/mulberry and other silk warms and production of cocoons and raw silk	4	4	..
0461	Dog breeding, rearing of rabbits and guinea-pigs	1	1	..
2001	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram, etc.	7	5	2
2003	Production of rice by milling, dehusking, processing of paddy by rice mill	2	2	..
2006	Parching of grains	3	3	..
2007	Production and processing of other crops and foodgrains, n.e.c.	1	1	..
2021	Gur and Khandsari making from sugarcane and palm	7	7	..
2022	Production of bhoora and candy	16	16	..
2023	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)	1,134	1,124	10
2024	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery, n.e.c.	12	12	..
2042	Fish currying or curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)	1	1	..
2050	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	12	7	5
2060	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khowa and other dairy products.	8	6	2
2070	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	76	64	12
2091	Confectionery	6	1	5
2092	Making of sweatmeats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc.	2	1	1
2093	Sattu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam, etc.	13	..	13
2094	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	7	7	..
2097	Making other food products for residuary snacks	8	1	7
2098	Production of other food products like, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	2	2	..
2141	Production of mineral water	2	1	1
2142	Production of aerated water, such as sodawater, lemonade, etc.	14	10	4
2150	Production of ice	1	..	1
2180	Grinding of coffee	1	1	..
2200	Manufacture of bidi	74	49	25
2210	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	6	3	3
2240	Manufacture of snuff	1	..	1
2250	Manufacture of jerda, kimam, khaini and other chewing tobacco	2	2	..
2300	Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling	2	2	..
2310	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	1,531	1,312	219
2331	Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn	18	11	7

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd*).

(Based 20 per cent Sample)

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*contd.*)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry Minor Group (Description)*	*Number of Households*		
		Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2332	Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn	5	5	..
2340	Cotton cloth weaving in powerlooms	4	3	1
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	5,634	4,488	1,146
2360	Manufacture of khadi textiles in handlooms	77	76	1
2370	Printing of cloth (cotton)	4	..	4
2381	Making of fishing net	5	4	1
2392	Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton)	4	..	4
2420	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	1	1	..
2441	Making of rope and cordage, out of hemp	1	1	..
2446	Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta	9	9	..
2550	Weaving woollen cloth in handlooms such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, etc.	29	29	..
2641	Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom	1	1	..
2642	Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.	95	90	5
2662	Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.	2	2	..
2701	Making durries	2	2	..
2702	Making of carpets and druggets	209	194	15
2703	Manufacture of other similar textile products, n.e.c.	7	7	..
2711	Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, swaters, mufflers, etc.	1	1	..
2721	Embroidery and making of phulkari	2	2	..
2723	Traditional embroidery	2	..	2
2731	Making of cap, hat, and other head-gear	2	..	2
2732	Traditional garments	168	103	65
2733	Chrochet work (bora caps)	3	2	1
2734	Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gears n.e.c.	2	1	1
2741	Weaving of khes, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases, table cloth and cloth bags, etc.	3	2	1
2743	Manufacture of other made up textile goods like mattress, quilt, rezai, etc. n.e.c.	4	2	2
2771	Manufacture of coir-matting, cactus fibre for rope and rope making from coconut fibre	88	84	4
2773	Coir spinning	17	14	3
2775	Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.	1	1	..
2780	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	1	1	..
2793	Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified	3	3	..
2800	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	5	5	..
2810	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	5	2	3
2820	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	26	26	..
2831	Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	44	43	1
2842	Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)	1	1	..
2848	Manufature of photo frames and framing of photo paintings, etc.	1	..	1
2849	Manufacture of other wooden products, n.e.c.	1	1	..
2850	Manufacture of match splinters, plywood and veneers	2	2	..
2870	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	2	2	..
2882	Making of rope mats, etc., from moonj and sawai grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes	33	24	9
2883	Making of mats, handfans, umbrellas from palm leaves	153	108	45
2884	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	8	5	3
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks	364	227	137
2886	Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves	5	5	..
2888	Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo	16	12	4
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products, n.e.c.	54	50	4
2891	Making of sticks and poles from wood	6	6	..
2892	Making of wooden kharaus and other wooden sandals	2	2	..

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd*).

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*contd.*)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry Minor Group (Description)*	*Number of households*		
		Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2893	Making of artwheels	1	1	..
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not elsewhere classified	556	516	40
2910	Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand	1	1	..
2925	Making of card-board boxes and cards	1	..	1
2928	Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.	1	..	1
3022	Lithography, engraving, etching, block-making, type cutting, and other work connected with painting industry	3	..	3
3030	Book-binding. stitching, sizing and other work connected with book-binding industry	1	..	1
3101	Flaying, processing of hides and skins, including taxidermy	5	5	..
3102	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	39	37	2
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	741	703	38
3112	Making of poola shoes	1	1	..
3113	Manufacture of other footwear n.e.c.	8	8	..
3130	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket books etc.	132	130	2
3140	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	23	20	3
3320	Manufacture of fertilizer (including from bones)	1	1	..
3330	Manufacture of fireworks and other explosive such as pataka, etc.	2	2	..
3340	Manufacture of matches	4	4	..
3352	Manufacture of Agarbatti	11	..	11
3357	Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations.	2	1	1
3361	Manufcture of soap and washing soda	3	..	3
3362	Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds, n.e.c.	7	5	2
3401	Making of bricks	21	20	1
3402	Manufacturing of roofing tiles	8	6	2
3411	Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings	3	1	2
3412	Manufacture of cement jali and tiles	1	..	1
3413	Making of cement statues	1	1	..
3414	Making of cement products n.e.c.	3	2	1
3421	Manufacture of lishu	1	1	..
3422	Manufacture of lime	111	105	6
3434	Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c.	3	3	..
3440	Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone.	3	3	..
3450	Manufacture of stone images and toys	4	1	3
3500	Making of earthernware such as pottery, etc.	496	434	62
3561	Making of earthern toys and artware	1	1	..
3620	Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service	2	..	2
3651	Making of utensils of brass and bell-metal	126	64	62
3652	Making of brassware	3	3	..
3654	Making of brass and bell-metal ornaments	1	..	1
3655	Making of other brass and bell-metal products, n.e.c.	4	3	1
3671	Making of tin utensils	7	2	5
3672	Making of articles from tin sheets	2	2	..
3673	Copper utensils	4	..	4
3681	Lacquerware (if on metal)	1	1	..
3682	Nickelplating and electroplating	2	2	..
3683	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	4	4	..
3684	Enamelling, and galvanizing of metal products	21	15	6
3685	Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. inc. silverplating, goldplating	1	1	..
3691	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal, etc.	15	11	4
3692	Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws	4	4	..
3693	Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets, etc.) and articles from iron sheets	5	4	1
3694	Making and repairing of locks and trunks	4	4	..

B XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*concld*).

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

PART B—HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUPS OF PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—(*concld.*)

Code number of I.S.I.C.	*Household Industry Minor Group (Description)*	*Number of households*		
		Total	*Rural*	*Urban*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3698	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	232	204	28
3699	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as galvanized iron pipe, wire net, etc., n.e.c.	7	6	1
3730	Manufacture of sewing machine parts	1	..	1
3840	Repairing and servicing of automobiles	2	..	2
3860	Manufacture of boats and barges	1	..	1
3880	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	27	22	5
3890	Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, etc.	41	34	7
3910	Manufacture of scientific goods	1	..	1
3920	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	3	1	2
3931	Inlay work with ivory and brass	1	1	..
3932	Goldsmithy	10	4	6
3933	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and pucuris-stones	352	195	157
3940	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments, such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, etc.	2	..	2
3992	Making of beads from conch shells and horn goods	1	..	1
3993	Making of traditional objects such as Orissa, Mysore and Thanjavur paintings etc. ..	1	1	..
3996	Making of gangavan (making of wig from human hair)	7	3	4
3997	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.	2	1	1
3999	Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.	10	9	1

APPENDIX TO TABLE B XIV PART A

Total—

02(C-1); 03(B-2, C-1 & D-1) ; 20(A-304, B-666, C-322, D-24 & E-1) ; 21(A-3, B-6 & C-9); 22(A-34, B-28, C-18, D-2 & E-1) ; 24(A-5, B-4 & C-2); 25(A-20, B-6 & C-3) ; 26(A-16, B-29, C-46 & D-7) ; 27(A-266, B-147, C-93, D-5 & E-4) ; 28(A-627, B-405, C-239, D-12 & E-2) ; 29(A-1, B-1 & C-1) ; 30(A-2, C-1 & E-1) ; 31(A-762, B-138, C-47 & D-2) ; 33(A-19, B-4, C-4 & D-3) ; 34—35 (A-257, B-248, C-144 & D-7) ; 36 (A-227, B-129, C-82 & D-7) ; 37 (B-1); 38 (A-41, B-20, C-9 & D-1) ; 39(A-230, B-94, C-60, D-5 & E-1).

Rural—

03(B-2, C-1 & D-1) ; 20(A-276, B-649, C-311 & D-24) ; 21(A-3, B-4 & C-5) ; 22(A-18, B-22, C-11, D-2 & E-1) ; 24(A-5, B-4 & C-2) ; 25 (A-20, B-6 & C-3) ; 26(A-15, B-27, C-44 & D-7) ; 27 (A-199, B-130, C-82, D-5 & E-3) ; 28(A-533, B-320, C-175, D-9 & E-1) ; 29 (B-1) ; 31 (A-726, B-133, C-43 & D-2); 33(A-9, B-2 & D-2); 34—35 (A-219, B-225, C-127 & D-7) ; 36(A-169, B-98, C-59, & D-4), 38(A-31, B-17, C-7 & D-1) ; 39(A-127, B-54, C-33 & D-1).

Urban—

02(C-1) ; 20(A-28, B-17, C-11 & E-1) ; 21(B-2 & C-4) ; 22(A-16, B-6 & C-7) ; 26(A-1, B-2 & C-2) ; 27(A-67, B-17, C-11 & E-1) ; 28(A-94, B-85, C-64, D-3 & E-1) ; 29(A-1 & C-1) ; 30(A-2, C-1 & E-1) ; 31(A-36, B-5 & C-4) ; 33(A-10, B-2, C-4 & D-1) ; 34 & 35(A-38, B-23 & C-17) ; 36(A-58, B-31, C-23 & D-3); 37(B-1) ; 38(A-10, B-3 & C-2) ; 39(A-103, B-40, C-27, D-4 & E-1).

The following abbreviations have been used :—

1 Person	A	6—10 persons	D
2 Persons	B	More than 10 persons	E
3—5 persons	C	Persons not stated	F

B XV.—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

FLY LEAF

This table presents households engaged both in cultivation and household industry similar to that of Table B XIII. Table B XIII gives a cross tabulation between the size of the holding and the nature of household industry in which the household is engaged as subsidiary to cultivation. In this table the data are further analysed and given by a cross tabulation of the size of the holding with reference to the persons working in these households. This table is presented for rural and urban areas separately. The figures are presented for rural areas of the district and taluks. For urban they are shown only for the district.

The size of holdings is the same as adopted in Table B XI, B XII and B XIII.

In columns 6 to 28 of this Table cultivating households engaged in household industry are tabulated against the number of persons working in the households. The number of persons are grouped as 1, 2, 3-5, 6-10, more than 10 and unspecified as adopted in Tables B XII and B XIV. In cases where more than one person are employed for each group the number of family workers with sex break up and hired workers are shown. Columns 6–28 are consolidated and shown in columns 2 to 5.

Similar data in respect of households engaged in cultivation only are presented in Table B XII.

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	*Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry*				*Cultivating households engaged in household industry* — 1 Person		
	Households	*Family Workers* — *Males*	*Family Workers* — *Females*	*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers* — *Males*	*Family workers* — *Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			ALL RURAL AREAS				
All sizes	**5,182**	**9,045**	**6,991**	**3,223**	**321**	**270**	**51**
Less than 1 ..	288	445	284	19	47	42	5
1·0—2·4 ..	1,235	1,926	1,429	446	124	106	18
2·5—4·9 ..	1,265	2,118	1,551	381	90	77	13
5·0—7·4 ..	831	1,499	1,189	451	25	20	5
7·5—9·9 ..	365	653	532	301	13	9	4
10·0—12·4 ..	450	858	724	251	11	8	3
12·5—14·9 ..	122	241	185	222	4	2	2
15·0—29·9 ..	472	977	829	760	5	4	1
30·0—49·9 ..	115	246	200	297	1	1	..
50 + ...	34	75	62	93	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	5	7	6	2	1	1	..
			1. BHAVANI TALUK				
All sizes	**320**	**590**	**343**	**130**	**34**	**34**	..
Less than 1 ..	42	70	31	..	8	8	..
1·0—2·4 ..	124	215	121	27	18	18	..
2·5—4·9 ..	93	167	97	51	7	7	..
5·0—7·4 ..	35	71	47	10	1	1	..
7·5—9·9 ..	9	19	13	19	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	10	33	21	6	..	..	..
12·4—14·9 ..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	5	11	9	17	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
50 + ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK				
All sizes	**888**	**1,523**	**1,036**	**569**	**85**	**75**	**10**
Less than 1 ..	50	77	46	7	9	7	2
1·0—2·4 ..	259	369	269	124	33	30	3
2·5—4·9 ..	277	458	326	48	30	26	4
5·0—7·4 ..	138	262	179	55	5	5	..
7·5—9·9 ..	49	86	72	32	3	2	1
10·0—12·4 ..	56	120	78	64	2	2	..
12·5—14·9 ..	13	30	16	38	1	1	..
15·0—29·9 ..	32	81	39	115	1	1	..
30·0—49·9 ..	10	26	7	69	..	..	..
50 + ...	3	13	4	17	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd*).

(Based on 20 per cent Sample).

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	*Cultivating households engaged in household industry* — *2 Persons*				*3—5 Persons*			
	Households	*Family workers* — *Males*	*Family workers* — *Females*	*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers* — *Males*	*Family workers* — *Females*	*Hired workers*
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Rural Areas—(*contd.*)								
All sizes	1,456	1,676	1,220	16	2,903	5,695	4,586	444
Less than 1 ..	118	141	95	..	114	230	163	16
1·0—2·4 ..	474	538	409	1	565	1099	859	88
2·5—4·9 ..	394	466	316	6	716	1402	1095	94
5·0—7·4 ..	189	215	160	3	536	1028	846	66
7·5—9·9 ..	80	97	62	1	227	437	362	38
10·0—12·4 ..	102	111	91	2	272	546	466	29
12·5—14·9 ..	21	25	17	..	83	172	137	12
15·0—29·9 ..	63	67	57	2	302	612	507	72
30·0—49·9 ..	11	12	9	1	70	138	120	18
50 + ...	2	2	2	..	16	27	27	9
Unspecified ..	2	2	2	..	2	4	4	2

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Bhavani taluk—(*contd.*)								
All sizes	90	126	53	1	164	336	224	33
Less than 1 ..	16	24	8	..	17	34	21	..
1·0—2·4 ..	38	51	25	..	61	125	83	13
2·5—4·9 ..	27	39	14	1	51	102	73	13
5·0—7·4 ..	4	6	2	..	26	54	37	4
7·5—9·9 ..	2	4	..	..	4	9	4	..
10·0—12·4 ..	1	..	2	..	4	11	2	3
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	1	1	1	..	1	1	4	..
30·0—49·9 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
50 + ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
2. Gopichettipalayam taluk—(*contd.*)								
All sizes	296	352	234	6	441	905	652	78
Less than 1 ..	23	29	17	..	15	31	20	4
1·0—2·4 ..	121	135	107	..	93	175	135	12
2·5—4·9 ..	87	101	71	2	148	296	223	23
5·0—7·4 ..	35	43	26	1	92	194	141	12
7·5—9·9 ..	11	17	4	1	30	56	53	10
10·0—12·4 ..	11	14	8	..	35	80	51	4
12·5—14·9 ..	2	4	..	..	8	20	10	3
15·0—29·9 ..	4	6	1	1	16	41	17	7
30·0—49·9 ..	2	3	..	1	3	10	1	1
50 + ...	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry											
	6 to 10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers	Households	Family workers		Hired workers
		Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**397**	**1,180**	**950**	**546**	**105**	**224**	**184**	**2,217**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	9	32	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	63	171	135	114	9	12	8	243	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	48	139	99	91	17	34	28	190	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	64	195	154	78	17	41	24	304	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	35	88	88	64	10	22	16	198	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	53	168	136	55	12	25	28	165	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	11	37	21	10	3	5	8	200	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	79	250	214	69	23	44	50	617	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	24	72	58	38	9	23	13	240	..	..	..	..
50 + ...	11	28	24	24	5	18	9	60	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. BHAVANI TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**27**	**81**	**50**	**51**	**5**	**13**	**16**	**45**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·2—2·4 ..	7	21	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	7	17	9	25	1	2	1	12	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	4	10	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	1	2	4	..	2	4	5	19	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	4	16	10	3	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	2	8	1	3	1	1	3	14	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 + ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—(*concld.*)												
All sizes	**48**	**145**	**113**	**64**	**18**	**46**	**27**	**421**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	3	10	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	8	24	20	7	4	5	4	105	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	11	34	28	11	1	1	..	12	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	4	14	10	3	2	6	2	39	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	4	7	13	7	1	4	1	14	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	7	22	17	10	1	2	2	50	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	1	4	2	..	1	1	4	35	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	8	26	15	11	3	7	6	96	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	2	4	1	12	3	9	5	55	..	..	..	..
50 + ...	..	..	..	..	2	11	3	15	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	*Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry*				*Cultivating households engaged in household industry*		
		Family workers			*1 Person*		
	Households	*Males*	*Females*	*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*	
						Males	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			3. Erode taluk				
All sizes	**992**	**1,782**	**1,300**	**453**	**49**	**46**	**3**
Less than 1 ..	98	150	108	10	14	13	1
1·0—2·4 ..	356	600	437	97	18	17	1
2·5—4·9 ..	286	517	363	116	14	13	1
5·0—7·4 ..	137	264	197	85	2	2	..
7·5—9·9 ..	44	93	64	57	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	37	80	70	13	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	3	8	4	15	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	27	63	48	18	1	1	..
30·0—49·9 ..	2	4	5	40	..	..	..
50 + ...	1	2	3	2	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
			4. Dharapuram taluk				
All sizes	**1,522**	**2,632**	**2,371**	**275**	**58**	**43**	**15**
Less than 1 ..	50	78	57	2	6	6	..
1·0—2·4 ..	194	295	269	17	17	11	6
2·5—4·9 ..	265	430	359	27	12	10	2
5·0—7·4 ..	232	388	356	42	5	3	2
7·5—9·9 ..	142	233	210	24	8	6	2
10·0—12·4 ..	205	362	336	34	5	4	1
12·5—14·9 ..	71	129	115	8	2	1	1
15·0—29·9 ..	267	523	487	46	2	1	1
30·0—49·9 ..	74	153	139	41	1	1	..
50 + ...	22	41	43	34	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5. Palladam taluk				
All sizes	**686**	**1,137**	**995**	**1,163**	**31**	**16**	**15**
Less than 1 ..	22	34	23	..	2	1	1
1·0—2·4 ..	117	174	135	79	9	5	4
2·5—4·9 ..	136	199	170	58	10	6	4
5·0—7·4 ..	122	193	192	48	4	2	2
7·5—9·9 ..	61	108	89	130	2	1	1
10·0—12·4 ..	89	156	142	59	3	1	2
12·5—14·9 ..	24	49	29	155	1	..	1
15·0—29·9 ..	84	166	157	458	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	22	41	42	134	..	..	..
50+	7	13	12	40	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	2	4	4	2	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	*Cultivating households engaged in household industry*							
	2 Persons				*3—5 Persons*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
3. Erode taluk—(*contd.*)								
All sizes	292	338	244	2	559	1,154	849	63
Less than 1 ..	38	43	33	..	44	88	68	10
1·0—2·4 ..	136	151	121	..	176	367	260	27
2·5—4·9 ..	76	94	57	1	176	361	264	15
5·0—7·4 ..	27	33	20	1	89	175	135	5
7·5—9·9 ..	8	10	6	..	27	62	41	1
10·0—12·4 ..	5	5	5	..	27	57	51	3
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	..
15·0—29·9 ..	1	1	1	..	17	37	25	2
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
50 + ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dharapuram taluk—(*contd.*)								
All sizes	378	392	363	1	953	1,805	1,634	103
Less than 1 ..	19	19	19	..	22	41	32	2
1·0—2·4 ..	71	73	69	..	98	188	169	14
2·5—4·9 ..	82	86	78	..	162	305	259	17
5·0—7·4 ..	60	60	60	..	151	278	251	8
7·5—9·9 ..	32	34	30	..	93	172	153	7
10·0—12·4 ..	50	55	44	1	130	241	239	10
12·5—14·9 ..	14	14	14	..	50	97	90	4
15·0—29·9 ..	42	43	41	..	187	369	336	27
30·0—49·9 ..	6	6	6	..	50	96	89	11
50 + ...	2	2	2	..	10	18	16	3
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Palladam taluk—(*contd.*)								
All sizes	194	213	173	2	368	668	613	87
Less than 1 ..	11	14	8	..	9	19	14	..
1·0—2·4 ..	48	54	42	..	53	97	83	8
2·5—4·9 ..	54	62	45	1	64	115	107	13
5·0—7·4 ..	26	26	26	..	83	138	146	15
7·5—9·9 ..	15	17	13	..	33	59	56	8
10·0—12·4 ..	25	25	25	..	45	90	78	6
12·5—14·9 ..	4	5	3	..	16	33	20	5
15·0—29·9 ..	9	8	9	1	46	85	74	20
30·0—49·9 ..	2	2	2	..	12	21	21	6
50+	..	..	..	..	5	7	10	4
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	2

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	*Cultivating households engaged in household industry*											
	6—10 *Persons*				*More than* 10 *persons*				*Unspecified*			
	House-holds	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
					3. Erode taluk—(*concld.*)							
All sizes ..	71	196	166	119	21	48	38	269	..	..	..	..
Less than 1	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	24	62	52	45	2	3	3	25	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	12	29	25	34	8	20	16	66	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	15	45	35	21	4	9	7	58	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	6	14	13	11	3	7	4	45	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4	4	17	13	..	1	1	1	10	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	15	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9	7	21	19	6	1	3	3	10	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	40	..	..	..	..
50 + ..	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					4. Dharapuram taluk—(*concld.*)							
All sizes ..	128	382	350	118	5	10	9	53	..	..	..	..
Less than 1	3	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	8	23	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	9	29	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	15	45	42	14	1	2	1	20	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	9	21	25	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4	19	60	50	15	1	2	2	8	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9	5	17	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9	36	110	109	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	16	48	43	20	1	2	1	10	..	..	..	..
50 + ..	8	17	20	16	2	4	5	15		..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					5. Palladam taluk—(*concld.*)							
All sizes ..	62	180	139	104	31	60	55	970	..	..	..	..
Less than 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4	6	16	6	21	1	2	..	50	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9	5	13	11	9	3	3	3	35	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4	6	17	13	8	3	10	5	25	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9	8	26	15	17	3	5	4	105	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4	12	33	31	13	4	7	6	40	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9	2	9	3	..	1	2	2	150	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9	17	49	45	24	12	24	29	413	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9	5	14	14	6	3	4	5	122	..	..	..	..
50+ ..	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	30	..	..		..
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	*Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry*				*Cultivating households engaged in household industry*		
					1 Person		
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*	
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6. Avanashi taluk							
All sizes	**528**	**935**	**714**	**296**	**35**	**27**	**8**
Less than 1 ..	14	20	12	..	4	3	1
1·0—2·4 ..	127	178	149	28	18	14	4
2·5—4·9 ..	141	238	177	58	9	7	2
5·0—7·4 ..	124	244	184	67	3	2	1
7·5—9·9 ..	44	83	67	20	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	31	63	53	54	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	8	19	14	6	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	35	81	52	63	1	1	..
30·0—49·9 ..	3	8	5	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore taluk							
All sizes	**90**	**161**	**85**	**50**	**8**	**8**	..
Less than 1 ..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..
1·0—2·4 ..	30	53	24	17	3	3	..
2·5—4·9 ..	28	49	26	5	2	2	..
5·0—7·4 ..	17	30	19	17	2	2	..
7·5—9·9 ..	4	8	5	4	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	4	9	3	4	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	4	8	7	3	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pollachi taluk							
All sizes	**47**	**92**	**44**	**2**	**10**	**10**	..
Less than 1 ..	2	3	..	..	1	1	..
1·0—2·4 ..	8	9	12	..	3	3	..
2·5—4·9 ..	14	25	9	..	3	3	..
5·0—7·4 ..	9	19	2	..	2	2	..
7·5—9·9 ..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	6	11	5	..	1	1	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	6	20	15	2	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (In acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry							
	2 Persons				3—5 Persons			
	Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers	Households	Family workers: Males	Family workers: Females	Hired workers
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
6. Avanashi taluk—(contd.)								
All sizes ..	**132**	**151**	**109**	**4**	**307**	**604**	**474**	**54**
Less than 1 ..	6	6	6	..	4	11	5	..
1·0—2·4 ..	44	49	38	1	59	99	96	10
2·5—4·9 ..	44	51	36	1	82	159	126	7
5·0—7·4 ..	23	28	17	1	78	152	121	15
7·5—9·9 ..	8	10	6	..	30	57	45	10
10·0—12·4 ..	3	3	2	1	22	48	33	3
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	6	15	11	..
15·0—29·9 ..	3	3	3	..	23	55	32	9
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	..
50+ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore taluk—(contd.)								
All sizes ..	**32**	**48**	**16**	..	**39**	**76**	**51**	**7**
Less than 1 ..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	12	20	4	..	12	24	16	..
2·5—4·9 ..	9	13	5	..	16	31	20	3
5·0—7·4 ..	5	6	4	..	7	14	8	2
7·5—9·9 ..	1	2	..	..	2	4	3	2
10·0—12·4 ..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	1	1	1	..	2	3	4	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pollachi taluk—(contd.)								
All sizes ..	**12**	**18**	**6**	..	**21**	**49**	**24**	..
Less than 1 ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	1	1	1	..	3	3	7	..
2·5—4·9 ..	5	8	2	..	6	14	7	..
5·0—7·4 ..	3	5	1	..	4	12	1	..
7·5—9·9 ..	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	1	1	1	..	4	9	4	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	..	..	..	..	3	7	5	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Cultivating households engaged in household industry											
	6—10 Persons				More than 10 persons				Unspecified			
	Households	Family workers Males	Family workers Females	Hired workers	Households	Family workers Males	Family workers Females	Hired workers	Households	Family workers Males	Family workers Females	Hired workers
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
6. Avanashi taluk—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ..	41	126	95	62	13	27	28	176	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	6	16	11	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	3	14	5	..	3	7	8	50	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	17	53	38	26	3	9	7	25	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	6	16	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	3	7	11	3	3	5	7	47	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	2	4	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	4	16	11	..	4	6	6	54	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore taluk—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ..	9	27	16	15	2	2	2	28	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	2	5	3	4	1	1	1	13	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	2	7	6	..	1	1	1	15	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	2	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	1	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pollachi taluk—(*concld.*)												
All sizes ..	4	15	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	3	13	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(contd.)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry				Cultivating households engaged in household industry — 1 Person		
	Households	Family workers — Males	Family workers — Females	Hired workers	Households	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			9. UDUMALPET TALUK				
All sizes	109	193	103	285	11	11	..
Less than 1 ..	8	11	6	..	2	2	..
1·0—2·4 ..	20	33	13	57	5	5	..
2·5—4·9 ..	25	35	24	18	3	3	..
5·0—7·4 ..	17	28	13	127	1	1	..
7·5—9·9 ..	10	18	11	15	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	12	24	16	17	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	12	24	15	38	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	3	13	1	13	..	..	..
50+	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			ALL URBAN AREAS				
All sizes	84	138	63	165	10	10	..
Less than 1 ..	3	5	1	..	1	1	..
1·0—2·4 ..	19	30	16	21	2	2	..
2·5—4·9 ..	28	43	17	18	5	5	..
5·0—7·4 ..	13	22	12	23	2	2	..
7·5—9·9 ..	5	8	6	9	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	8	14	4	16	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	6	13	5	77	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Size of land cultivated (in acre)	*Cultivating households engaged in household industry*							
	2 Persons				*3—5 Persons*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
				9. UDUMALPET TALUK—(*contd.*)				
All sizes	**30**	**38**	**22**	..	**51**	**98**	**65**	**19**
Less than 1 ..	3	3	3	..	3	6	3	..
1·0—2·4 ..	3	4	2	..	10	21	10	4
2·5—4·9 ..	10	12	8	..	11	19	16	3
5·0—7·4 ..	6	8	4	..	6	11	6	5
7·5—9·9 ..	2	2	2	..	7	14	7	..
10·0—12·4 ..	4	5	3	..	5	10	8	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
15·0—29·9 ..	2	4	..	..	7	14	10	7
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				ALL URBAN AREAS—(*contd*).				
All sizes	**23**	**30**	**13**	**3**	**39**	**83**	**35**	**17**
Less than 1 ..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	6	7	5	..	9	18	10	2
2·5—4·9 ..	10	14	5	1	11	24	9	6
5·0—7·4 ..	..	..	..	..	8	16	9	2
7·5—9·9 ..	2	2	2	..	2	3	2	1
10·0—12·4 ..	4	6	..	2	3	8	3	2
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
15·0—29·9 ..	..	..	..	..	3	8	..	3
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—(*concld.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Cultivating households engaged in household industry

Size of land cultivated (in acres)	*5—10 Persons*				*More than 10 persons*				*Unspecified*			
	Households	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*Households*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
		Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
					9. Udumalpet taluk—(*concld.*)							
All sizes	**7**	**28**	**7**	**11**	**10**	**18**	**9**	**255**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	1	2	1	3	1	1	..	50	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	1	4	2	..	3	4	1	122	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	15	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	2	7	2	7	1	2	3	10	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	30	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	1	6	..	..	1	5	..	13	..	..	..	..
50+	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					All Urban areas—(*concld.*)							
All sizes	**4**	**2**	**6**	**22**	**8**	**13**	**9**	**123**	..	..	..	..
Less than 1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	19	..	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	2	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	2	2	3	11	1	2	..	10	..	..	..	..
7·5—9·9 ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	8	..	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	..	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	74	..	..	..	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

FLY-LEAF

This table presents households engaged in household industry only or both in household industry and cultivation. It presents data of the principal household industry of these households classified by the period of working and total number of workers. The data are presented by rural and urban break up with total for the district.

Data on households engaged in household industry with cultivation and without cultivation are shown separately. These legends are shown by abbreviations "*a*" and "*b*" respectively in column "3" and they are explained in full at the foot of the table.

Principal household industries are classified and presented for Divisions and Major groups under the Indian Standard Industrial Classification. For the detailed description of these codes Appendix V to the preliminary note in Part III Volume may be seen. Major group of household industry that have less than 10 per cent figures of the respective divisions are not printed in the main table but are shown separately in the Appendix as in Tables B-XIII and B-XIV. They are indicated in the main table by the mark of an asterisk(*) against the particular division. In the Appendix the number of major group (in figures) in brackets, the abbreviations for the period of working with or without cultivation and the number of households are given. The abbreviations are explained in this Appendix itself.

Columns (8) to (27) divide industries with reference to period of working and number of workers. Period of working is grouped as 1–3 months, 4–6 months, 7–9 months, 10 months to one year and months not stated. Under each group number of households, number of family workers with sex break-up and hired workers are shown. It is further consolidated and shown in columns (4) to (7).

The fly-leaf to Table B-XIV will provide the definition for " worker " in household industry.

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	Total: Households	Total: Family workers: Males	Total: Family workers: Females	Total: Hired workers	1 to 3 months: Households	1 to 3 months: Family workers: Males	1 to 3 months: Family workers: Females	1 to 3 months: Hired workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	All Industries	Total	18,966	26,245	18,394	4,593	172	229	175	142
		(a)	5,266	9,183	7,054	3,388	100	154	130	137
		(b)	13,700	17,062	11,340	1,205	72	75	45	5
		Rural	16,548	23,277	16,917	4,039	165	224	170	127
		(a)	5,182	9,045	6,991	3,223	97	151	128	122
		(b)	11,366	14,232	9,926	816	68	73	42	5
		Urban	2,418	2,968	1,477	554	7	5	5	15
		(a)	84	138	63	165	3	3	2	15
		(b)	2,334	2,830	1,414	389	4	2	3	..
Division	*0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting	Total	1,096	1,640	1,069	792	13	21	12	2
		(a)	585	1,089	712	773	7	13	7	2
		(b)	511	551	357	19	6	8	5	..
		Rural	1,012	1,556	1,008	690	13	21	12	2
		(a)	560	1,045	686	675	7	13	7	2
		(b)	452	511	322	15	6	8	5	..
		Urban	84	84	61	102	..	..	..	..
		(a)	25	44	26	98	..	..	..	..
		(b)	59	40	35	4	..	..	..	..
M.G. 00	Field produce and Plantation Crops	Total	256	375	247	2	12	19	11	2
		(a)	60	97	72	2	6	11	6	2
		(b)	196	278	175	..	6	8	5	..
		Rural	250	371	241	2	12	19	11	2
		(a)	60	97	72	2	6	11	6	2
		(b)	190	274	169	..	6	8	5	..
		Urban	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. 04	Livestock and Hunting ..	Total	835	1,251	821	787	1	2	1	..
		(a)	525	992	640	771	1	2	1	..
		(b)	310	259	181	16	..	..	..	..
		Rural	758	1,172	766	688	1	2	1	..
		(a)	500	948	614	673	1	2	1	..
		(b)	258	224	152	15	..	..	..	..
		Urban	77	79	55	99	..	..	..	..
		(a)	25	44	26	98	..	..	..	..
		(b)	52	35	29	1	..	..	..	..

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample.)

Code number	*Household Industry (Division and Major group only)*	*Total Rural and Urban*	4 to 6 months: *House-holds*	4 to 6 months: *Family workers* *Males*	4 to 6 months: *Family workers* *Females*	4 to 6 months: *Hired workers*	7 to 9 months: *House-holds*	7 to 9 months: *Family workers* *Males*	7 to 9 months: *Family workers* *Females*	7 to 9 months: *Hired workers*
			(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	All Industries ...	Total	2,114	2,908	2,286	586	1,276	1,660	1,407	305
		(a)	1,060	1,778	1,401	575	595	1,025	875	284
		(b)	1,054	1,130	885	11	681	635	532	21
		Rural	2,062	2,878	2,238	577	1,207	1,611	1,347	265
		(a)	1,053	1,772	1,396	567	591	1,021	870	249
		(b)	1,009	1,106	842	10	616	590	477	16
		Urban	52	30	48	9	69	49	60	40
		(a)	7	6	5	8	4	4	5	35
		(b)	45	24	43	1	65	45	55	5
Division	*0 Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting.	Total	174	273	167	26	69	104	65	40
		(a)	79	149	76	26	36	69	38	39
		(b)	95	124	91	...	33	35	27	1
		Rural	167	271	158	26	62	99	58	4
		(a)	78	148	75	26	32	65	33	4
		(b)	89	123	83	...	30	34	25	..
		Urban	7	2	9	...	7	5	7	36
		(a)	1	1	1	...	4	4	5	35
		(b)	6	1	8	...	3	1	2	1
M.G. 00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops	Total	122	176	127	—	25	36	23	..
		(a)	35	56	43	—	3	5	4	..
		(b)	87	120	84	—	22	31	19	..
		Rural	119	176	122	—	25	36	23	..
		(a)	35	56	43	—	3	5	4	..
		(b)	84	120	79	—	22	31	19	...
		Urban	3	..	5	..	...	..	..	...
		(a)	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	..
		(b)	3	..	5	..	...	—	...	...
M.G. 04	Livestock and Hunting ...	Total	52	97	40	26	44	68	42	40
		(a)	44	93	33	26	33	64	34	39
		(b)	8	4	7	..	11	4	8	1
		Rural	48	95	36	26	37	63	35	4
		(a)	43	92	32	26	29	60	29	4
		(b)	5	3	4	..	8	3	6	..
		Urban	4	2	4	—	7	5	7	36
		(a)	1	1	1	—	4	4	5	35
		(b)	3	1	3	...	3	1	2	1

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd.*)

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code number	*Household Industry (Division and Major group only)*	*Total, Rural and Urban*	*Total*				*1 to 3 months*			
			House-holds	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
				Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Division 2 and 3	Manufacturing	Total	17,870	24,605	17,325	3,801	159	208	163	140
		(*a*)	4,681	8,094	6,342	2,615	93	141	123	135
		(*b*)	13,189	16,511	10,983	1,186	66	67	40	5
		Rural	15,536	21,721	15,909	3,349	152	203	158	125
		(*a*)	4,622	8,000	6,305	2,548	90	138	121	120
		(*b*)	10,914	13,721	9,604	801	62	65	37	5
		Urban	2,334	2,884	1,416	452	7	5	5	15
		(*a*)	59	94	37	67	3	3	2	15
		(*b*)	2,275	2,790	1,379	385	4	2	3	..
M.G. 20	Foodstuffs	Total	2,038	2,941	1,991	331	49	66	58	14
		(*a*)	721	1,213	849	279	31	43	45	14
		(*b*)	1,317	1,728	1,142	52	18	23	13	..
		Rural	1,977	2,862	1,964	306	47	64	57	14
		(*a*)	717	1,208	846	272	31	43	45	14
		(*b*)	1,260	1,654	1,118	34	16	21	12	..
		Urban	61	79	27	25	2	2	1	..
		(*a*)	4	5	3	7	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	57	74	24	18	2	2	1	..
M.G. 23	Textile—Cotton	Total	10,428	14,515	12,696	2,561	49	59	78	95
		(*a*)	3,144	5,485	4,843	1,847	35	52	60	95
		(*b*)	7,284	9,030	7,853	714	14	7	18	..
		Rural	9,027	12,816	11,684	2,346	47	58	75	81
		(*a*)	3,126	5,460	4,824	1,820	34	51	58	81
		(*b*)	5,901	7,356	6,860	526	13	7	17	..
		Urban	1,401	1,699	1,012	215	2	1	3	14
		(*a*)	18	25	19	27	1	1	2	14
		(*b*)	1,383	1,674	993	188	1	..	1	..

M.G=Major Group.

B XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*contd.*).

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code number	Household Industry (Division and Major group only)	Total, Rural and Urban	4 to 6 months: Households	4 to 6 months: Family workers: Males	4 to 6 months: Family workers: Females	4 to 6 months: Hired workers	7 to 9 months: Households	7 to 9 months: Family workers: Males	7 to 9 months: Family workers: Females	7 to 9 months: Hired workers
			(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Division* 2 and 3	Manufacturing	Total	1,940	2,635	2,119	560	1,207	1,556	1,342	265
		(a)	981	1,629	1,325	549	559	956	837	245
		(b)	959	1,006	794	11	648	600	505	20
		Rural	1,895	2,607	2,080	551	1,145	1,512	1,289	261
		(a)	975	1,624	1,321	541	559	956	837	245
		(b)	920	983	759	10	586	556	452	16
		Urban	45	28	39	9	62	44	53	4
		(a)	6	5	4	8	..	..	..	..
		(b)	39	23	35	1	62	44	53	4
M.G. 20	Foodstuffs	Total	893	1,284	914	53	250	356	241	23
		(a)	343	574	402	48	87	153	101	19
		(b)	550	710	512	5	163	203	140	4
		Rural	892	1,283	914	53	245	351	240	20
		(a)	343	574	402	48	87	153	101	19
		(b)	549	709	512	5	158	198	139	1
		Urban	1	1	..	..	5	5	1	3
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	5	5	1	3
M.G. 23	Textile—Cotton	Total	674	926	990	430	615	784	913	118
		(a)	527	877	833	430	405	686	685	116
		(b)	147	49	157	..	210	98	228	2
		Rural	661	924	975	424	590	778	885	118
		(a)	525	876	831	424	405	686	685	116
		(b)	136	48	144	..	185	92	200	2
		Urban	13	2	15	6	25	6	28	..
		(a)	2	1	2	6	..	..	..	..
		(b)	11	1	13	..	25	6	28	..

M.G. : Major Group.

B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—(*concld.*).

(Based on 20 per cent Sample)

Code number	*Household Industry (Division and Major group only)*	*Total, Rural and Urban*	10 *months to* 1 *year*				*Months not stated*			
			House-holds	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*	*House-holds*	*Family workers*		*Hired workers*
				Males	*Females*			*Males*	*Females*	
			(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
Division*	2 and 3 Manufacturing	Total	13,864	19,296	13,112	2,759	700	910	589	77
		(*a*)	2,887	5,080	3,851	1,636	161	288	206	50
		(*b*)	10,977	14,216	9,261	1,123	539	622	383	27
		Rural	11,820	16,692	11,886	2,346	524	707	496	66
		(*a*)	2,838	4,995	3,820	1,592	160	287	206	50
		(*b*)	8,982	11,697	8,066	754	364	420	290	16
		Urban	2,044	2,604	1,226	413	176	203	93	11
		(*a*)	49	85	31	44	1	1	..	..
		(*b*)	1,995	2,519	1,195	369	175	202	93	11
M.G.20	Foodstuffs	Total	761	1,112	697	234	85	123	81	7
		(*a*)	229	384	265	193	31	59	36	5
		(*b*)	532	728	432	41	54	64	45	2
		Rural	716	1,052	673	212	77	112	80	7
		(*a*)	225	379	262	186	31	59	36	5
		(*b*)	491	673	411	26	46	53	44	2
		Urban	45	60	24	22	8	11	1	..
		(*a*)	4	5	3	7	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	41	55	21	15	8	11	1	..
M.G. 23	Textile—Cotton	Total	8,719	12,293	10,308	1,898	371	453	407	20
		(*a*)	2,083	3,710	3,120	1,195	94	160	145	11
		(*b*)	6,636	8,583	7,188	703	277	293	262	9
		Rural	7,462	10,714	9,410	1,712	267	342	339	11
		(*a*)	2,068	3,687	3,105	1,188	94	160	145	11
		(*b*)	5,394	7,027	6,305	524	173	182	194	..
		Urban	1,257	1,579	898	186	104	111	68	9
		(*a*)	15	23	15	7	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	1,242	1,556	883	179	104	111	68	9

***Description of legend*:** (*a*) With cultivation
(*b*) Without cultivation

APPENDIX TO TABLE B-XVI

Total—02 (H-1) ; 03 (H-4) ; 21 (D-1, E-1, F-1, H-16) ; 22 (B-2, D-15, X-1, G-3, H-72, Y-8); 24 (D-2, G-3, H-6, Y-2) ; 25 (B-1, C-1, D-4, F-7, G-8, H-11, Y-3) ; 26 (C-1, D-14, H-94, Y-4) ; 27 (A-6, B-15, C-11, D-137, X-6, F-18, G-15, H-466, Y-16) ; 28 (A-2, B-36, C-20, D-143, X-12, F-49, G-79, H-1091, Y-66) ; 29 (H-3) ; 30 (F-1, H-3) ; 31 (A-5, B-13, C-6, D-38, X-1, E-26, F-113, G-64, H-710, Y-36) ; 33 (D-2, F-3, G-4, H-22, Y-1) ; 34 and 35 (A-12, B-38, C-22, D-119, X-9, E-7, F-54, G-63, H-504, Y-28) ; 36 (A-1, B-2, C-4, D-55, X-2, F-10, G-14, H-394, Y-27) ; 37 (C-1, H-1) ; 38 (A-1, C-1, D-17, F-1, G-3, H-67) ; 39 (B-4, D-28, X-5, F-5, G-19, H-349, Y-17).

Rural—21 (D-1, E-1, F-1, H-10) ; 22 (B-2, D-15, X-1, G-2, H-48, Y-4) ; 24 (D-2, G-3, H-6, Y-2) ; 25 (B-1, C-1, D-4, F-7, G-8, H-11, Y-3) ; 26 (C-1, D-14, H-91, Y-2) ; 27 (A-6, B-15, C-11, D-132, X-6, F-16, G-13, H-380, Y-10) ; 28 (A-2, B-35, C-20, D-139, X-12, F-40, G-64, H-884, Y-50); 29 (H-1) ; 31 (A-5, B-13, C-6, D-38, X-1, E-26, F-111, G-61, H-673, Y-33) ; 33 (D-1, F-2, G-1, H-10) ; 34 and 35) A-10, B-36, C-22, D-114, X-9, E-6, F-45, G-62, H-445, Y-20) ; 36 (A-1-, B-2, C-4, D-44, X-2, F-9, G-14, H-293, Y-14) ; 37 (C-1) ; 38 (A-1, C-1, D-16, F-1, G-2, H-53) ; 39 (B-3, D-25, X-4, F-3, G-13, H-192, Y-7).

Urban—02 (H-1) ; 03(H-4) ; 21 (H-6) ; 22 (G-1, H-24, Y-4) ; 26 (H-3, Y-2) ; 27 (D-5, F-2, G-2, H-86, Y-6) ; 28 (B-1, D-4, F-9, G-15, H-207, Y-16) ; 29 (H-2) ; 30 (F-1, H-3) ; 31 (F-2, G-3, H-37, Y-3) ; 33 (D-1, F-1, G-3, H-12, Y-1) ; 34 and 35 (A-2, B-2, D-5, E-1, F-9, G-1, H-59, Y-8) ; 36 (D-11, F-1, H-101, Y-13) ; 37 (H-1) ; 38 (D-1, G-1, H-14) ; 39 (B-1, D-3, X-1, F-2, G-6, H-157, Y-10).

The following abbreviations have been used :—

With cultivation	*Without cultivation*
1—3 months=A	1—3 months=E
4—5 months=B	4—6 months=F
7—9 months=C	7—9 months=G
Ten months to 1 year=D	Ten months to 1 year=H
Months not stated=X	Months not stated=Y

B XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (2) ENGAGEMENT (*a*) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY; (*b*) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY; AND (*c*) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

FLY-LEAF

This table presents data on sample households classified by size and participation in household cultivation or industry or neither of them. For households engaged in cultivation separate data are given for each size of holding. This table is presented for the district with rural and urban break up with totals. Separate particulars of holdings of households engaged in cultivation are not shown for urban. The grouping of holdings is the same as in previous tables, i.e., B XI, B XII, B XIII and B XV.

The family size is divided as family with one member, i.e., single member household, 2—3 members, 4—6 members, 7—9 members and 10 members and over.

There is a slight distinction between a family and census household. The household includes persons who are not members of the family but are residing with the family at the time of census count.

The total number of households shown in the Appendix includes institutions also, Institutions refer to penal, charitable or mental institutions, hotels, hospitals, boarding-houses, etc., and were excluded from the selection of sample households.

Total household population shown in columns 3—5 of the Appendix excludes institutional and houseless population.

B XVII—SIZE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (2) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY; (b) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY; AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Total, rural and urban	*Total number of sample households*	*Total sample household population*			*Size of sample households*		
					1 Member		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*House-holds*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All areas	**155,439**	**702,247**	**354,028**	**348,219**	**11,678**	**4,739**	**6,939**
All rural areas	**111,819**	**501,209**	**251,224**	**249,985**	**8,567**	**2,947**	**5,620**
Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Industry.	52,068	209,125	103,212	105,913	6,724	2,175	4,549
Households engaged in Household Industry only.	11,366	53,779	27,034	26,745	560	169	391
Households engaged in Cultivation (all sizes).	48,385	238,305	120,978	117,327	1,283	603	680
Less than 1 acre	1,754	7,695	3,808	3,887	91	34	57
1·0—2·4 acres	9,327	40,897	20,512	20,385	443	188	255
2·5—4·9 acres	12,133	56,149	28,408	27,741	368	197	171
5·0—7·4 acres	8,871	43,387	21,963	21,424	173	84	89
7·5—9·9 acres	3,870	20,057	10,273	9,784	44	19	25
10·0—12·4 acres	4,475	23,652	12,081	11,571	62	29	33
12·5—14·9 acres	1,161	6,548	3,406	3,142	16	7	9
15·0—29·9 acres	4,786	27,499	14,132	13,367	61	32	29
30·0—49·9 acres	1,314	8,195	4,207	3,988	15	8	7
50+	590	3,732	1,942	1,790	6	4	2
Unspecified	104	494	246	248	4	1	3
All urban areas	**43,620**	**201,038**	**102,804**	**98,234**	**3,111**	**1,792**	**1,319**

Total, rural and urban	*Size of sample households—(contd.)*					
	2—3 members			*4—6 members*		
	Households	*Males*	*Females*	*Households*	*Males*	*Females*
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All areas	**43,921**	**55,781**	**56,034**	**72,121**	**178,195**	**173,796**
All rural areas	**31,160**	**39,324**	**40,033**	**53,020**	**130,711**	**127,955**
Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Industry.	16,610	20,142	21,612	21,856	53,026	52,826
Households engaged in Household Industry only.	3,035	3,851	3,903	5,472	13,614	13,312
Households engaged in Cultivation (all sizes).	11,515	15,331	14,518	25,692	64,071	61,817
Less than 1 acre	548	717	678	868	2,097	2,131
1·0—2·4 acres	2,839	3,633	3,614	4,748	11,514	11,457
2·5—4·9 acres	3,253	4,319	4,139	6,598	16,204	15,838
5·0—7·4 acres	2,095	2,794	2,665	4,881	12,183	11,750
7·5—9·9 acres	770	1,054	960	2,145	5,474	5,056
10·0—12·4 acres	842	1,183	1,038	2,443	6,214	5,874
12·5—14·9 acres	185	265	229	612	1,584	1,471
15·0—29·9 acres	696	964	847	2,476	6,406	6,018
30·0—49·9 acres	167	236	201	612	1,602	1,479
50 +	95	137	117	251	647	603
Unspecified	25	29	30	58	146	140
All urban areas	**12,761**	**16,457**	**16,001**	**19,101**	**47,484**	**45,841**

B XVII—SIZE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (2) ENGAGEMENT (*a*) NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY; (*b*) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY ; AND (*c*) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED—(*concld.*)

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Total, rural and urban	*Size of sample households*—(concld.)					
	7—9 members			*10 members and over*		
	Households	*Males*	*Females*	*Households*	*Males*	*Females*
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All areas	**23,562**	**91,203**	**88,402**	**4,157**	**24,110**	**23,048**
All rural areas	**16,491**	**63,493**	**62,010**	**2,581**	**14,749**	**14,367**
Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Industry.	6,122	23,668	22,759	756	4,201	4,167
Households engaged in Household Industry only.	2,003	7,710	7,568	296	1,690	1,571
Households engaged in Cultivation (all sizes).	8,366	32,115	31,683	1,529	8,858	8,629
Less than 1 acre	216	786	847	31	174	174
1·0 — 2·4 acres	1,174	4,462	4,406	123	715	653
2·5 — 4·9 acres	1,691	6,441	6,348	223	1,247	1,245
5·0 — 7·4 acres	1,519	5,773	5,777	203	1,129	1,143
7·5 — 9·9 acres	762	2,885	2,920	149	841	823
10·0 — 12·4 acres	946	3,626	3,588	182	1,029	1,038
12·5 — 14·9 acres	272	1,087	1,018	76	463	415
15·0 — 29·9 acres	1,250	4,920	4,757	303	1,810	1,716
30·0 — 49·9 acres	368	1,460	1,382	152	901	919
50 + ...	155	625	587	83	529	481
Unspecified	13	50	53	4	20	22
All urban areas	**7,071**	**27,710**	**26,392**	**1,576**	**9,361**	**8,681**

APPENDIX

Total, rural and urban	*Total number of households*	*Total household population*		
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All areas	779,121	3,557,471	1,809,591	1,747,880
All rural areas	559,643	2,525,302	1,274,800	1,250,502
All urban areas	219,478	1,032,169	534,791	497,378

CULTURAL TABLES
(C-SERIES)

C I—SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

INTRODUCTION

This table deals with the family composition or household structure of the population and is based on a 20 per cent sample.

Components of household population.—The total number of households covered by this sample are 155,439 with a total population of 702,247 persons comprising of 354,028 males and 348,219 females. The actual figures of the various components of the household population has been furnished in the table and their proportions are given below :—

Component	Percentage to the total population of the sample households
(1)	(2)
i. Heads of households	22·13
ii. Spouses of heads of households	16·93
iii. Married relations	7·55
iv. Unmarried, widowed and separated relations	52·84
v. Unrelated persons	0·55

Rural and urban households.—The family composition of the household population have been furnished separately for rural and urban areas. Out of 155,439 households covered by the sample, 111,819 or 71·94 per cent are rural households and the rest are urban households. The components of the rural and urban household population are as follows :—

Component	Percentage to the total population of the sample households	
	Rural	Urban
1)	(2)	(3)
i. Heads of households	22·31	21·67
ii. Spouses of heads of households	16·91	16·95
iii. Married relations	7·96	6·56
iv. Unmarried, widowed and separated relations	52·45	53·82
v. Unrelated persons	0·37	1·00

Occupational classification.—The occupational classification of rural households have also been presented in this table. The categories into which the rural households have been classified are :

1. Households engaged in cultivation.
2. Households engaged in household industry only.
3. Households engaged in occupations other than cultivation and household industry.

Out of 111,819 rural households covered by the sample, 43·27 per cent of them are engaged in cultivation, 10·17 per cent of them are engaged in household industry and 46·56 per cent of them are engaged in occupations other than household industry and cultivation.

Size of the holdings.—The size of the holdings cultivated by the households engaged in cultivation have also been presented and the cultivating households have been classified according to the size of the holding. The bulk of the holdings belong to the category of small holdings and uneconomic holdings, the medium-sized and large holdings forming a small minority as detailed below :—

Size of the holding	Percentage to the total holding
(1)	(2)
1 Uneconomic holdings (less than 2·5 acres)	22·90
2 Small holdings (2·5 to 9·9 acres)	51·51
3 Medium-sized holdings (10 acres to 14·9 acres)	11·65
4 Large holdings (above 15 acres)	13·84

C I-SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

PART B—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Total Rural Urban	*Total number of sample households*	*Total sample household population*			*Composition of households*			
					Heads of households		*Spouses of heads of households*	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	8)	(9)
All areas	**155,439**	**702,247**	**354,028**	**348,219**	**135,009**	**20,430**	**234**	**118,583**
All rural areas	**111,819**	**501,209**	**251,224**	**249,985**	**96,258**	**15,561**	**154**	**84,579**
(i) *	52,068	209,125	103,212	105,913	41,665	10,403	91	35,498
(ii) †	11,366	53,779	27,034	26,745	10,151	1,215	11	9,157
(iii) ‡	48,385	238,305	120,978	117,327	44,442	3,943	52	39,924
Less than 1 acre	1,754	7,695	3,808	3,887	1,563	191	2	1,394
1·0–2·4	9,327	40,897	20,512	20,385	8,275	1,052	12	7,405
2·5–4·9	12,133	56,149	28,408	27,741	11,057	1,076	13	9,906
5·0–7·4	8,871	43,387	21,963	21,424	8,198	673	11	7,373
7·5–9·9	3,870	20,057	10,273	9,784	3,609	261	5	3,294
10·0–12·4	4,475	23,652	12,081	11,571	4,207	238	2	3,777
12·5–14·9	1,161	6,548	3,406	3,142	1,095	66	2	1,005
15·0–29·9	4,786	27,499	14,132	13,367	4,545	241	5	4,083
30·0–49·9	1,314	8,195	4,207	3,988	1,251	63	..	1,113
50 + ...	590	3,732	1,942	1,790	547	43	..	491
Unspecified	104	494	246	248	95	9	..	83
All Urban areas	**43,620**	**201,038**	**102,804**	**98,234**	**38,751**	**4,869**	**80**	**34,004**

Total Rural Urban	*Composition of households (concld).*						
	Married relations			*Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations*		*Unrelated persons*	
	Sons	*Other males*	*Other females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All areas	**17,608**	**7,651**	**27,782**	**190,674**	**180,390**	**2,852**	**1,034**
All rural areas	**14,024**	**5,036**	**20,855**	**134,351**	**128,519**	**1,401**	**471**
(i) *	4,084	1,852	6,793	54,946	53,019	574	200
(ii) †	1,254	468	1,920	15,064	14,430	86	23
(iii) ‡	8,686	2,716	12,142	64,341	61,070	741	248
Less than 1 acre	174	67	265	1,994	2,033	8	4
1·0–2·4	998	324	1,463	10,863	10,441	40	24
2·5–4·9	1,567	528	2,282	15,144	14,443	99	34
5·0–7·4	1,582	465	2,158	11,632	11,194	75	26
7·5–9·9	767	244	1,073	5,595	5,148	53	8
10·0–12·4	1,068	319	1,458	6,421	6,050	64	18
12·5–14·9	317	88	431	1,879	1,634	25	6
15·0–29·9	1,513	444	2,023	7,469	6,973	156	47
30·0–49·9	488	148	668	2,236	2,116	84	28
50 + ...	195	82	297	983	907	135	52
Unspecified	17	7	24	125	131	2	1
All Urban areas	**3,584**	**2,615**	**6,927**	**56,323**	**51,871**	**1,451**	**563**

* Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household Industry.
† Households engaged in household Industry only.
‡ Households engaged in cultivation (all sizes).

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

FLY LEAF

This table deals with the marital status of the population classified by age groups with separate figures for rural urban areas of the district. Marital status has been classified into four categories, viz., never married, married, widowed and divorced or separated. A fifth category of " marital status not specified " will also be found in the table. The age groups have been divided into 15 age groups; five-year age groups from 10—69, 0—9 and 70 +.

Total.—In Coimbatore district out of a total population of 3,557,471, 1,783,128 are never married, 1,485,946 are married, 256,795 are widowed and 31,494 are divorced or separated. 108 persons have been returned as unspecified. Thus in this district, 50·1 per cent of total population are never married, 41·8 per cent are married, 7·2 per cent are widowed and 0·9 per cent are divorced.

Rural, Urban pattern.—The rural, urban pattern indicates that proportion of never-married is greater in urban than in rural. In urban area of this district, 52·5 per cent of population are never married as against 49·2 per cent of never married in rural. But in all other three categories, the percentages in rural areas are greater than percentages in urban. The percentages are :—

	Rural	Urban
Married	42·2	40·7
Widowed	7·7	6·1
Divorced	0·9	0·7

Pattern by sex.—Out of every 1,000 males in the district 553 are never married, 409 married, 33 widowed and 5 separated or divorced. The pattern among females is 448 never married, 427 married, 113 widowed and 12 divorced or separated. Thus never married is greater among males than among females but in the other three categories, percentage among females is greater than percentage among males.

The comparative proportions for each sex for Madras State and Coimbatore district are given below :—

Proportions per 1,000 *males and* 1,000 *females* :—

	Males		Females	
	State	District	State	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Never married..	554	553	433	448
Married..	410	409	430	427
Widowed	32	33	128	113
Divorced	4	5	9	12

The following table gives the rural, urban pattern by sex :—

(1)	Rural Males (2)	Rural Females (3)	Urban Males (4)	Urban Females (5)
Nevermarried	541	440	581	466
Married	416	429	392	423
Widowed	37	118	23	100
Divorced	6	13	4	11
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age group	Total population			Marital Status: Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
						ALL RURAL AREAS							
All ages	**2,525,302**	**1,274,800**	**1,250,502**	**690,228**	**550,778**	**529,866**	**535,950**	**47,110**	**147,872**	**7,556**	**16,852**	**40**	**50**
0—9	615,514	311,090	304,424	311,090	304,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	294,763	148,315	146,448	147,760	144,185	468	2,147	63	78	11	28	13	10
15-19	229,254	116,867	112,387	111,654	80,535	4,198	30,842	919	222	91	784	5	4
20—24	219,435	108,432	111,003	75,850	16,873	31,561	90,942	374	1,140	643	2,044	4	4
25—29	210,903	101,916	108,987	28,569	2,751	71,287	100,544	951	3,106	1,106	2,575	3	11
30—34	173,721	86,155	87,566	7,006	697	75,919	78,326	2,172	6,012	1,051	2,527	7	4
35—39	163,797	82,784	81,013	2,792	393	77,012	69,551	2,155	8,958	823	2,109	2	2
40—44	143,095	74,821	68,274	1,724	356	68,800	52,032	3,459	13,852	837	2,033	1	1
45—49	120,362	62,831	57,531	1,142	194	56,942	41,013	4,152	14,961	594	1,358	1	5
50—54	109,100	55,925	53,175	954	135	48,326	30,282	6,041	21,598	604	1,160	..	..
55—59	74,806	38,860	35,946	559	62	32,466	18,322	5,284	16,932	551	627	..	3
60—64	72,843	37,808	35,035	512	41	29,417	11,732	7,401	22,710	477	550	1	2
65—69	36,337	18,590	17,747	194	46	13,759	5,613	4,378	11,841	258	246	1	1
70+	61,269	30,341	30,928	392	66	19,678	4,590	9,760	25,959	509	311	2	2
Age not stated ..	103	65	38	30	20	33	14	1	3	1	..	..	1
						1. BHAVANI TALUK							
All ages	**229,787**	**116,861**	**112,926**	**64,652**	**49,880**	**47,599**	**48,852**	**3,925**	**12,623**	**685**	**1,571**	..	..
0—9	58,874	29,998	28,876	29,998	28,876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	27,709	14,045	13,664	13,965	13,424	60	202	20	31	..	7	..	..
15—19	20,519	10,937	9,582	10,562	6,185	363	3,290	4	31	8	76	..	..
20—24	20,950	10,283	10,667	6,763	1,048	3,378	9,227	69	153	73	239	..	..
25—29	19,437	9,411	10,026	2,322	153	6,856	9,252	101	338	132	283	..	..

30—34	15,805	7,798	8,007	490	59	7,037	7,097	164	607	107	244	..	..
35—39	14,632	7,451	7,181	216	27	6,906	6,227	251	737	78	190	..	..
40—44	12,926	6,854	6,072	113	57	6,332	4,546	326	1,307	83	162	..	..
45—49	10,101	5,191	4,910	76	8	4,720	3,464	360	1,303	35	135	..	..
50—54	9,637	4,887	4,750	54	5	4,220	2,710	562	1,935	51	100	..	..
55—59	5,725	3,019	2,706	24	1	2,556	1,271	402	1,392	37	42	..	..
60—64	6,198	3,244	2,954	27	4	2,533	881	644	2,009	40	60	..	..
65—69	2,644	1,386	1,258	16	28	1,039	369	314	852	17	9	..	..
70+	4,628	2,355	2,273	24	5	1,599	316	708	1,928	24	24	..	..
Age not stated ..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2. Gopichettipalayam Taluk

All ages	**349,086**	**175,309**	**173,777**	**95,792**	**76,644**	**71,785**	**74,009**	**6,114**	**19,916**	**1,585**	**3,191**	**33**	**17**
0—9	90,032	45,158	44,874	45,158	44,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	40,674	20,605	20,069	20,547	19,384	48	668	1	4	1	9	8	4
15—19	31,370	16,030	15,340	15,489	9,718	501	5,375	4	42	31	204	5	1
20—24	29,795	14,275	15,520	9,581	1,866	4,474	13,008	59	186	157	456	4	4
25—29	29,373	13,947	15,426	3,310	462	10,273	14,002	130	454	231	507	3	1
30—34	23,986	11,821	12,165	768	125	10,597	10,804	210	797	239	438	7	1
35—39	22,300	11,295	11,005	348	81	10,489	9,235	286	1,268	170	420	2	1
40—44	19,172	10,017	9,155	197	57	9,172	6,846	481	1,840	166	412	1	..
45—49	16,030	8,386	7,644	126	33	7,598	5,291	547	2,069	114	250	1	1
50—54	14,462	7,441	7,021	93	20	6,396	3,994	849	2,811	103	196	..	..
55—59	9,765	5,137	4,628	64	11	4,299	2,191	576	2,309	198	117	..	..
60—64	9,299	4,881	4,418	51	3	3,769	1,416	991	2,887	70	111	..	1
65—69	4,565	2,345	2,220	15	2	1,625	603	659	1,583	45	31	1	1
70+	8,256	3,967	4,289	45	8	2,540	573	1,321	3,666	60	40	1	2
Age not stated ..	7	4	3	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—(*contd.*)

Age group	Total population			Marital status									
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
3. Erode Taluk													
All ages	**408,268**	**206,496**	**201,772**	**109,859**	**85,906**	**87,635**	**89,950**	**8,070**	**24,081**	**932**	**1,835**	..	..
0—9	91,806	46,560	45,246	46,560	45,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	47,211	23,950	23,261	23,923	23,173	21	67	1	21	5	..	..	..
15—19	39,638	19,948	19,690	19,377	14,455	564	5,131	4	25	3	79	..	..
20—24	35,495	17,272	18,223	12,096	2,462	5,059	15,366	52	202	65	193	..	..
25—29	34,836	17,025	17,811	5,376	352	11,401	16,693	130	480	118	286	..	..
30—34	27,931	13,801	14,130	1,108	85	12,352	12,770	225	992	116	283	..	..
35—39	27,334	13,700	13,634	470	65	12,733	11,815	395	1,529	102	225	..	..
40—44	23,531	12,415	11,116	319	27	11,378	8,705	614	2,139	104	245	..	..
45—49	20,151	10,547	9,604	179	12	9,631	7,065	688	2,378	49	149	..	..
50—54	18,043	9,388	8,655	159	10	8,089	5,052	1,059	3,465	81	128	..	..
55—59	12,583	6,589	5,994	108	8	5,479	3,215	961	2,670	41	101	..	..
60—64	12,117	6,418	5,699	82	5	4,956	1,986	1,275	3,642	105	66	..	..
65—69	6,214	3,178	3,036	41	..	2,326	1,140	770	1,857	41	39	..	..
70 + ...	11,378	5,705	5,673	61	6	3,646	945	1,896	4,681	102	41	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dharapuram Taluk													
All ages	**299,856**	**150,470**	**149,386**	**76,909**	**59,977**	**66,514**	**68,999**	**6,331**	**18,783**	**716**	**1,626**	..	**1**
0—9	63,058	31,873	31,185	31,873	31,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	33,202	16,586	16,616	16,426	15,829	149	771	6	12	5	4	..	..
15—19	25,941	12,871	13,070	12,480	10,095	384	2,904	3	8	4	63	..	..
20—24	26,439	12,871	13,568	9,241	2,335	3,545	10,956	32	99	53	178	..	..
25—29	24,992	12,101	12,891	4,043	319	7,870	11,962	97	358	91	252	..	..

30—34	21,164	10,375	10,789	1,196	64	8,919	9,781	140	723	120	221	..	..
35—39	20,401	10,077	10,324	530	39	9,190	8,962	272	1,141	85	182	..	..
40—44	19,256	9,707	9,549	337	31	8,798	7,462	485	1,847	87	209	..	..
45—49	15,637	8,163	7,474	217	18	7,328	5,547	554	1,758	64	151	..	..
50—54	14,684	7,554	7,130	189	16	6,470	4,354	834	2,618	61	142	..	..
55—59	10,048	5,264	4,784	107	10	4,412	2,682	702	2,022	43	70	..	..
60—64	10,483	5,517	4,966	139	10	4,304	1,908	1,038	2,991	36	57	..	..
65—69	5,119	2,698	2,421	43	4	2,031	816	597	1,543	27	58	..	..
70 + ...	9,400	4,795	4,605	77	15	3,109	891	1,570	3,660	39	39	..	..
Age not stated ..	32	18	14	11	7	5	3	1	3	1	..	..	1

C—37A

5. Palladam Taluk

All ages	**283,176**	**141,532**	**141,644**	**78,231**	**64,635**	**57,854**	**59,001**	**4,805**	**16,363**	**642**	**1,639**	..	**6**
0—9	68,926	34,863	34,063	34,863	34,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	33,915	16,922	16,993	16,884	16,913	33	72	5	5	..	..	..	3
15—19	26,007	12,917	13,090	12,644	10,390	259	2,630	4	24	10	46	..	..
20—24	23,226	11,504	11,722	8,752	2,651	2,652	8,820	35	87	65	164	..	..
25—29	22,730	10,905	11,825	3,375	444	7,372	10,857	79	291	79	230	..	3
30—34	18,721	9,289	9,432	882	59	8,191	8,531	131	576	85	266	..	..
35—39	18,142	9,125	9,017	291	28	8,562	7,864	192	897	80	228	..	..
40—44	15,709	7,986	7,723	153	33	7,498	6,036	288	1,436	47	218	..	..
45—49	13,591	6,975	6,616	127	19	6,336	4,892	442	1,557	70	148	..	..
50—54	12,171	6,092	6,079	107	10	5,318	3,756	610	2,184	57	129	..	..
55—59	8,943	4,549	4,394	53	9	3,869	2,445	582	1,866	45	74	..	..
60—64	8,710	4,398	4,312	50	4	3,499	1,608	800	2,639	49	61	..	..
65—69	4,856	2,429	2,427	15	3	1,904	891	492	1,500	18	33	..	..
70 + ...	7,523	3,573	3,950	35	8	2,356	599	1,145	3,301	37	42	..	..
Age not stated ..	6	5	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—(*contd.*)

Age group	Total population			Marital status									
				Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
6. Avanashi Taluk													
All ages	**228,876**	**116,012**	**112,864**	**64,878**	**51,737**	**46,855**	**47,265**	**3,785**	**12,584**	**487**	**1,257**	**7**	**21**
0—9	57,500	29,064	28,436	29,064	28,436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	26,747	13,478	13,269	13,416	13,153	57	112	..	..	..	2	5	2
15—19	21,752	11,153	10,599	10,927	7,759	223	2,752	1	15	2	71	..	2
20—24	19,519	9,790	9,729	7,374	1,811	2,355	7,650	18	98	43	170	..	..
25—29	18,842	9,184	9,658	2,735	276	6,297	8,916	67	273	85	187	..	6
30—34	15,305	7,602	7,703	646	62	6,805	6,934	89	497	62	207	..	3
35—39	14,562	7,506	7,056	228	78	7,075	6,098	152	731	51	148	..	1
40—44	12,443	6,490	5,953	148	22	5,996	4,633	285	1,144	61	153	..	1
45—49	10,447	5,512	4,935	80	70	5,026	3,605	360	1,165	46	93	..	2
50—54	9,371	4,794	4,577	73	45	4,184	2,668	496	1,771	41	93	..	..
55—59	6,823	3,525	3,298	51	9	2,972	1,789	468	1,456	34	41	..	3
60—64	6,464	3,350	3,114	48	3	2,640	1,149	628	1,918	33	43	1	1
65—69	3,360	1,730	1,630	12	3	1,333	510	373	1,103	12	14	..	..
70 +	5,715	2,816	2,899	67	7	1,883	444	848	2,413	17	35	1	..
Age not stated	26	18	8	9	3	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore Taluk													
All ages	**286,676**	**148,030**	**138,646**	**83,696**	**63,883**	**58,672**	**56,426**	**4,824**	**16,373**	**838**	**1,964**	..	..
0—9	74,324	37,671	36,653	37,671	36,653	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	33,179	16,501	16,678	16,443	16,539	28	133	30	5	..	1	..	..
15—19	25,901	13,703	12,198	13,371	8,417	325	3,632	5	48	2	101	..	..
20—24	26,129	13,929	12,200	10,793	1,780	3,031	10,041	38	132	67	247	..	..

25—29	24,751	12,276	12,475	3,760	278	8,237	11,563	144	322	135	312	..	..
30—34	19,946	10,286	9,660	767	94	9,139	8,544	261	708	119	314	..	..
35—39	18,429	9,720	8,709	295	36	9,094	7,336	242	1,042	89	295	..	..
40—44	15,356	8,415	6,941	189	30	7,771	5,085	356	1,587	99	239	..	..
45—49	13,225	7,049	6,176	141	17	6,366	4,139	465	1,859	77	161	..	..
50—54	11,413	6,052	5,361	104	12	5,209	2,610	651	2,609	88	130	..	..
55—59	7,792	4,144	3,648	59	10	3,504	1,682	524	1,892	57	64	..	..
60—64	7,197	3,753	3,444	53	6	2,941	946	725	2,442	34	50	..	..
65—69	3,552	1,825	1,727	16	4	1,287	428	487	1,274	35	21	..	..
70 + ...	5,482	2,706	2,776	34	7	1,740	287	896	2,453	36	29	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. Pollachi Taluk

All ages	247,243	123,802	123,441	64,236	56,145	53,187	51,011	5,533	14,698	846	1,587	..	..
0—9	62,064	31,229	30,835	31,229	30,835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	30,332	15,250	15,082	15,200	14,972	50	106	..	..	..	4	..	..
15—19	22,180	11,334	10,846	9,072	8,062	1,358	2,706	890	17	14	61	..	..
20—24	20,991	10,430	10,561	5,666	1,804	4,675	8,479	40	91	49	187	..	..
25—29	19,700	9,417	10,283	1,862	287	7,324	9,406	122	338	109	252	..	..
30—34	17,073	8,353	8,720	589	51	6,864	7,742	807	647	93	280	..	..
35—39	15,571	7,665	7,906	191	22	7,230	6,841	182	831	62	212	..	..
40—44	13,887	7,159	6,728	134	73	6,634	5,074	312	1,402	79	179	..	..
45—49	12,196	6,382	5,814	93	14	5,849	4,082	379	1,594	61	124	..	..
50—54	10,896	5,389	5,507	79	9	4,808	3,047	449	2,339	53	112	..	..
55—59	7,474	3,793	3,681	44	3	3,062	1,774	637	1,846	50	58	..	..
60—64	6,787	3,405	3,382	31	5	2,620	1,018	683	2,308	71	51	..	..
65—69	3,317	1,664	1,653	17	1	1,250	444	354	1,182	43	26	..	..
70 + ...	4,768	2,325	2,443	24	7	1,461	292	678	2,103	162	41	..	..
Age not stated	7	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

20—24	101,249	50,893	50,356	39,566	6,081	11,070	43,192	116	474	141	607	..	2
25—29	97,631	49,393	48,238	16,672	1,219	32,146	45,104	333	1,154	242	760	..	1
30—34	76,912	41,172	35,740	5,329	444	35,113	32,300	470	2,201	260	793	..	2
35—39	68,453	37,761	30,692	1,912	312	34,953	26,402	678	3,238	218	737	..	3
40—44	55,136	31,530	23,606	859	210	29,335	17,658	1,070	4,945	266	792	..	1
45—49	42,993	24,465	18,528	558	148	22,354	12,144	1,344	5,744	209	492	..	..
50—54	35,689	19,534	16,155	355	83	17,200	7,727	1,747	7,886	232	457	..	2
55—59	22,591	12,143	10,448	199	52	10,312	4,160	1,487	5,945	145	290	..	1
60—64	20,473	10,123	10,350	139	51	7,937	2,496	1,924	7,553	123	250	..	..
65—69	9,215	4,639	4,576	69	28	3,450	969	1,063	3,507	57	72	..	..
70 + ...	14,604	6,812	7,792	82	42	4,300	746	2,366	6,918	64	85	..	1
Age not stated ..	4	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

C III—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

FLY LEAF

This table deals with the literacy level of the population and consists of three parts A, B and C, Part A dealing with the level of literacy for the district as a whole, Part B for the urban area alone and Part C for rural areas. But Parts A and B alone are presented here.

The total population has been divided into two broad groups, viz., literates and illiterates. The literates have been further sub-divided into three categories, viz., literates without educational standard, primary or junior basic and matriculation and above. Part B of this table classifies literates into technical and non-technical.

Both the illiterates and the literates of various educational levels have been divided into different age groups. Out of a total of 3,557,471 persons in Coimbatore district, 2,483,242 are illiterates accounting for 70 per cent of the total population. This is an improvement on the 1951 position of the district. In 1951 the illiterates formed 82.5 per cent. The general literacy standard of the district population is as follows : Illiterates 69.8 per cent, literates without educational standard 20.3 per cent, primary or junior basic 7.7 per cent and Matriculation and above 2.2 per cent.

Among illiterates, the percentage of females is 58.7 per cent. It was 55.37 per cent in 1951. Thus there has been more educational progress among males than females during 1951–61.

The literates account for a total of 1,074,229 distributed into 783,113 males and 291,116 females, the percentage composition being 72.9 per cent and 27.1 per cent respectively. Among literates of this district, 67.17 per cent are literates without educational standard, 25.47 per cent in primary or junior basic level and the rest above Matriculation level.

Taking the literacy standard of males and females individually among males 783,113 out of a total of 1,809,591 are literates, the percentage being 43.28. Among these literates the standard of education is as follows : Literates without educational level 67.67 per cent, the primary and junior basic level 23.97 per cent and Matriculation and above 8.36 per cent.

The literates among females account, for 16.6 per cent of the total female population. That is 291,116 out of a total of 1,747,880 females are literates. These female literates are distributed into various categories as follows : Literates without educational level 65.82 per cent, primary or junior basic 29.51 per cent and Matriculation and above 4.67 per cent.

C III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age group	*Total population*			*Illiterate*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All Ages	**3,557,471**	**1,809,591**	**1,747,880**	**1,026,478**	**1,456,764**
0—4	450,171	226,608	223,563	226,608	223,563
5—9	441,791	223,513	218,278	136,489	160,137
10—14	415,483	209,649	205,834	82,752	137,110
15—19	319,305	162,825	156,480	73,489	114,913
20—24	320,684	159,325	161,359	66,602	125,164
25—29	308,534	151,309	157,225	68,163	128,994
30—34	250,633	127,327	123,306	59,039	104,395
35—44	430,481	226,896	203,585	115,421	180,706
45—59	405,541	213,758	191,783	124,490	179,055
60+	214,741	108,313	106,428	73,383	102,689
Age not stated	107	68	39	42	38

Age group	*Literate without Educational level*		*Educational levels*			
			Primary or Junior Basic		*Matriculation and above*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Ages	**529,967**	**191,611**	**187,686**	**85,914**	**65,460**	**18,591**
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	85,058	56,857	1,966	1,284	..	..
10—14	71,347	38,482	55,432	30,142	118	100
15—19	44,687	19,996	33,957	17,087	10,692	4,484
20—24	50,499	19,666	24,120	11,884	18,104	4,645
25—29	52,029	16,788	19,006	9,449	12,111	1,994
30—34	46,328	11,747	14,633	6,080	7,327	1,084
35—44	81,080	15,635	21,504	6,398	8,891	846
45—59	69,659	9,449	13,329	2,904	6,280	375
60+	29,260	2,990	3,738	686	1,932	63
Age not stated	20	1	1	..	5	..

C III PART B—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Age group	Total population			Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation or Higher Secondary	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All Ages	1,032,169	534,791	497,378	214,523	332,796	172,107	92,818	102,452	60,497	38,759	10,310
0—4	139,532	69,949	69,583	69,949	69,583	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	136,916	69,082	67,834	32,935	37,504	34,903	29,469	1,244	861	..	..
10—14	120,720	61,334	59,386	11,513	22,524	21,762	16,555	27,976	20,223	83	84
15—19	90,051	45,958	44,093	10,204	21,268	11,842	7,854	17,157	11,242	6,431	3,593
20—24	101,249	50,893	50,356	11,176	29,038	15,630	9,296	13,064	8,310	9,451	3,397
25—29	97,631	49,393	48,238	12,823	31,222	17,270	8,169	10,997	7,178	6,741	1,467
30—34	76,912	41,172	35,740	11,202	24,117	15,568	5,982	8,808	4,706	4,535	809
35—44	123,589	69,291	54,298	22,408	40,193	26,696	8,335	13,045	5,036	6,075	624
45—59	101,273	56,142	45,131	22,205	36,958	20,805	5,463	7,964	2,367	4,150	281
60 and above	44,292	21,574	22,718	10,107	20,388	7,631	1,695	2,197	574	1,292	55
Age not stated	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

Educational levels—(concld).

Age group	Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post Graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree: Engineering		Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree: Medicine	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
All Ages	905	74	152	9	4,415	611	495	1	206	60
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	83	9	16	..	179	122	30	..	5	2
20—24	328	16	26	1	989	240	135	1	13	3
25—29	135	9	44	1	1,027	130	138	..	38	18
30—34	116	6	13	3	656	71	71	..	46	11
35—44	81	12	18	3	696	37	71	..	58	19
45—59	113	22	22	1	652	9	42	..	43	6
60 and above	49	..	13	..	216	2	8	..	8	1
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Age group	Educational levels—concld.									
	Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree—(concld.)									
	Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
All Ages	207	4	27	..	28	..	512	198	3	..
0—4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	9	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
20—24	53	1	2	..	4	..	21	53	1	..
25—29	49	..	4	..	10	..	120	44	2	..
30—34	41	..	6	..	7	..	103	35	..	..
35—44	24	..	5	..	6	..	108	39	..	..
45—59	24	..	8	..	..	..	114	24	..	..
60 and above	7	1	2	..	1	..	43	2	..	..
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE)

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Table C V Presents the number of speakers of each language with sex break-up

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (RURAL)

Serial number and language	Total rural population			1 Bhavani taluk		2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Languages	**2,525,302**	**1,274,800**	**1,250,502**	**116,861**	**112,926**	**175,309**	**173,777**
1 *Arabic/Arbi*	37	17	20	..	..	..	..
2 Badaga	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bengali	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
4 *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	8	7	1	..	..	..	..
5 Coorgi/Kodagu	10	9	1	..	..	..	..
6 *English*	86	48	38	1	..	..	2
7 *French*	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
8 Gujarati	162	112	50	2	4	1	3
9 Hindi	681	391	290	18	12	22	23
10 Irula/Iruliga	84	46	38	..	..	..	..
11 *Italian*	31	31	..	..	..	..	..
12 Kannada	226,227	113,083	113,144	6,638	6,140	25,456	26,195
13 Konkani †	152	79	73	..	..	4	..
14 Lamani/Lambadi	510	241	269	157	189	84	80
15 *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
16 Malayalam	14,266	7,664	6,602	104	89	274	200
17 Marathi	677	336	341	41	59	49	52
18 Nepali	10	6	4	..	..	..	..
19 Oriya	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
20 Prakrit	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
21 Punjabi	16	15	1	1	..	..	..
22 Sanskrit	6	3	3	..	..	..	..
23 Sindhi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
24 Solaga-Kannada †	1,931	972	959	..	..	972	959
25 *Swedish*	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
26 Tamil	1,764,666	891,886	872,780	94,381	91,259	110,881	109,452
27 Telugu	504,734	254,107	250,627	14,759	14,484	35,396	34,799
28 Tulu	23	13	10	..	..	3	5
29 Urali	1,037	523	514	..	..	523	514
30 Urdu	9,913	5,180	4,733	759	690	1,643	1,493

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C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (RURAL)—*contd.*

Serial number and language	3 Erode taluk		4 Dharapuram taluk		5 Palladam taluk		6 Avanashi taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Languages	**206,496**	**201,772**	**150,470**	**149,386**	**141,532**	**141,644**	**116,012**	**112,864**
1 *Arabic/Arbi*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Badaga	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
3 Bengali	1	..	..	..	16	..	1	..
4 *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coorgi/Kodagu	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
6 *English*	5	5	2	4	5	3	16	10
7 *French*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8 Gujarati	14	9	..	1	8	..	10	..
9 Hindi	30	34	24	24	47	28	61	70
10 Irula/Iruliga	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	38
11 *Italian*	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
12 Kannada	3,150	2,966	6,576	6,450	6,934	7,335	25,017	24,889
13 Konkani †	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	3
14 Lamani/Lambadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Malayalam	447	282	209	126	560	375	696	249
17 Marathi	42	39	13	18	16	6	10	9
18 Nepali	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
19 Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Prakrit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Punjabi	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
22 Sanskrit	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Solaga-Kannada †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 *Swedish*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Tamil	174,950	171,105	125,910	124,631	103,886	107,174	67,024	65,492
27 Telugu	27,293	26,799	17,396	17,794	29,903	26,527	22,683	21,681
28 Tulu	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
29 Urali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Urdu	564	531	338	338	152	191	406	423

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C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (RURAL)—*concld.*

Serial number and language	7 Coimbatore taluk		8 Pollachi taluk		9 Udumalpet taluk	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
All Languages	**148,030**	**138,646**	**123,802**	**123,441**	**96,288**	**96,046**
1 *Arabic/Arbi*	5	3	12	16	..	1
2 Badaga	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bengali	3	..	..	..	..	..
4 *Cylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	7	1	..	..	..	..
5 Coorgi/Kodagu	7	..	..	..	..	1
6 *English*	12	10	3	..	4	4
7 *French*	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Gujarati	73	27	4	6	..	..
9 Hindi	165	80	6	6	18	13
10 Irula/Iruliga	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 *Italian*	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Kannada	22,786	22,866	12,662	12,358	3,864	3,945
13 Konkani †	24	15	1	3	44	48
14 Lamani/Lambadi	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 *Malai/ Malay /Malaya/ Malayan*	2	..	..	..	..	..
16 Malayalam	2,693	1,797	2,280	3,176	401	308
17 Marathi	133	140	11	2	21	16
18 Nepali	3	4	..	..	..	..
19 Oriya	1	..	..	..	..	1
20 Prakrit	3	2	..	..	..	..
21 Punjabi	10	1	..	..	..	..
22 Sanskrit	..	..	1	..	2	2
23 Sindhi	1	..	..	..	..	..
24 Solaga-Kannada †	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 *Swedish*	..	..	..	1	..	..
26 Tamil	83,429	75,892	72,697	69,120	58,728	58,655
27 Telugu	38,194	37,501	35,583	38,265	32,900	32,777
28 Tulu	8	3	..	..	1	..
29 Urali	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Urdu	471	304	542	488	305	275

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C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER-TONGUE) (URBAN)

Serial number and mother-tongue	Total urban population		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
All languages	1,032,169	534,791	497,378
1 *Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani*	13	11	2
2 *Arabic/Arbi*	72	37	35
3 Assamese	1	1	..
4 Badaga	164	149	15
5 *Balinese*	1	1	..
6 Bengali	119	81	38
7 *Burmese*	5	2	3
8 *Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	23	16	7
9 *Chinese/Chini*	10	3	7
10 Coorgi/Kodagu	124	90	34
11 Dogri	5	4	1
12 *English*	3,223	1,843	1,380
13 *Flemish*	1	..	1
14 *French*	13	4	9
15 *German*	2	..	2
16 *Ghanese*	7	1	6
17 Goanese †	2	..	2
18 *Greek*	3	..	3
19 Gujarati	2,004	1,085	919
20 Gurmukhi	4	3	1
21 Hindi	2,791	1,547	1,244
22 Hindustani	12	..	12
23 *Irish*	1	..	1
24 *Italian*	3	..	3
25 *Japanese*	1	..	1
26 *Javanese/Java*	17	17	..
27 Kachchhi	70	31	39
28 Kannada	76,710	38,444	38,266
29 Kashmiri	1	1	..
30 Khatri-Sourashtra	840	456	384
31 Konkani †	714	395	319
32 *Latin*	3	..	3
33 *Mahl/Maldivian/Mahdeep*	3	3	..
34 *Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	2	2	..
35 Malayalam	67,570	40,129	27,441
36 *Maltese*	2	..	2
37 Manipuri/Meithei	1	1	..
38 Marathi	2,604	1,305	1,299
39 Marwari	105	73	32
40 Mountadenchetty *†	40	19	21
41 Nawait †	2	2	..
42 Nepali	129	114	15
43 Oriya	4	3	1

C V—LANGUAGE (MOTHER TONGUE) (URBAN)—(*concld.*)

Serial number and mother-tongue	Total urban population—(concld.)		
	Persons	Males	Females
44 *Persian*	17	8	9
45 Punjabi	217	129	88
46 Rajasthani	12	10	2
47 Roman*	4	4	..
48 Sanskrit	15	11	4
49 Sindhi	1,005	523	482
50 *Spanish*	3	..	3
51 *Sudanese*	4	4	..
52 *Swedish*	1	..	1
53 Tamil	638,093	328,619	309,474
54 Telugu	207,015	104,834	102,181
55 Tulu	476	276	200
56 *Turkish/Turkistani*	1	1	..
57 Urali	3	3	..
58 Urdu	27,879	14,494	13,385
59 Valluva moli *†	3	2	1

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C VII—RELIGION

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Table C VII presents the Principal Religions by Locality and Sex break-up

C VII—RELIGION

District/Taluk	Total			Name of religions (arranged in alphabetical order)			
				Bhuddist		Christian	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Femalc
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
All Rural areas	**2,525,302**	**1,274,800**	**1,250,502**	**1**	..	**15,947**	**16,045**
1 Bhavani taluk	229,787	116,861	112,926	..	..	1,223	1,239
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	349,086	175,309	173,777	..	..	1,971	2,176
3 Erode taluk	408,268	206,496	201,772	..	..	1,971	2,130
4 Dharapuram taluk ..	299,856	150,470	149,386	1	..	4,987	5,047
5 Palladam taluk ..	283,176	141,532	141,644	..	..	2,571	2,523
6 Avanashi taluk ..	228,876	116,012	112,864	..	..	670	584
7 Coimbatore taluk ..	286,676	148,030	138,646	..	..	1,369	1,344
8 Pollachi taluk	247,243	123,802	123,441	..	..	499	475
9 Udumalpet taluk ..	192,334	96,288	96,046	..	..	686	527
All Urban areas	**1,032,169**	**534,791**	**497,378**	**8**	**4**	**30,217**	**29,885**

District/Taluk	Name of religions (arranged in alphabetical order)—(contd.)							
	Hindu		Jain		Jew		Muslim	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All Rural areas	**1,244,752**	**1,221,505**	**8**	**6**	..	..	**14,038**	**12,893**
1 Bhavani taluk	114,591	110,683	..	..	..	..	1,045	1,000
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	171,306	169,771	..	..	..	..	2,028	1,830
3 Erode taluk	203,118	198,357	5	6	..	..	1,395	1,271
4 Dharapuram taluk ..	143,374	142,090	..	..	..	..	2,085	2,232
5 Palladam taluk ..	138,104	137,958	..	..	..	..	852	1,148
6 Avanashi taluk ..	114,555	111,572	1	..	..	..	777	699
7 Coimbatore taluk ..	145,337	136,494	2	..	..	..	1,318	808
8 Pollachi taluk ..	121,792	121,477	..	..	..	..	1,511	1,489
9 Udumalpet taluk ..	92,575	93,103	..	..	..	..	3,027	2,416
All Urban areas	**465,109**	**433,647**	**310**	**188**	..	..	**38,968**	**33,521**

District/Taluk	Name of religions (arranged in alphabetical order)—(concld.)							
	Sikh		Zorastrian		Indefinite beliefs		Religions not stated	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
All Rural areas	**17**	**24**	..	..	**37**	**29**	..	..
1 Bhavani taluk ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
3 Erode taluk	1	..	..	..	6	8	..	..
4 Dharapuram taluk ..	1	..	..	..	22	17	..	..
5 Palladam taluk ..	4	15	..	..	1	..	..	..
6 Avanashi taluk ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Coimbatore taluk ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
8 Pollachi taluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Udumalpet taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Urban areas	**84**	**51**	**9**	**7**	**86**	**75**	..	..

C VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES–CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY WORKERS AND NON- WORKERS

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Table C VIII has two parts-Part A dealing with Scheduled Castes and Part B dealing with Scheduled Tribes. They give the distribution according to industrial categories of workers and non-workers classified on the basis of their educational standards.

C VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART A—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES

District/Taluk	Total population			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total workers	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Rural areas ..	**402,199**	**203,342**	**198,857**	**182,984**	**194,757**	**20,358**	**4,100**	**134,541**	**89,552**
1 Bhavani taluk ..	36,981	19,207	17,774	17,108	17,366	2,099	408	12,684	8,030
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	58,779	29,495	29,284	26,790	28,756	2,705	528	19,254	11,383
3 Erode taluk ..	59,856	30,167	29,689	26,995	29,069	3,172	620	19,922	14,025
4 Dharapuram taluk	40,870	20,671	20,199	19,069	19,872	1,602	327	14,498	10,131
5 Palladam taluk ..	43,914	22,200	21,714	20,404	21,305	1,796	409	14,735	9,307
6 Avanashi taluk ..	37,125	19,052	18,073	17,823	17,915	1,229	158	12,541	6,400
7 Coimbatore taluk	47,152	23,737	23,415	19,801	22,414	3,936	1,001	15,128	11,241
8 Pollachi taluk ..	43,201	21,737	21,464	19,763	21,066	1,974	398	14,459	10,314
9 Udumalpet taluk	34,321	17,076	17,245	15,231	16,994	1,845	251	11,320	8,721
All Urban areas ..	**130,793**	**66,323**	**64,470**	**45,194**	**58,153**	**21,129**	**6,317**	**36,819**	**23,240**

District/Taluk	Workers: I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining quarrying, etc.		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than household Industry	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All Rural areas ..	**11,479**	**5,371**	**63,401**	**37,041**	**4,577**	**1,766**	**6,617**	**2,671**	**4,832**	**570**
1 Bhavani taluk ..	1,561	901	5,644	3,134	120	63	619	269	100	7
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	3,748	1,301	7,372	3,224	705	316	590	200	254	18
3 Erode taluk ..	1,828	1,221	9,497	7,060	593	312	1,860	434	932	56
4 Dharapuram taluk	926	427	5,588	2,977	922	435	1,733	871	158	21
5 Palladam taluk ..	362	189	8,008	5,167	868	197	587	288	610	83
6 Avanashi taluk ..	1,274	274	6,533	2,751	352	166	383	165	101	39
7 Coimbatore taluk	488	107	6,332	4,076	419	90	203	94	2,358	283
8 Pollachi taluk ..	252	171	8,818	5,068	184	55	414	235	104	10
9 Udumalpet taluk	1,040	780	5,609	3,584	414	132	228	115	215	53
All Urban areas ..	**330**	**155**	**5,106**	**3,352**	**10,213**	**9,354**	**635**	**312**	**6,001**	**1,181**

District/Taluk	Workers—(concld.): VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-worker	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Rural areas ..	**896**	**522**	**515**	**210**	**373**	**8**	**41,851**	**41,393**	**68,801**	**109,305**
1 Bhavani taluk ..	36	15	37	14	15	..	4,552	3,627	6,523	9,744
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk	46	11	61	40	16	..	6,462	6,273	10,241	17,901
3 Erode taluk ..	123	74	102	20	91	..	4,896	4,848	10,245	15,664
4 Dharapuram taluk	63	49	75	31	11	2	5,022	5,318	6,173	10,068
5 Palladam taluk ..	131	68	59	13	34	1	4,076	3,301	7,465	12,407
6 Avanashi taluk ..	60	17	52	13	26	—	3,760	2,975	6,511	11,673
7 Coimbatore taluk	200	46	50	51	101	3	4,977	6,491	8,609	12,174
8 Pollachi taluk ..	132	71	50	11	57	1	4,448	4,692	7,278	11,150
9 Udumalpet taluk	105	171	29	17	22	1	3,658	3,868	5,756	8,524
All Urban areas ..	**928**	**586**	**728**	**302**	**1,399**	**105**	**11,479**	**7,943**	**29,504**	**41,230**

C VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PART B—CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

District/Taluk	Total population			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total workers	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Rural areas ..	**18,082**	**9,235**	**8,847**	**8,584**	**8,671**	**651**	**176**	**5,277**	**3,259**
1 Bhavani taluk ..	488	259	229	259	229	..	..	181	111
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk.	5,830	2,951	2,879	2,839	2,830	112	49	1,795	1,099
3 Erode taluk ..	8	5	3	3	1	2	2	5	..
4 Dharapuram taluk.	7	3	4	1	3	2	1	3	1
5 Palladam taluk ..	38	25	13	24	12	1	1	15	7
6 Avanashi taluk ..	7,241	3,683	3,558	3,331	3,489	352	69	2,005	1,168
7 Coimbatore taluk.	3,602	1,862	1,740	1,734	1,709	128	31	986	633
8 Pollachi taluk ..	819	424	395	373	372	51	23	269	227
9 Udumalpet taluk.	49	23	26	20	26	3	..	18	13
All Urban areas ..	**2,061**	**1,078**	**983**	**991**	**946**	**87**	**37**	**666**	**448**

District/Taluk	Workers: I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, quarrying, etc		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than household industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
All Rural areas ..	**2,304**	**1,303**	**1,714**	**1,148**	**326**	**82**	**95**	**59**	**2**	**1**
1 Bhavani taluk ..	110	58	47	33	3	..	..	..	..	..
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk.	857	501	458	227	143	37	1	..	1	..
3 Erode taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Dharapuram taluk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
5 Palladam taluk ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
6 Avanashi taluk ..	861	486	672	412	42	7	78	58	1	1
7 Coimbatore taluk.	463	248	468	385	..	..	15	..	..	..
8 Pollachi taluk ..	..	..	69	91	132	38	..	..	..	..
9 Udumalpet taluk.	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Urban areas ..	**8**	**2**	**278**	**166**	**129**	**121**	..	..	**1**	..

District/Taluk	Workers—(concld.): VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communication		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Rural areas ..	**14**	**8**	**5**	..	..	..	**817**	**658**	**3,958**	**5,588**
1 Bhavani taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	20	78	118
2 Gopichettipalayam taluk.	..	1	..	..	..	..	335	333	1,156	1,780
3 Erode taluk ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4 Dharapuram taluk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
5 Palladam taluk ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	6
6 Avanashi taluk ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	344	204	1,678	2,390
7 Coimbatore taluk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	876	1,107
8 Pollachi taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	98	155	168
9 Udumalpet taluk.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	13
All Urban areas ..	**15**	**10**	**8**	**11**	**1**	..	**226**	**138**	**412**	**535**

SCT; SC AND ST SERIES

(Special tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)

SCT I—PARTS A AND B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table presents the total number of workers classified into the nine industrial categories and non-workers (for each sex) for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Coimbatore District. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. Each of these parts is in two sections, one for rural and another for urban areas. The workers have been classified into the following nine industrial categories as in the tables for the general population :—I. As Cultivator ; II. As Agricultural Labourer ; III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities ; IV. At Household Industry ; V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry ; VI. In Construction ; VII. In Trade and Commerce ; VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications and IX. In Other Services. For the definition of the concept of worker and each of the above mentioned classes of workers, a reference is invited to the volume, Census of India, 1961 Madras, Part II-B. Fly leaves in the form of statements have been given showing the population of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the rural and urban areas of the district.

Part A.—The total number of Scheduled Castes in the State according to the President's List is 79. In Coimbatore District, however, 30 Scheduled Castes have been returned in this Census. The Castes which have been declared as Scheduled Castes in Coimbatore and Salem Districts only are Pannadi and Vathiriyan. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of Scheduled Castes and Harijans have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified". The number of workers in the two special occupations "Tanning and currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging" for each Scheduled Caste has also been given in columns 27 to 30.

Part B.—According to the President's list, the number of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 42. In Coimbatore District, 10 tribes have been returned in this Census. The persons who have been returned under the generic names of Scheduled Tribes, Adivasis, etc., have been grouped and shown as "Unclassified."

SCHEDULED CASTES (POPULATION)

Serial number and name of Scheduled Caste	Total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ALL RURAL AREAS			
Total	402,199	203,342	198,857
1 Adi-Andhra	612	311	301
2 Adi-Karnataka	329	182	147
3 Bakuda	22	13	9
4 Bandi	6	1	5
5 Chakkiliyan	277,415	140,117	137,298
6 Cheruman	354	184	170
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	33	14	19
8 Holeya	897	442	455
9 Kuravan, Sidhanar	9,523	4,686	4,837
10 Madari	22,660	11,254	11,406
11 Madiga	485	234	251
12 Moger	11	..	11
13 Nayadi	45	15	30
14 Pagadai	2	..	2
15 Pallan	28,865	14,876	13,989
16 Panchama	1	1	..
17 Pannadi	6,102	3,113	2,989
18 Panniandi	135	74	61
19 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	35,923	18,023	17,900
20 Puthirai Vannan	43	12	31
21 Thoti	969	497	472
22 Valluvan	3,459	1,766	1,693
23 Unclassified	14,308	7,527	6,781
1. BHAVANI TALUK			
Total	36.981	19,207	17,774
1 Bakuda	22	13	9
2 Chakkiliyan	25,809	13,216	12,593
3 Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,750	806	944
4 Pallan	1,000	513	487
5 Pannadi	130	68	62
6 Panniandi	30	22	8
7 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	5,637	2,770	2,867
8 Puthirai Vannan	32	12	20
9 Thoti	172	75	97
10 Valluvan	384	187	197
11 Unclassified	2,015	1,525	490
2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK			
Total	58,779	29,495	29,284
1 Adi-Karnataka	329	182	147
2 Chakkiliyan	37,857	19,090	18,767
3 Holeya	897	442	455
4 Kuravan, Sidhanar	3,051	1,538	1,512
5 Madari	927	477	450
6 Madiga	338	162	176
7 Pallan	4,503	2,252	2,251
8 Pannadi	1,070	559	511
9 Panniandi	84	43	41
10 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	7.539	6,692	3,847
11 Puthirai Vannan	11	..	11
12 Thoti	110	35	75
13 Valluvan	400	200	200
14 Unclassified	1,663	382	840

SCHEDULED CASTES (POPULATION)—(*contd*)

Serial number and name of Scheduled Caste	*Total population*		
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Erode Taluk			
Total	**59,856**	**30,167**	**29,689**
1 Adi-Andhra	18	6	12
2 Bandi	6	1	5
3 Chakkiliyan	44,663	22,702	21,961
4 Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,371	680	691
5 Madari	798	400	398
6 Madiga	25	8	17
7 Pallan	3,333	1,653	1,680
8 Panchama	1	1	..
9 Pannadi	2,540	1,282	1,258
10 Panniandi	21	9	12
11 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	5,829	2,813	3,016
12 Thoti	89	46	43
13 Valluvan	437	226	211
14 Unclassified	725	340	385
4. Dharapuram Taluk			
Total	**40,870**	**20,671**	**20,199**
1 Adi-Andhra	250	114	136
2 Chakkiliyan	19,415	9,906	9,509
3 Kuravan, Sidhanar	713	357	356
4 Madari	9,186	4,566	4,620
5 Pallan	4,015	2,060	1,955
6 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	2,014	1,082	932
7 Thoti	46	21	25
8 Valluvan	258	133	125
9 Unclassified	4,973	2,432	2,541
5. Palladam Taluk			
Total	**43,914**	**22,200**	**12,714**
1 Adi-Andhra	344	191	153
2 Chakkiliyan	32,982	16,667	16,315
3 Kuravan, Sidhanar	530	267	263
4 Madari	5,152	2,615	2,537
5 Pallan	2,026	1,023	1,003
6 Pannadi	296	149	147
7 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	2,046	1,012	1,034
8 Thoti	25	23	2
9 Valluvan	120	66	54
10 Unclassified	393	187	206
6. Avanashi Taluk			
Total	**37,125**	**19,052**	**18,073**
1 Chakkiliyan	31,460	16,043	15,417
2 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	32	13	19
3 Kuravan, Sidhanar	680	310	370
4 Madiga	109	53	56
5 Pagadai	2	..	2
6 Pallan	2,521	1,486	1,035
7 Pannadi	725	337	388
8 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	1,352	688	664
9 Thoti	23	10	13
10 Valluvan	147	77	70
11 Unclassified	74	35	39

SCHEDULED CASTES (POPULATION)—(contd)

Serial number and name of Scheduled Caste	*Total population*		
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. Coimbatore Taluk			
Total	**47,152**	**23,737**	**23,415**
1 Chakkiliyan	32,216	15,986	16,230
2 Kuravan, Sidhanar	385	192	193
3 Madari	4,049	1,818	2,231
4 Madiga	13	11	2
5 Moger	11	..	11
6 Nayadi	16	..	16
7 Pallan	4,064	2,201	1,863
8 Pannadi	1,126	620	506
9 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	3,721	2,100	1,621
10 Thoti	16	5	11
11 Valluvan	395	235	160
12 Unclassified	1,140	569	571
8. Pollachi Taluk			
Total	**43,201**	**21,737**	**21,464**
1 Chakkiliyan	29,949	15,024	14,925
2 Cheruman	354	184	170
3 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	1	1	..
4 Kuravan, Sidhanar	577	297	280
5 Madari	2,548	1,378	1,170
6 Nayadi	29	15	14
7 Pallan	1,984	978	1,006
8 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	3,907	1,938	1,969
9 Thoti	326	168	158
10 Valluvan	384	192	192
11 Unclassified	3,142	1,562	1,580
9. Udumalpet Taluk			
Total	**34,321**	**17,076**	**17,245**
1 Chakkiliyan	23,064	11,483	11,581
2 Kuravan, Sidhanar	466	239	227
3 Pallan	5,419	2,710	2,709
4 Pannadi	215	98	117
5 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	3,878	1,928	1,950
6 Thoti	162	114	48
7 Valluvan	934	450	484
8 Unclassified	183	54	129

SCHEDULED CASTES (POPULATION)—(*concld*).

Serial number and name of Scheduled Caste	Total population		
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ALL URBAN AREAS			
Total	**130,793**	**66,323**	**64,470**
1 Adi-Andhra	134	85	49
2 Adi-Dravida	15,620	8,009	7,611
3 Adi-Karnataka	523	274	249
4 Arunthathiyar	15,031	7,610	7,421
5 Chakkiliyan	38,380	19,208	19,172
6 Cheruman	196	99	97
7 Devendrakulathan	2,476	952	1,524
8 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	356	172	184
9 Godda	8	4	4
10 Kudumban	2,776	1,487	1,289
11 Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,234	1,174	1,060
12 Madari	6,894	3,457	3,437
13 Madiga	5	..	5
14 Mavilan	5	2	3
15 Nayadi	4	..	4
16 Pagadai	3	3	..
17 Pallan	16,176	8,468	7,708
18 Pannadi	3,806	1,928	1,878
19 Panniandi	278	144	134
20 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	17,897	9,120	8,777
21 Puthirai Vannan	74	44	30
22 Samban	48	39	9
23 Thoti	559	260	299
24 Tiruvalluvar	530	343	187
25 Valluvan	2,265	1,103	1,162
26 Unclassified	4,515	2,338	2,177

SCHEDULED TRIBES (POPULATION)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	All rural areas			Bhavani taluk			Gopichettipalayam taluk			Erode taluk			Dharapuram taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ..	18,082	9,235	8,847	488	259	229	5,830	2,951	2,879	8	5	3	7	3	4
1 Irular	10,455	5,328	5,127	..	..	..	33	13	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kadar	95	56	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	25	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	14	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
6 Mudugar or Muduvan.	28	14	14	..	..	..	16	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Malasar ..	612	305	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan ..	46	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga ..	5,903	2,988	2,915	488	259	229	5,415	2,729	2,686	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Unclassified ..	896	494	402	..	..	..	366	201	165	..	..	..	1	..	1

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Palladam taluk			Avanashi taluk			Coimbatore taluk			Pollachi taluk			Udumalpet taluk		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Total ..	38	25	13	7,241	3,683	3,558	3,602	1,862	1,740	819	424	395	49	23	26
1 Irular	..	..	..	7,233	3,681	3,552	3,165	1,620	1,545	1	1	..	23	13	10
2 Kadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	56	39	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	7	6	1	..	..	..	18	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	..	..	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Mudugar or Muduvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6
7 Malasar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	27	24	561	278	283	..	..	..
8 Pulayan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	23	23	..	..	..
9 Sholaga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Unclassified ..	31	19	12	..	..	..	368	204	164	116	66	50	14	4	..

SCHEDULED TRIBES (POPULATION)—(concld.)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	*All urban areas*		
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total ..	**2,061**	**1,078**	**983**
1 Irular	143	68	75
2 Kadar	192	102	90
3 Kattunayakan	12	7	5
4 Kurumans	3	1	2
5 Malasar	1,387	751	636
6 Sholaga	47	21	26
7 Toda	1	1	..
8 Unclassified	276	127	149

SCT I—PART A INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Caste.	Total			Total Workers		Workers: I As Cultivator		Workers: II As Agricultural Labourer		Workers: III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, orchards and Allied activities		Workers: IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL RURAL AREAS													
Total ..	402,199	203,342	198,857	134,541	89,552	11,479	5,371	63,401	87,041	4,577	1,766	6,617	2,671
1 Adi-Andhra ..	612	311	301	222	164	..	..	79	4	37	20	..	..
2 Adi-Karnataka ..	329	182	147	137	53	99	32	23	9	1	..	..	..
3 Bakuda ..	22	13	9	13	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..
4 Bandi ..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chakkiliyan ..	277,415	140,117	137,298	93,125	61,568	4,842	2,377	49,256	27,201	3,427	1,386	4,491	1,042
6 Cheruman ..	354	184	170	136	106	..	..	39	11	..	..	..	..
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ..	33	14	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Holeya ..	897	442	455	299	64	278	46	8	12	..	..	2	..
9 Kuravan, Sidhanar ..	9,523	4,686	4,837	3,038	2,135	539	384	496	345	68	37	754	694
10 Madari ..	22,660	11,254	11,406	7,775	5,937	191	85	3,488	2,123	455	128	435	222
11 Madiga ..	485	234	251	143	58	47	7	82	35	3	2	4	..
12 Moger ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Nayadi ..	45	15	30	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Pagadai ..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Pallan ..	28,865	14,876	13,989	9,564	6,116	2,118	920	3,356	2,173	172	90	101	48
16 Panchama ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Pannadi ..	6,102	3,113	2,989	1,971	1,291	575	186	570	536	44	11	20	10
18 Panniandi ..	135	74	61	38	21	4	1	..	2	..	3	10	3
19 Paraiyan, P. rayan (Sambavar) ..	35,923	18,023	17,900	11,140	7,902	2,251	1,174	2,778	2,482	213	55	553	379
20 Puthirai Vannan ..	43	12	31	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21 Thoti ..	969	497	472	309	186	19	13	25	38	10	5	1	1
22 Valluvan ..	3,459	1,766	1,693	1,014	567	92	35	136	208	24	6	60	64
23 Unclassified ..	14,308	7,527	6,781	5,595	3,361	424	111	3,056	1,862	122	23	183	208

	Workers—(contd). V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		Non-workers X		Workers in special occupations: Tanning and Currying of Hides and Skins		Scavenging	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Rural Areas—(concld.)																
Total ..	4,832	570	896	522	515	210	373	8	41,851	41,393	68,801	109,305	1,616	209	366	116
1 Adi-Andhra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	140	89	137	..	..	..	..
2 Adi-Karnataka ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	45	94	..	..	..	..
3 Bakuda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	3	..	..	..
4 Bandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
5 Chakkiliyan ..	2,429	334	373	291	281	62	137	6	27,889	28,869	46,992	75,730	1,468	39	257	99
6 Cheruman ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	95	95	48	64	..	..	..	..
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	..	..	..	..
8 Holeya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	143	391	..	..	..	..
9 Kuravan, Sidhanar ..	93	21	17	11	52	29	49	..	970	614	1,648	2,702	5	76	50	5
10 Madari ..	162	29	35	16	20	13	33	..	2,956	3,321	3,479	5,469	84	74	22	7
11 Madiga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	91	193	3	..	..	..
12 Moger ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
13 Nayadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	..	16	..	..	..	..
14 Pagadai..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 Pallan ..	1,015	118	81	75	57	46	59	2	2,605	2,644	5,312	7,873	..	9	2	..
16 Panchama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Pannadi ..	161	4	43	2	13	13	9	..	536	529	1,142	1,698	..	..	..	..
18 Panniandi ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12	36	40	2	2	..	2
19 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ..	818	57	114	41	38	20	68	..	4,307	3,694	6,883	9,998	18	6	24	3
20 Puthirai Vannan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	7	27	..	..	..	..
21 Thoti ..	..	..	200	67	..	1	..	..	54	61	188	286	..	..	2	..
22 Valluvan ..	115	3	16	2	44	22	15	..	512	227	752	1,126	..	1	2	..
23 Unclassified ..	38	4	14	17	9	4	3	..	1,746	1,132	1,932	3,420	33	2	7	..

SCT I PART A—NIDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Name of Scheduled Castes	Total			Total workers		Workers: I As cultivator		Workers: II As agricultural labourers		Workers: III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities		Workers: IV At Household industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ALL URBAN AREAS													
Total ..	**130,793**	**66,323**	**64,470**	**36,819**	**23,240**	**330**	**155**	**5,106**	**3,352**	**10,213**	**9,354**	**635**	**312**
1 Adi-Andhra	134	85	49	34	22	..	..	..	..	34	22	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida	15,620	8,009	7,611	4,214	3,089	24	2	121	27	2,176	2,153	6	9
3 Adi-Karnataka	523	274	249	152	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1
4 Arunthathiyar	15,031	7,610	7,421	4,081	2,142	13	3	1,071	873	356	267	16	1
5 Chakkiliyan	38,380	19,208	19,172	11,252	6,620	110	75	2,313	1,255	1,387	859	249	28
6 Cheruman	196	99	97	91	25	..	..	50	2	21	21	..	..
7 Devendrakulathan	2,476	952	1,524	368	375	30	11	128	188	4	..	..	..
8 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ..	356	172	184	77	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Godda	8	4	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
10 Kudumban	2,776	1,487	1,289	941	764	13	3	13	1	548	583	18	2
11 Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,234	1,174	1,060	647	427	5	..	8	4	7	4	228	205
12 Madari	6,894	3,457	3,437	2,029	1,407	3	6	429	321	498	442	11	6
13 Madiga	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mavilan..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Nayadi	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Pagadai..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Pallan	16,176	8,468	7,708	4,423	2,468	92	31	407	299	1,368	1,221	17	21
18 Pannadi	3,806	1,928	1,878	1,009	428	11	11	192	163	16	6	2	1
19 Panniandi	278	144	134	64	44	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	1
20 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ..	17,897	9,120	8,777	4,951	4,209	4	3	160	93	3,240	3,279	26	8
21 Puthirai Vannan	74	44	30	33	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Samban	48	39	9	17	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Thoti	559	260	299	149	137	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	16
24 Tiruvalluvar	530	343	187	275	34	..	..	..	..	25	10	..	..
25 Valluvan	2,265	1,103	1,162	557	170	2	..	11	16	6	9	9	6
26 Unclassified	4,515	2,338	2,177	1,452	798	7	10	203	109	519	467	12	7

	Workers—(concld.) V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry Males	Females	VI In Construction Males	Females	VII In Trade and Commerce Males	Females	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications Males	Females	IX In Other Services Males	Females	X Non-Workers Males	Females	Workers in special occupations: Tanning and Currying of Hides and Skins Males	Females	Scavenging Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
All Urban Areas—(concld.)																
Total ..	**6,001**	**1,131**	**928**	**586**	**728**	**302**	**1,399**	**105**	**11,479**	**7,943**	**29,504**	**41,230**	**371**	**25**	**1,337**	**963**
1 Adi-Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	27	..	..	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida	516	49	44	21	53	5	149	2	1,125	821	3,795	4,522	1	..	221	63
3 Adi-Karnataka	64	7	..	11	6	2	6	..	42	12	122	216	..	..	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar	633	71	274	174	91	25	290	11	1,337	717	3,529	5,279	18	..	124	184
5 Chakkiliyan	1,412	313	200	176	250	52	589	60	4,742	3,802	7,956	12,552	216	23	718	453
6 Cheruman	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	2	8	72	..	..	1	..
7 Devendrakulathan	123	89	15	1	..	1	11	..	57	85	584	1,149	..	..	..	..
8 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano ..	30	8	..	..	..	..	28	5	19	23	95	148	..	..	17	23
9 Godda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
10 Kudumban	89	26	1	1	13	12	5	..	241	136	546	525	..	..	..	..
11 Kuravan, Sidhanar	109	57	9	8	35	70	26	..	220	79	527	633	1	..	18	22
12 Madari	121	29	41	25	35	4	73	16	818	558	1,428	2,030	20	2	83	51
13 Madiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
14 Mavilan..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
15 Nayadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
16 Pagadai..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
17 Pallan	1,605	250	92	25	66	63	90	7	686	551	4,045	5,240	..	..	..	15
18 Pannadi	444	96	9	3	21	14	14	1	300	133	919	1,450	..	..	..	30
19 Panniandi	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	52	36	80	90	1	..	25	..
20 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) ..	386	74	121	63	85	22	55	3	874	664	4,169	4,568	103	..	112	112
21 Puthirai Vannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	10	11	20	..	..	..	..
22 Samban..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	9	..	..	1	..
23 Thoti	33	22	82	67	..	4	7	..	21	24	111	162	..	..	1	1
24 Tiruvalluvar	36	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	210	24	68	153	..	..	..	..
25 Valluvan	108	27	32	6	50	20	36	..	303	86	546	992	10	..	..	1
26 Unclassified	288	12	7	5	23	8	13	..	380	180	886	1,379	1	..	16	8

SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total			Total workers		Workers: I As Cultivators		Workers: II As Agricultural Labourers		Workers: III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL RURAL AREAS											
Total ..	**18,082**	**9,235**	**8,847**	**5,277**	**3,259**	**2,304**	**1,303**	**1,714**	**1,148**	**326**	**82**
1 Irular	10,455	5,328	5,127	2,867	1,710	1,331	744	1,003	698	47	7
2 Kadar	95	56	39	38	19	..	..	..	1	38	18
3 Kammara	25	17	8	12	..	6	..	..	..	4	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	8	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans	14	5	9	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Malasar	612	305	307	211	223	..	..	96	112	86	13
7 Mudugar or Muduvan..	28	14	14	8	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	46	23	23	8	9	...	..	..	2	8	7
9 Sholaga	5,903	2,988	2,915	1,839	1,110	943	532	458	256	105	37
10 Unclassified	896	494	402	286	181	24	27	155	79	38	..

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Workers (concld.): IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
ALL RURAL AREAS—(concld.)														
Total ..	**95**	**59**	**2**	**1**	**14**	**8**	**5**	..	..	..	**817**	**658**	**3,958**	**5,588**
1 Irular	93	58	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	385	202	2,461	3,417
2 Kadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	20
3 Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	20
4 Kattunayakan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	8
5 Kurumans	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6 Malasar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	6
7 Mudugar or Muduvan..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	29	98	94	84
8 Pulayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	6	10
9 Sholaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
10 Unclassified	..	..	1	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	333	285	1,149	1,805
											61	68	208	221

SCT I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(contd.)

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total			Workers: Total workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities.	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total ..	2,061	1,078	983	666	448	8	2	278	166	129	121
1 Irular	143	68	75	47	33	..	..	19	..	24	23
2 Kadar	192	102	90	68	51	..	..	..	..	7	4
3 Kattunayakan	12	7	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kurumans	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 Malasar	1,387	751	636	446	250	6	..	257	164	38	8
6 Sholaga	47	21	26	14	17	2	2	..	2	..	..
7 Toda	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Unclassified	276	127	149	87	93	..	..	2	..	60	84

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Workers—(concld.): IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
ALL URBAN AREAS—(concld.)														
Total ..	..	..	1	..	15	10	8	11	1	..	226	138	412	535
1 Irular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	2	21	42
2 Kadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	60	47	34	39
3 Kattunayakan	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
4 Kurumans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5 Malasar	..	..	1	..	12	5	..	..	..	..	132	73	305	386
6 Sholaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	7	9
7 Toda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8 Unclassified	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	1	1	..	18	3	40	56

SCT II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table furnishes the marital status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district by broad age groups. Part A relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes. For age groups 0 to 14, 15 to 44, and 45 and above and for the total population, the number of persons of each sex coming under the categories " Never married ", " Married ", " Widowed ", " Divorced/Separated " and " Unspecified status " has been given. This table also furnishes the number of males and females in each of these three age-groups. The table has not been prepared separately for rural and urban areas.

According to Census definition, age refers to the number of completed years of age, i.e., the age on the last birth day before 1st March 1961. " Never Married " refers to a person who has not at any time entered into the state of matrimony. A person is regarded as " Married " if he is recognised by custom or society to be a married person or has been married in accordance with any religious rites or by registration or according to any custom or form of marriage recognised by his community or is in stable *defacto* union and has not been widowed or divorced. A person is regarded as widowed if he or she has lost his or her spouse by death but has not remarried. A person is said to be "Divorced" who after marital ties having been severed by law or custom, either social or religious or by mutual consent, has not been remarried. A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no intention of living together again is regarded as "separated".

SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Total population.

Name of Scheduled Castes	Total			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ..	**532,992**	**269,665**	**263,327**	**147,918**	**119,030**	**113,584**	**115,870**	**6,521**	**24,138**	**1,635**	**4,283**	**7**	**6**
1 Adi-Andhra ..	746	396	350	211	177	176	129	8	37	1	7	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida ..	15,620	8,009	7,611	4,457	3,447	3,376	3,536	152	543	24	85	..	..
3 Adi-Karnataka ..	852	456	396	265	197	178	139	13	50	..	10	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar ..	15,031	7,610	7,421	4,092	3,122	3,356	3,549	141	634	21	116	..	..
5 Bakuda	22	13	9	7	4	6	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
6 Bandi	6	1	5	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
7 Chakkiliyan ..	315,795	159,325	156,470	88,243	72,190	66,768	68,234	3,334	13,357	977	2,688	3	1
8 Cheruman ..	550	283	267	119	102	163	153	1	9	..	3	..	..
9 Devendrakulathan	2,476	952	1,524	669	831	257	519	22	154	4	20	..	..
10 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	389	186	203	106	105	77	83	3	13	..	2	..	..
11 Godda	8	4	4	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Holeya	897	442	455	243	196	184	177	10	77	5	5	..	..
13 Kudumban ..	2,776	1,487	1,289	667	362	756	813	52	93	12	21	..	..
14 Kuruvan, Sidhanar	11,757	5,860	5,897	2,983	2,399	2,637	2,773	181	607	59	118	..	..
15 Madari	29,554	14,711	14,843	7,835	6,446	6,448	6,875	357	1,282	71	239	..	1
16 Madiga	490	234	256	135	122	87	104	12	27	..	3	..	..
17 Mavilan	5	2	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Moger	11	..	11	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nayadi	49	15	34	7	10	8	19	..	5	..	..	..	..
20 Pagadai	5	3	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Pallan	45,041	23,344	21,697	12,766	9,521	9,623	9,510	775	2,270	180	395	..	1
22 Panchama ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Pannadi	9,908	5,041	4,867	2,800	2,059	2,030	2,144	164	581	47	82	..	1
24 Panniandi ..	413	218	195	127	101	87	78	3	14	1	2	..	..
25 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	53,820	27,143	26,677	14,824	11,894	11,269	11,352	910	3,109	136	320	4	2
26 Puthirai Vannan	117	56	61	26	33	25	24	4	4	1	..	..	..
27 Samban	48	39	9	24	6	15	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
28 Thoti	1,528	757	771	409	334	309	331	30	87	9	19	..	..
29 Tiruvalluvar ..	530	343	187	98	87	216	87	27	13	2	..	..	..
30 Valluvan	5,724	2,869	2,855	1,610	1,375	1,188	1,162	58	288	13	30	..	..
31 Unclassified ..	18,823	9,865	8,958	5,189	3,894	4,340	4,066	264	880	72	118	..	..

SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(contd.)

Name of Scheduled Castes	Age 0—14											
	Total		Marital Status									
			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ..	**108,342**	**107,155**	**108,036**	**105,600**	**243**	**1,455**	**54**	**66**	**7**	**34**	**2**	..
1 Adi-Andhra ..	165	161	164	159	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida ..	3,331	3,225	3,330	3,168	1	56	..	1	..	..	..	..
3 Adi-Karnataka ..	180	178	179	176	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar ..	3,316	3,120	3,314	2,942	2	172	..	..	..	6	..	..
5 Bakuda	5	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bandi	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Chakkiliyan ..	65,427	65,257	65,308	64,656	118	529	..	59	..	13	1	..
8 Cheruman ..	93	100	92	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Devendrakulathan	425	787	425	761	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..
10 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	95	123	95	99	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	..
11 Godda	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Holeya	162	188	162	182	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kudumban ..	446	316	446	299	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..
14 Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,200	2,131	2,198	2,093	2	37	..	..	..	1	..	..
15 Madari	5,748	5,652	5,739	5,614	9	37	..	..	..	1	..	..
16 Madiga	103	120	103	115	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Mavilan	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Moger	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nayadi	3	7	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Pagadai	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Pallan	8,882	8,608	8,867	8,258	15	338	..	3	..	9	..	..
22 Panchama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Pannadi	1,954	1,769	1,953	1,766	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Panniandi ..	101	93	101	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	10,752	10,305	10,622	10,137	77	165	50	..	2	3	1	..
26 Puthirai Vannan	19	29	19	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Samban	21	6	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Thoti	313	302	313	301	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Tiruvalluvar ..	68	84	68	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Valluvan	1,151	1,208	1,151	1,171	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Unclassified ..	3,380	3,371	3,358	3,369	13	1	4	1	5	..	..	..

SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(contd.)

Name of Scheduled Castes	Age 15—44											
	Total		Marital Status									
			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Total ..	**119,268**	**119,646**	**39,369**	**13,115**	**76,904**	**96,379**	**1,758**	**6,622**	**1,234**	**3,525**	**3**	**5**
1 Adi-Andhra ..	172	143	47	18	124	101	..	17	1	7	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida ..	3,768	3,659	1,121	278	2,588	3,154	42	52	17	75	..	..
3 Adi-Karnataka ..	210	166	86	21	121	127	3	10	..	8	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar ..	3,236	3,492	764	179	2,406	3,023	48	188	18	102	..	..
5 Bakuda	8	5	4	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bandi	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Chakkiliyan ..	69,402	69,898	22,726	7,396	44,997	56,495	868	3,694	809	2,312	2	1
8 Cheruman ..	143	141	27	2	116	134	..	2	..	3	..	..
9 Devendrakulathan.	408	563	243	70	154	442	9	34	2	17	..	..
10 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	71	57	11	6	60	48	..	2	..	1	..	..
11 Godda	3	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Holeya	203	184	81	14	116	151	6	15	..	4	..	..
13 Kudumban ..	785	883	218	63	545	763	14	40	8	17	..	..
14 Kuravan, Sidhanar	2,557	2,752	763	303	1,704	2,217	56	140	34	92	..	..
15 Madari	6,645	7,185	2,076	824	4,407	5,815	114	371	48	174	..	1
16 Madiga	93	106	32	7	60	92	1	6	..	1	..	..
17 Mavilan	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Moger	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nayadi	5	22	4	3	1	15	..	4	..	..	..	..
20 Pagadai	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Pallan	10,724	9,975	3,809	1,245	6,568	7,789	225	651	122	290	..	..
22 Panchama ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Pannadi	2,271	2,325	832	292	1,364	1,830	42	137	33	65	..	1
24 Panniandi ..	89	78	25	8	64	66	..	3	..	1	..	..
25 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	11,901	12,245	4,110	1,650	7,506	9,530	200	819	84	244	1	2
26 Puthirai Vannan	27	21	6	4	21	16	..	1	..	..	..	..
27 Samban	10	2	3	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Thoti	307	339	95	33	196	274	9	24	7	8	..	..
29 Tiruvalluvar ..	205	71	30	3	157	63	17	5	1	..	..	..
30 Valluvan	1,247	1,187	449	196	773	906	16	63	9	22	..	..
31 Unclassified ..	4,774	4,139	1,803	495	2,842	3,318	88	244	41	82	..	..

SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(*contd.*)

Age 45+

	Total		Marital Status									
	Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
Total ..	**42,054**	**36,523**	**513**	**315**	**36,436**	**18,033**	**4,709**	**17,450**	**394**	**724**	**2**	**1**
1 Adi-Andhra ..	59	46	..	..	51	26	8	20	..	..	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida ..	910	727	6	1	787	326	110	390	7	10	..	..
3 Adi-Karnataka ..	66	52	..	..	56	10	10	40	..	2	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar ..	1,058	809	14	1	948	354	93	446	3	8	..	..
5 Bakuda	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
6 Bandi	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
7 Chakkiliyan ..	24,496	21,314	209	138	21,653	11,209	2,466	9,604	168	363	..	..
8 Cheruman ..	47	26	..	..	46	19	1	7	..	..	..	..
9 Devendrakulathar	119	174	1	..	103	52	13	119	2	3	..	..
10 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	20	23	..	..	17	12	3	10	..	1	..	..
11 Godda	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Holeya	77	83	..	..	68	20	4	62	5	1	..	..
13 Kudumban ..	256	90	3	..	211	34	38	53	4	3	..	..
14 Kuravan, Sidhanar	1,103	1,013	22	3	931	518	125	467	25	25	..	..
15 Madari	2,318	2,006	20	8	2,032	1,023	243	911	23	64	..	..
16 Madiga	38	30	..	..	27	7	11	21	..	2	..	..
17 Mavilan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Moger	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nayadi	7	5	..	..	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
20 Tagadai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Pallan	3,738	3,114	90	18	3,040	1,383	550	1,616	58	96	..	1
22 Panchama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Pannadi ..	816	773	15	1	665	311	122	444	14	17	..	..
24 Panniandi ..	28	24	1	..	23	12	3	11	1	1	..	..
25 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	4,489	4,126	92	107	3,685	1,656	660	2,290	50	73	2	..
26 Puthirai Vannan	10	11	1	..	4	8	4	3	1	..	..	..
27 Samban	8	1	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
28 Thoti	137	130	1	..	113	56	21	63	2	11	..	..
29 Tiruvalluvar ..	70	32	..	..	59	24	10	8	1	..	..	..
30 Valluvan	471	460	10	8	415	219	42	225	4	8	..	..
31 Unclassified ..	1,711	1,448	28	30	1,485	747	172	635	26	36	..	..

SCT II PART A—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(concld.)

	Total		Age not stated									
			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified stdtus	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Total ..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Adi-Andhra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Adi-Karnataka ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bakuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Chakkiliyan ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cheruman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Devendrakulathan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Godda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kudumban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Kuravan, Sidhanar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Madari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Mavilan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Moger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nayadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Pagadai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Pallan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Panchama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Pannadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Panniandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Puthirai Vannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Samban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Thoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Tiruvalluvar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Valluvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
classified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Total population

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total: Persons	Total: Males	Total: Females	Never married: Males	Never married: Females	Married: Males	Married: Females	Widowed: Males	Widowed: Females	Divorced or separated: Males	Divorced or separated: Females	Unspecified status: Males	Unspecified status: Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ..	**20,143**	**10,313**	**9,830**	**5,914**	**4,666**	**4,016**	**4,205**	**317**	**840**	**66**	**119**	..	..
1 Irular	10,598	5,396	5,202	3,367	2,572	1,947	2,103	163	478	19	49	..	..
2 Kadar	287	158	129	89	65	69	61	..	3	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	25	17	8	6	6	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	20	12	8	7	4	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	17	6	11	2	5	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
6 Malasar	1,999	1,056	943	618	429	409	404	20	100	9	10	..	..
7 Mudugar or Muduvan	28	14	14	9	7	4	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	46	23	23	16	15	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga	5,950	3,009	2,941	1,583	1,342	1,304	1,340	91	205	31	54	..	..
10 Toda	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Unclassified ..	1,172	621	551	316	221	259	275	39	49	7	6	..	..

Age 0—14

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total: Males	Total: Females	Never married: Males	Never married: Females	Married: Males	Married: Females	Widowed: Males	Widowed: Females	Divorced or separated: Males	Divorced or separated: Females	Unspecified status: Males	Unspecified status: Females
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
Total ..	**4,530**	**3,874**	**4,528**	**3,850**	2	23	..	..	..	1	..	..
1 Irular	2,418	1,990	2,417	1,988	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
2 Kadar	60	53	60	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	5	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	3	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Malasar	475	349	475	348	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mudugar or Muduvan	7	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	16	14	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga	1,298	1,248	1,297	1,230	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Toda	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Unclassified ..	245	199	245	7,196	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(contd.)

Age 15—44

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
Total ..	**4,333**	**4,499**	**1,368**	**792**	**2,813**	**3,374**	**101**	**242**	**51**	**91**	..	..
1 Irular	2,257	2,276	841	566	1,357	1,569	45	106	14	35	..	..
2 Kadar	78	55	27	12	51	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	8	1	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	7	3	3	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	3	3	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
6 Malasar	451	488	140	81	294	349	11	48	6	10	..	..
7 Mudugar or Muduvan	6	4	2	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	7	8	..	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga	1,248	1,381	283	112	906	1,154	33	74	26	41	..	..
10 Toda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Unclassified ..	268	280	71	19	182	243	10	13	5	5	..	..

Age 45+

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total		Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)
Total ..	**1,450**	**1,457**	**18**	**24**	**1,201**	**808**	**216**	**598**	**15**	**27**	..	..
1 Irular	721	936	9	18	589	533	118	372	5	13	..	..
2 Kadar	20	21	2	..	18	18	..	3	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	1	4	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
6 Malasar ..	130	106	3	..	115	54	9	52	3	..	..	..
7 Mudugar or Muduvan	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga	463	312	3	..	397	168	58	131	5	13	..	..
10 Toda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Unclassified ..	108	72	..	6	77	29	29	36	2	1	..	..

SCT II PART B—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*concld.*)

Name of Scheduled Tribes	*Age not stated*											
	Total		*Never married*		*Married*		*Widowed*		*Divorced or separated*		*Unspecified status*	
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Irular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kurumans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Malasar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mudugar or Muduvan	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	..
9 Sholaga	..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	..
10 Toda	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	..
11 Unclassified ..	..	..	..	.		..	.	..	.	.	..	..

SCT III—EDUCATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This table gives the literacy and educational levels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district in rural and urban areas separately. Part A of this table relates to urban areas and Part B to rural areas. Part A has two sections, Part A (i) for Scheduled Castes and Part A (ii) for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly Part B (i) concerns for Scheduled Castes and Part B (ii) for Scheduled Tribes.

A person is considered to be literate if he is able to read and write. In the urban table, i.e., Part A, the following educational levels have been given :—

1. Primary or Junior Basic
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
3. Technical diploma not equal to degree
4. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree
5. University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree

In the rural table (Part B), however, the educational levels given are " Primary or Junior Basic " and " Matriculation and above ".

Serial number and name of Scheduled Castes	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Education levels: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total ..	**66,323**	**64,470**	**45,193**	**58,153**	**15,678**	**4,708**	**4,822**	**1,524**
1 Adi-Andhra ..	85	49	57	47	20	1	8	1
2 Adi-Dravida ..	8,009	7,611	4,497	6,516	2,487	760	917	322
3 Adi-Karnataka ..	274	249	121	155	82	59	59	33
4 Arunthathiyar ..	7,610	7,421	5,632	6,929	1,352	334	577	151
5 Chakkiliyan.. ..	19,208	19,172	15,963	18,455	2,554	581	631	131
6 Cheruman	99	97	86	94	10	3	3	..
7 Devendrakulathan	952	1,524	391	1,339	442	148	97	36
8 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	172	184	140	181	28	3	4	..
9 Godda	4	4	2	4	1	..	1	..
10 Kudumban	1,487	1,289	665	1,176	691	89	111	21
11 Kuravan, Sidhanar.—	1,174	1,060	698	880	266	93	191	84
12 Madari	3,457	3,437	2,901	3,105	457	313	89	18
13 Madiga	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
14 Mavilan	2	3	..	..	2	2	..	1
15 Nayadi	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
16 Pallan	8,468	7,708	4,958	6,555	2,607	841	769	288
17 Pannadi	1,928	1,878	977	1,513	659	274	261	87
18 Pagadai	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
19 Panniandi	144	134	106	134	30	..	8	..
20 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	9,120	8,777	5,719	7,823	2,736	761	593	183
21 Puthirai Vannan ..	44	30	27	29	15	1	2	..
22 Samban	39	9	33	8	5	1	1	..
23 Thoti	260	299	227	282	24	13	9	4
24 Tiruvalluvar ..	343	187	105	143	158	24	59	20
25 Valluvan	1,103	1,162	453	972	343	123	274	64
26 Unclassified ..	2,338	2,177	1,435	1,804	709	284	155	80

AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational levels—(concld.)									
Matriculation or Higher Secondary		*Technical diploma not equal to degree*		*Non-technical diploma not equal to degree*		*University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree*		*Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree*	
Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
607	**84**	**1**	..	..	..	**19**	..	**3**	**1**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	13	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
47	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
60	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	24	1	..	..	..	7	..	3	..
30	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
32	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
39	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCT III—PART A (ii) EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial number and name of Scheduled Tribes	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total ..	1,078	983	991	946	77	34	10	3
1 Irular	68	75	29	60	36	15	3	..
2 Kadar	102	90	81	77	20	10	1	3
3 Kattunayakan ..	7	5	6	5	1	..	..	..
4 Kurumans	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	..
5 Malasar	751	636	747	635	3	1	1	..
6 Sholaga	21	26	19	26	..	..	2	..
7 Toda	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Unclassified ..	127	149	109	141	16	8	2	..

Educational levels—(concld)

	Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Irular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Kadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kattunayakan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kurumans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Malasar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Sholaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Toda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Unclassified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCT III—PART B (i) EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial number and name of Scheduled Castes	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total ..	**203,342**	**198,857**	**182,984**	**194,757**	**16,040**	**3,243**	**3,821**	**810**	**497**	**47**
1 Adi-Andhra ..	311	301	300	298	11	3	..	..	..	..
2 Adi-Karnataka ..	182	147	180	147	2	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bakuda	13	9	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bandi	1	5	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
5 Chakkiliyan ..	140,117	137,298	133,158	135,972	5,852	1,160	1,017	164	90	2
6 Cheruman ..	184	170	180	170	4	..	..	..	..	..
7 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano.	14	19	14	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Holeya	442	455	397	454	35	1	9	..	1	..
9 Kuravan, Sidhanar	4,686	4,837	3,191	4,517	1,128	235	323	79	44	6
10 Madari	11,254	11,406	10,683	11,283	497	115	71	7	3	1
11 Madiga	234	251	215	246	10	5	9	..	..	..
12 Moger	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Nayadi	15	30	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Pagadai	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Pallan	14,876	13,989	11,534	13,423	2,660	452	573	107	109	7
16 Panchama	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17 Pannadi	3,113	2,989	2,442	2,911	506	67	153	10	12	1
18 Panniandi	74	61	70	61	3	..	1	..	..	..
19 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	18,023	17,900	12,549	16,525	3,996	962	1,288	389	190	24
20 Puthirai Vannan ..	12	31	12	30	..	1	..	..	..	..
21 Thoti	497	472	435	461	51	8	11	3	..	..
22 Valluvan	1,766	1,693	853	1,549	716	118	179	25	18	1
23 Unclassified ..	7,527	6,781	6,744	6,636	568	115	185	25	30	5

SCT III—PART B (ii) EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial number and name of Scheduled Tribes	Total		Illiterat		Literate (without educational level)		Educational levels: Primary or Junior Basic		Educational levels: Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total ..	**9,235**	**8,847**	**8,584**	**8,671**	**542**	**149**	**109**	**27**	..	..
1 Irular	5,328	5,127	4,854	5,028	385	84	89	15	..	..
2 Kadar	56	39	51	37	5	2	..	..	..	..
3 Kammara	17	8	11	8	6	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan ..	5	3	3	1	2	1	..	1	..	..
5 Kurumans	5	9	3	7	2	2	..	..	..	..
6 Mudugar or Muduvan	14	14	10	14	4	..	..	..	..	..
7 Malasar	305	307	260	289	41	17	4	1	..	..
8 Pulayan	23	23	22	20	1	3	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga	2,938	2,915	2,887	2,866	86	39	15	10	..	..
10 Unclassified ..	494	402	483	401	10	1	1	..	..	..

SCT IV—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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This table gives the number of persons belonging to different religions among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Part A of this table relates to Scheduled Castes and Part B to Scheduled Tribes.

SCT. IV—Part A.—Scheduled Castes are found only among the Hindus and Sikhs. In this district only one person has been returned as belonging to Sikh among the Scheduled Caste population. The remaining persons belong to Hindu religion. The table gives sex-wise figures with rural-urban break-up.

SCT. IV—Part B.—Scheduled Tribes in the district have returned their religions as Christianity and Hinduism. This table gives the number of persons in the district under the heads Christian and Hindu in each tribe sex-wise with rural-urban break-up.

SCT IV—PART A—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Serial number and name of Scheduled Castes	*Rural/ Urban*	*Total*			*Name of religion*			
					Hindu		*Sikh*	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total ..	R	402,199	203,342	198,857	203,341	198,857	1	—
	U	130,793	66,323	64,470	66,323	64,470	—	—
1 Adi-Andhra	R	612	311	301	311	301	..	..
	U	134	85	49	85	49	..	..
2 Adi-Dravida	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15,620	8,009	7,611	8,009	7,611	..	..
3 Adi-Karnataka	R	329	182	147	182	147	..	..
	U	523	274	249	274	249	..	..
4 Arunthathiyar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15,031	7,610	7,421	7,610	7,421	..	..
5 Bakuda	R	22	13	9	13	9	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bandi	R	6	1	5	1	5	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Chakkiliyan	R	277,415	140,117	137,298	140,116	137,298	1	..
	U	38,380	19,208	19,172	19,208	19,172	..	..
8 Cheruman	R	354	184	170	184	170	..	..
	U	196	99	97	99	97	..	..
9 Devendrakulathan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2,476	952	1,524	952	1,524	..	..
10 Dom, Dombara, Paidi or Pano	R	33	14	19	14	19	..	..
	U	356	172	184	172	184	..	..
11 Godda	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	8	4	4	4	4	..	..
12 Holeya	R	897	442	455	442	455	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Kudumban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2,776	1,487	1,289	1,487	1,289	..	..
14 Kuravan, Sidhanar	R	9,523	4,686	4,837	4,686	4,837	..	..
	U	2,234	1,174	1,060	1,174	1,060	..	..
15 Madari	R	22,660	11,254	11,406	11,254	11,406	..	..
	U	6,894	3,457	3,437	3,457	3,437	..	..
16 Madiga	R	485	234	251	234	251	..	..
	U	5	..	5	..	5	..	..
17 Mavilan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	2	3	2	3	..	..
18 Moger	R	11	..	11	..	11	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCT IV—PART A—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(*concld.*)

Serial number and name of Scheduled Castes	*Rural/ Urban*	*Total*			*Name of religion* — *Hindu*		*Sikh*	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
19 Nayadi	R	45	15	30	15	30	..	..
	U	4	..	4	..	4	..	..
20 Pagadai	R	2	..	2	..	2	..	..
	U	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
21 Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar)	R	35,923	18,023	17,900	18,023	17,900	..	..
	U	17,897	9,120	8,777	9,120	8,777	..	..
22 Pallan	R	28,865	14,876	13,989	14,876	13,989	..	..
	U	16,176	8,468	7,708	8,468	7,708	..	..
23 Panchama	R	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Pannadi	R	6,102	3,113	2,989	3,113	2,989	..	..
	U	3,806	1,928	1,878	1,928	1,878	..	..
25 Panniandi	R	135	74	61	74	61	..	..
	U	278	144	134	144	134	..	..
26 Puthirai Vannan	R	43	12	31	12	31	..	..
	U	74	44	30	44	30	..	..
27 Samban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	48	39	9	39	9	..	..
28 Thoti	R	969	497	472	497	472	..	..
	U	559	260	299	260	299	..	..
29 Tiruvalluvar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	530	343	187	343	187	..	..
30 Valluvan	R	3,459	1,766	1,693	1,766	1,693	..	..
	U	2,265	1,103	1,162	1,103	1,162	..	..
31 Unclassified	R	14,308	7,527	6,781	7,527	6,781	..	..
	U	4,515	2,338	2,177	2,338	2,177	..	..

SCT IV—PART B—RELIGION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial number and name of Scheduled Tribes	Rural/ Urban	Total			Name of religion			
					Christian		Hindu	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total ..	R	18,082	9,235	8,847	58	157	9,177	8,690
	U	2,061	1,078	983	1	..	1,077	983
1 Irular	R	10,455	5,328	5,127	..	..	5,328	5,127
	U	143	68	75	..	..	68	75
2 Kadar	R	95	56	39	..	..	56	39
	U	192	102	90	1	..	101	90
3 Kammara	R	25	17	8	..	..	17	8
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kattunayakan	R	8	5	8	..	..	5	3
	U	12	7	5	..	..	7	5
5 Kurumans	R	14	5	9	..	..	5	9
	U	3	1	2	..	..	1	2
6 Malasar	R	612	305	307	..	..	305	307
	U	1,387	751	636	..	..	751	636
7 Mudugar	R	28	14	14	..	..	14	14
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Pulayan	R	46	23	23	..	..	23	23
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Sholaga	R	5,903	2,988	2,915	56	157	2,932	2,758
	U	47	21	26	..	..	21	26
10 Toda	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
11 Unclassified	R	896	494	402	2	..	492	402
	U	276	127	149	..	..	127	149

SCT V—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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This table furnishes data of sample households among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated. The table relates to rural areas in the district only. The interest in land is classiffed as follows :—

1. Owned or held from Government ;
2. Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share ;
3. Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for money, kind or share.

The first category refers to the total number of land holdings owned or held by virtue of possession as owner, namely land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession or with rights of permanent, heritable possession but without the right of transfer or temporary or conditional leases of any kind entered into with the Government. Encroachment of Government land is treated as land held from Government and classified under the first category. The second category includes land taken from private persons or institutions for payment, in money, kind or share with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession, with right of permanent heritable and transferable possession but without the right of transfer and those held under various tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :—

(*i*) Tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on ground of personal cultivation (such tenants may have the rights of transfer also in certain cases).

(*ii*) Tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership. In other cases, he does not possess this right).

(*iii*) Tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for the stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period.

(*iv*) Tenants holding land under temporary leases who are liable to ejectment.

(*v*) Areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village, community or to the Government as in the case of service inams. (This also includes cases where labourers working on plantations are given bits of land for personal cultivation with permanent rights.)

(*vi*) All lands taken for a fixed amount of money or a fixed amount of produce, for a share of the produce or for which money is paid, partly in kind and partly in the shape of cash and land held free of consideration.

If a household had land cultivated under both the first and second categories, it is classified under the third category.

The holdings are grouped into ten sizes in acres as follows :—

Less than one acre
1·0 to 2·4 acres
2·5 to 4 9 acres
5·0 to 7·4 acres
7·5 to 9·9 acres
10·0 to 12·4 acres
12·5 to 14·9 acres
15·0 to 29·9 acres
30·0 to 49·9 acres
50 and above acres
and unspecified

For the definition of household cultivation, a reference is invited to the preliminary note in Census of India, 1961, Madras—Volume III.

SCT V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres*										
		Less than one	1·0—2.4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					ALL RURAL AREAS							
Total ..	**2,066**	**295**	**818**	**566**	**253**	**51**	**36**	**12**	**24**	**3**	..	**8**
1 Owned or held from Government	1,470	233	571	389	188	31	20	9	19	2	..	8
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	461	60	222	120	38	10	10	..	1	..	..	..
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	135	2	25	57	27	10	6	3	4	1	..	..

SCT V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Households of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20 per cent sample of all households)

Interest in land cultivated	*Number of cultivating households*	*Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres*										
		Less than one	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	*Unspecified*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					ALL RURAL AREAS							
Total ..	**311**	**1**	**121**	**106**	**66**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**4**	..	..	..
1 Owned or held from Government	280	1	112	94	60	3	7	1	2	..	..	..
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	26	..	7	12	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

FLY-LEAF

This table gives the classification of non-working population among Scheduled Castes in the district by sex, type of activity and educational levels. The district figures have been given by total, rural and urban. Taluk figures have been given for rural only.

The different educational levels into which the non-working Scheduled Castes have been classified are as follows :—

1. Illiterate
2. Literate (without educational level)
3. Primary or Junior Basic
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary
5. Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary

The total non-working population and persons belonging to the above mentioned educational levels have been classified into the following categories :—

1. Full time students
2. Persons seeking employment for the first time
3. Persons employed before but seeking work
4. Others

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Educational levels	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*		*Others*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				ALL AREAS							
Total ..	248,840	98,305	150,535	16,550	7,015	991	50	321	39	80,443	143,431
Illiterate	223,170	81,290	141,880	2,089	1,265	332	31	133	28	78,736	140,556
Literate (without educational standard)	18,544	11,986	6,558	10,185	4,374	300	2	102	10	1,399	2,172
Primary or Junior Basic	6,523	4,505	2,018	3,900	1,343	238	8	73	..	294	667
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	504	427	77	291	31	112	9	10	1	14	36
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	99	97	2	85	2	9	..	3	..	..	..
				ALL RURAL AREAS							
Total ..	178,106	68,801	109,305	8,407	3,087	203	14	66	27	60,125	106,177
Illiterate	167,064	60,881	106,183	1,449	1,041	75	4	24	20	59,333	105,118
Literate (without educational standard)	8,174	5,752	2,422	5,038	1,553	42	1	22	6	650	862
Primary or Junior Basic	2,595	1,914	681	1,713	483	52	4	14	..	135	194
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	208	189	19	142	10	34	5	6	1	7	3
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	65	65	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				1. BHAVANI TALUK							
Total ..	16,267	6,523	9,744	1,060	458	11	2	11	..	5,441	9,284
Illiterate	15,112	5,696	9,416	331	219	6	1	5	..	5,354	9,196
Literate (without educational standard)	891	624	267	549	197	3	..	3	..	69	70
Primary or Junior Basic	250	191	59	169	41	2	1	3	..	17	17
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	14	12	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
				2. GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK							
Total ..	28,142	10,241	17,901	1,093	367	19	..	7	..	9,122	17,534
Illiterate	26,636	9,174	17,462	130	109	6	..	..	..	9,038	17,353
Literate (without educational standard).	1,132	793	339	711	209	2	..	2	..	78	130
Primary or Junior Basic	356	257	99	238	48	8	..	5	..	6	51
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	18	17	1	14	1	3	..	..	..	..	..

3. Erode Taluk											
Total ..	**25,909**	**10,245**	**15,664**	**1,339**	**361**	**21**	**5**	**17**	..	**8,868**	**15,298**
Illiterate	23,964	8,790	15,174	..	..	..	..	6	..	8,784	15,174
Literate (without educational standard)	1,399	1,061	338	982	253	1	1	7	..	71	84
Primary or Junior Basic	491	345	146	326	105	6	1	1	..	12	40
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	50	44	6	26	3	14	3	3	..	1	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Dharapuram Taluk											
Total ..	**16,241**	**6,173**	**10,068**	**685**	**223**	**7**	..	**3**	..	**5,478**	**9,845**
Illiterate	15,430	5,590	9,840	153	88	2	..	2	..	5,433	9,752
Literate (with out educational standard)	549	362	187	324	108	3	..	1	..	34	79
Primary or Junior Basic	246	206	40	195	26	1	..	..	..	10	14
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	16	15	1	13	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
5. Palladam Taluk											
Total ..	**19,872**	**7,465**	**12,407**	**839**	**412**	**32**	**2**	**14**	**20**	**6,580**	**11,973**
Illiterate	18,862	6,748	12,114	306	223	11	1	8	20	6,423	11,870
Literate (without educational standard)	746	521	225	392	139	12	..	3	..	114	86
Primary or Junior Basic	246	180	66	131	49	4	..	2	..	43	17
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	18	16	2	10	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
6. Avanashi Taluk											
Total ..	**18,184**	**6,511**	**11,673**	**633**	**172**	**5**	..	**1**	..	**5,872**	**11,501**
Illiterate	17,494	5,959	11,535	103	78	3	..	..	..	5,853	11,457
Literate (without educational standard)	586	462	124	445	88	..	..	..	..	17	36
Primary or Junior Basic	100	86	14	82	6	1	..	1	..	2	8
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore Taluk											
Total ..	**20,783**	**8,609**	**12,174**	**1,137**	**444**	**76**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**7,390**	**11,718**
Illiterate	18,663	7,220	11,443	..	..	32	2	..	..	7,188	11,441
Literate (without educational standard)	1,530	954	576	758	310	19	..	4	6	173	260
Primary or Junior Basic	466	315	151	265	132	21	2	1	..	28	17
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	64	60	4	54	2	4	1	1	1	1	..
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	60		..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SC I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—(concld)

Educational levels	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*		*Others*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Feamles*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				8. POLLACHI TALUK							
Total ..	**18,428**	**7,278**	**11,150**	**758**	**252**	**21**	..	**3**	..	**6,496**	**10,898**
Illiterate	17,381	6,540	10,841	65	41	14	..	3	..	6,458	10,800
Literate (without educational standard)	787	543	244	509	161	1	..	..	..	33	83
Primary or Junior Basic	248	185	63	176	49	4	..	..	..	5	14
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12	10	2	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	1
				9. UDUMALPET TALUK							
Total ..	**14,280**	**5,756**	**8,524**	**863**	**398**	**11**	..	**4**	..	**4,878**	**8,126**
Illiterate	13,522	5,164	8,358	361	283	1	..	..	..	4,802	8,075
Literate (without educational standard)	554	432	122	368	88	1	..	2	..	61	34
Primary or Junior Basic	192	149	43	131	27	5	..	1	..	12	16
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	12	11	1	3	..	4	..	1	..	3	1
				ALL URBAN AREAS							
Total ..	**70,734**	**29,504**	**41,230**	**8,143**	**3,928**	**788**	**36**	**255**	**12**	**20,318**	**37,254**
Illiterate	56,106	20,409	35,697	640	224	257	27	109	8	19,403	35,438
Literate (without educational standard)	10,370	6,234	4,136	5,147	2,821	258	1	80	4	749	1,310
Primary or Junior Basic	3,928	2,591	1,337	2,187	860	186	4	59	..	159	473
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	296	238	58	149	21	78	4	4	..	7	33
Above Matriculation or Higher Secondary	34	32	2	20	2	9	..	3	..	..	..

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

This is a special table for Scheduled Tribes giving their mother-tongue and bilingualism. The district figures have been given by total, rural and urban. Taluk figures have been given for rural only. Mother-tongue is the language spoken by the person since early childhood. In addition to the mother-tongue, a person may know some other language and this is given as subsidiary language. The mother-tongue is shown horizontally. Columns (4) and (5) contain number of males and females who have been returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally. Column (6) contains run on lines of names of subsidiary languages, followed in each case in brackets by number of male and female speakers.

In the table for the district, secondary languages having speakers in the range of 0 to 5 per cent of population have not been shown.

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother-tongue : Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			IRULA/IRULIGA.		
Irular	45	21	34	17	Tamil (M : 34, F : 17).
			KANNADA.		
	83	66	16	9	Tamil (M : 16, F : 9).
			MALAYALAM.		
	8	..	8	..	Tamil (M : 8).
			MONTADENCHETTY.		
	19	7	19	7	Tamil (M : 19, F : 7).
			TAMIL.		
	5,241	5,108	..	..	
			KANNADA.		
Kadar	86	70	29	26	Tamil (M : 29, F : 26).
			TAMIL.		
	72	59	..	..	
			TAMIL.		
Kammara	15	8	9	5	Telugu (M : 9, F : 5).
			TELUGU.		
	2	..	2	..	Tamil (M : 2).
			TAMIL.		
Kattunayakan	7	4	..	..	
			TELUGU.		
	5	4	2	2	Tamil (M : 2, F : 2).
			TAMIL.		
Kurumans	4	11	..	..	
			KANNADA.		
	2	.	1	..	Tamil (M : 1).
			TAMIL.		
Mudugar or Muduvan	14	14			

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(contd.)

Name of Sheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother-tongue : Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		KANNADA.			
Malasar	6	3	..	..	
		MALAYALAM.			
	3	..	..	..	
		TAMIL.			
	1,046	936	..	..	
		TELUGU.			
	1	4	..	4	Kannada (F : 3), Malayalam (F : 1).
		TAMIL.			
Pulayan	23	23	..	..	
		KANNADA.			
Sholaga	923	1,003	59	41	Tamil (M : 59, F : 41).
		LAMANI/LAMBADI.			
	16	..	1	..	Kannada (M : 1).
		SOLAGA/KANNADA.			
	971	959	199	184	Tamil (M : 199, F : 184).
		SAURASHTRA.			
	1	..	..	..	
		TAMIL.			
	573	475	51	65	Kannada (M : 51, F : 65).
		TELUGU.			
	2	1	1	..	Tamil (M : 1).
		URALI.			
	523	503	367	391	Tamil (M : 367, F : 391).
		TAMIL.			
Toda	1	..	..	..	
		GUJARATI.			
Unclassified	..	1	..	1	Hindi (F : 1).
		KANNADA.			
	50	37	..	..	
		MALAYALAM.			
	1	3	..	2	Tamil (F : 2).
		TAMIL.			
	557	471	..	..	
		TELUGU.			
	3	..	2	..	Tamil (M : 2).
		URDU.			
	10	39	..	21	Tamil (F : 21).

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*contd.*)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	*Total speakers*		*Mother-tongue : Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally*		*Subsidiary language*
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL RURAL AREAS.		
			IRULAR—IRULIGA.		
1. Irular	45	21	35	18	Kannada (M:1, F:1) ; Tamil (M:34, F:17).
			TAMIL.		
	5,200	5,040	337	203	English (M:12, F:2) ; Hindi (M:1). Kannada (M:323, F:191) ; Telugu (M:1 , F:10)
			KANNADA.		
	83	66	16	9	Tamil (M:16 . F:9).
			TAMIL.		
2. Kadar	56	39	..	..	
			TAMIL.		
3. Kammara	15	8	9	5	Telugu (M:9 , F:5).
			TELUGU.		
	2	—	2	—	Tamil (M:2).
			TAMIL.		
4 Kattunayakan	5	3	..	..	
			KANNADA.	..	
5. Kurumans — .. —	2	..	1	..	Tamil (M:1.)
			TAMIL.		
	3	9	..	1	Kannada (F:1).
			TAMIL		
6. Mudugar or Muduvan	14	14	..	..	
			TAMIL.		
7. Malasar	304	303	2	..	Kannada (M:1) ; Telugu (M:1).
			TELUGU.		
	1	4	..	4	Kannada (F:3), Malayalam (F:1).
			TAMIL.		
8. Pulayan	23	23	—	—	
			TAMIL.		
9. Sholaga	553	449	57	65	Kannada (M:51 , F:65), Telugu (M:5) ; Hindi (M : 1).
			KANNADA.		
	928	1,003	60	41	Tamil (M:59 , F:41) ; Urdu (M:1).

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(contd.)

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total speakers		Mother-tongue :—Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally		Subsidiary language
	Males	Females	Males	Femals	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			LAMBADI.		
9 Sholaga—concld.. ..	16	..	1	..	Kannada (M:1).
			SOLAGA—KANNADA.		
	971	959	216	205	Tamil (M-199, F-184) ; Kannada (M-17, F- 21)
			TELUGU.		
	2	1	1	..	Tamil (M-1).
			URALI.		
	523	503	367	391	Tamil (M-367, F-391).
			TAMIL.		
10 Unclassified	431	326	4	1	Kannada (M-2) ; Telugu (M-2 ; F-1).
			KANNADA		
	50	36	1	..	Tamil (M-1).
			URDU.		
	10	39	..	21	Tamil (F-21).
			GUJARATHI		
	..	1	..	1	Hindi (F-1).
			TELUGU.		
	3	..	2	..	Tamil (M-2).
			BHAVANI TALUK.		
			KANNADA.		
1 Sholaga	219	189	16	14	Tamil (M-16, F-14).
			TAMIL.		
	40	40	..	1	Kannada (M-1).
			GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Irular	13	20	6	12	Kannada (M-6, F-12).
			TAMIL.		
2 Mudugar or Muduvan	8	8	..	..	....
			KANNADA.		
3 Sholaga	704	814	44	27	Tamil (M-43, F-27) ; Urdu (M-1).
			LAMBADI.		
	16	..	1	..	Kannada (M-1).
			SOLAGA/KANNADA.		
	971	959	216	205	Tamil (M-199, F-184) ; Kannada (M-17, F-21).

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*contd.*)

Name of Scheduled Tribes	*Total speakers*		*Mother-tongue: Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally*		*Subsidiary language*
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			TAMIL.		
3 Sholaga—*cont.*	513	409	56	65	Kannada (M-50; F-65) Telugu (M-5) Hindi (M-1).
			TELUGU.		
	2	1	1	..	Tamil (M-1).
			URALI.		
	523	503	367	391	Tamil (M-367; F-391).
			KANNADA.		
4 Unclassified	50	36	1	..	Tamil (M-1).
			TAMIL.		
	141	90	2	..	Kannada (M-2).
			URDU.		
	10	39	..	21	Tamil (F-21).
			ERODE TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Kattunayakan	5	3	..	..	....
			DHARAPURAM TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Kurumans	3	3	..	..	....
			GUJARATHI.		
2 Unclassified	..	1	..	1	(Hindi F-1).
			PALLADAM TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Kammara	6	1	..	..	....
			TELUGU.		
2 Unclassified	3	..	2	..	Tamil (M-2).
			TAMIL.		
	16	12	..	..	....
			AVANASHI TALUK.		
			IRULA/IRULIGA.		
1 Irular	45	21	35	18	Kannada (M-1; F-1) Tamil (M-34; F-17)
			KANNADA.		
	83	66	16	9	Tamil (M-16; F-9).
			TAMIL.		
	3,553	3,465	241	135	English (M-4) Kannada (M-236; F-132) Telugu (M-1; F-3).

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(contd.)

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total speakers: Males	Total speakers: Females	Mother tongue: Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally: Males	Mother tongue: Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally: Females	Subsidiary languages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			AVANASHI TALUK—(contd).		
			KANNADA.		
2 Kuruman	2	..	1	..	Tamil (M-1).
			TAMIL.		
	..	6	..	1	Kannada (F-1).
			COIMBATORE TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Irular	1,620	1,545	90	56	English (M-8; F-2); Hindi (M-1.) Telugu (F-7); Kannada (M-81; F-47)
			TAMIL.		
2 Kammara	9	7	9	5	Telugu (M-9; F-5).
			TELUGU.		
	2	..	2	..	Tamil (M-2).
			TAMIL.		
3 Malasar	26	20	2	..	Kannada (M-1; Telugu.
			TELUGU.		
	1	4	..	4	Kannada (F-3) Malayalam (F-1)
			TAMIL.		
4 Unclassified	204	164	1	..	Telugu (M-1).
			POLLACHI TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Irular	1	..	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
2 Kadar	56	39	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
3 Malasar	278	283	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
4 Pulayan	23	23	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
5 Unclassified	66	50	1	1	Telugu (M-1; F-1).
			UDUMALPET TALUK.		
			TAMIL.		
1 Irular	13	10	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
2 Mudugar or Maduvan	6	6	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
3 Unclassified	4	10	..	..	....

ST I—MOTHER-TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*concld.*)

Name of Scheduled Tribes	*Total speakers*		*Mother-tongue : Total persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to that shown horizontally*		*Subsidiary languages*
	Males	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			ALL URBAN AREAS.		
			MALAYALAM.		
1 Irular	8	..	8	—	Tamil (M-8).
			MONTADEN CHETTY.		
	19	7	19	7	Tamil (M-19 ; F-7).
			TAMIL.		
	41	68	1	1	English (M-1) ; Malayalam (F-1).
			KANNADA.		
2 Kadar	86	70	29	28	Tamil (M-29 ; F-26) ; Malayalam (F-2)
			TAMIL.		
	16	20	5	3	Malayalam (M-4) English (M-1) Malayalam (F-3).
			TAMIL.		
3 Kurumans	1	2	..	..	....
			TAMIL.		
4 Kattunayakan	2	1	—	—	....
			TELUGU.		
	5	4	2	2	Tamil (M-2 ; F-2).
			TAMIL.		
5 Toda	1	..	..	—	....
			KANNADA.		
6 Malasar	6	3	..	—	....
			MALAYALAM.		
	3	..	—	—	....
			TAMIL.		
	742	633	2	2	Malayalam (M-1 ; F-1) ; English (M.1 ; F-1).
			TAMIL.		
7 Sholaga	20	26	—	—	....
			SOURASHTRA.		
	1	..	—	—	....
			KANNADA.		
8 Unclassified	..	1	—	1	Tamil (F-1).
			MALAYALAM.		
	1	3	—	2	Tamil (F-2).
			TAMIL.		
	126	145	—	—	—

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

FLY LEAF

In this table, the non-working Scheduled Tribe population has been classified by sex and type of work. The different types of work into which they have been classified are as follows :—

1. Full time students.
2. Persons seeking employment for the first time.
3. Persons employed before but now out of employment.
4. Others.

The district figures have been given by Total, Rural and Urban. Taluk figures have been given for rural only.

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Serial number and name of the Scheduled Tribes	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL AREAS.											
Total ..	**10,493**	**4,370**	**6,123**	**362**	**162**	**3**	..	**1**	**1**	**4,004**	**5,960**
1 Irular	5,941	2,482	3,459	231	78	..	..	1	..	2,250	3,381
2 Kadar	111	52	59	8	12	1	..	..	..	43	47
3 Kattunayakan	9	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	4
4 Kammara	13	5	8	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
5 Kurumans	9	3	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	4
6 Malasar	869	399	470	30	13	..	..	..	1	369	456
7 Mudugar or Muduvan	16	6	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
8 Pulayan	29	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
9 Sholaga	2,970	1,156	1,814	72	46	..	..	..	..	1,084	1,768
10 Toda	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Unclassified	525	248	277	11	5	1	..	..	..	236	272

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(contd.)

Serial number and name of the Scheduled Tribes.	Total non-working population			Full time students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking works		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL RURAL AREAS.											
Total ..	**9,546**	**3,958**	**5,588**	**339**	**137**	..	..	**1**	..	**3,618**	**5,451**
1 Irular	5,878	2,461	3,417	221	69	..	..	1	..	2,239	3,348
2 Kadar	38	18	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	16	19
3 Kammara	13	5	8	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
4 Kattunayakan	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 Kurumans	8	2	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
6 Mudugar or Muduvan	16	6	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
7 Malasar	178	94	84	28	13	..	..	..	..	66	71
8 Pulayan	29	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
9 Sholaga	2,954	1,149	1,805	72	46	..	..	..	..	1,077	1,759
10 Unclassified	429	208	221	7	..	..	..	..	..	201	221

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*contd.*)

Taluk	*Name of Scheduled Tribe*	*Total non-working population*			*Full time students*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*		*Others*	
		Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Bhavani	Sholaga	196	78	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	118
Gopichettipalayam	Irular	22	4	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	18
	Mudugar or Muduvan ..	12	5	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
	Sholaga	2,758	1,071	1,687	72	46	..	..	..	..	999	1,641
	Unclassified	144	76	68	7	..	..	..	..	..	69	68
Erode	Kattunayakan	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dharapuram ..	Kurumans	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Unclassified	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Palladam	Kammara	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Unclassified	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Avanashi	Irular	4,062	1,676	2,386	121	45	..	..	..	..	1,555	2,341
	Kurumans	6	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Coimbatore ..	Irular	1,794	781	1,013	100	24	..	..	1	..	680	989
	Kammara	12	5	7	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Unclassified	177	90	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	87
Pollachi	Kadar	38	18	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	16	19
	Malasar	178	94	84	28	13	..	..	..	..	66	71
	Pulayan	29	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
	Unclassified	78	28	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	50
Udumalpet ..	Mudugar	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	Unclassified	14	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10

ST II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—(*concld.*)

Serial number and name of the Scheduled Tribe	*Total non-working population*			*Full-time students*		*Persons seeking employment for the first time*		*Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work*		*Others*	
	Persons	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Female*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ALL URBAN AREAS											
Total ..	**947**	**412**	**535**	**23**	**25**	**3**	..	..	**1**	**386**	**509**
1 Irular	63	21	42	10	9	..	..	..	..	11	33
2 Kadar	73	34	39	6	11	1	..	..	..	27	28
3 Kattunayakan	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
4 Kurumans	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5 Malasar	691	305	386	2	..	..	..	..	1	303	385
6 Sholaga	16	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9
7 Toda	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Unclassified	96	40	56	4	5	1	..	..	..	35	51

PART III

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

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FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

BHAVANI TALUK

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station.	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Burgur	32·81	Erode ..	44	(1) Mariamman festival. (2) Pandeswara Swamy festival.	7	April/May ..	..	1,500	Coconuts, camphor, agarbathies and pooja articles.	96 Miles.
4	Channampatti (P).	10·37	Mettur ..	24	Fair	1	....	Saturday	2,000	Bajj, ragi, maize, paddy, vegetables and goats.	88 „
5	Illipili (P)	7·56	Erode ..	30	Do.	1	....	Sunday ..	3,000	Bajj, ragi, maize, paddy, goats and cows.	84 „
6	Tiruppur (P) ..	10·60	Do. ..	27	Mariamman festival.	1	March/April	..	200	Fruits, coconuts and camphor.	80 „
8	Ennamangalam (P).	6·54	Do. ..	28	Do.	15	Do.	..	7,500	Sweet-meats and eatables.	80 „
10	Andiyur (P) ..	15·34	Do. ..	23	Bhadrakaliamman festival.	3	Do.	..	5,000	Eatables and other household articles.	60 „
11	Gettisamudram (P)	3·60	Do. ..	25	Gurunathaswami festival.	4	August ..	..	100,000	Cattle and other retail things.	68 „
13	Pattlur	7·75	Do. ..	24	(1) Fair	1	....	Friday ..	500	Bajj, ragi, fruits, vegetables and pots.	79 „
					(2) Semmunniswamy festival.	3	April/May ..	..	5,000	Fruits, coconuts, and bengalgram.	(2) Once in a year, cattle fair is important on the festival day.
14	Attavani Pudur ..	1·31	Do. ..	27	Fair	1	....	Sunday ..	250	Foodgrains and provisions.	78 Miles.
16	Kannapalli ..	4·19	Do. ..	34	(1) Iruchiamman-Emaraja Pongal.	15	April ..	..	400	Toys, puppets, provisions, clothes and sweets.	83 „
17	Budapadi (P) ..	2·78	Do. ..	22	Fair	1	....	Tuesday ..	..	Provisions like rice, dhal, chillies, vegetables and confectionery.	86 „

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

BHAVANI TALUK—*concld.*

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles.	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18	Ammapettai (P) ..	5·28	Mettur ..	15	(1) Mariamman festival. (2) Kariya Kaliamman festival.	3	March ..	..	1,000	Provisions ..	78 Miles.
19	Nerunjepatti (P).	3·32	Do. ..	13	Sellandiamman festival.	15	Do.	..	500	Toys, puppets, shoes, bangles and other things like confectionery.	80 "
21	Kadappanallur ..	1·66	Erode ..	20	Mariamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	1,500	Coconut, fruit, camphor, toys and other household articles.	70 " This festival takes place on full-moon of "Panguni" month.
23	Kurichi	8·90	Do. ..	20	Do.	1	Do.	..	5,000	Toys and other articles.	70 Miles.
25	Olagadam (P) ..	5·97	Do. ..	23	Fair	1	....	Wednesday	700	Bajj, ragi and sugarcane.	76 "
27	Brahmadesam (P).	6·27	Erode ..	23	Sri Peddarunaswami festival.	1	March ..	..	10,000	Toys and confectionery.	63 miles. On full-moon day (after Sivarathri).
28	Nagalore (P) ..	7·18	Do. ..	25	Malai Karupparayan festival.	2	April ..	..	1,500 to 2,000	Coconuts, fruits, bengalgram and other retail things.	60 Miles.
29	Athani (P)	4·78	Do. ..	28	(1) Fair	1	....	Thursday.	2,000	Vegetables and provisions.	61 "
					(2) Mariamman festival.	..	April/May or May/June.	..	1,000	Mutton, sugarcane and grains.	
30	Kuppandampalayam.	4·07	Do. ..	29	Mariamman festival.	7	April/May ..	..	700	Eatables and plastic goods.	62 "
31	Mungilpatti (P) ..	1·37	Do. ..	25	(1) Fair .. .. (2) Ammankovil festival.	1 10	.... March/April	Tuesday	1,000	Fruits, coconuts and toys.	66 "
32	Kilavani	1·34	Do. ..	25	(1) Mariamman festival. (2) Gopalakaruppusami festival.	10 3	Do. January/February.	.. ..	1,000	Coconut, fruits and toys.	66 "

33	Vembathi (P) ..	9·21	Erode. ..	20	(1) Fair	1	....	Wednesday	300	Foodgrains ..	60 Miles.
					(2) Maha Kaliamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	500	Toys, coconuts, bengalgram and bangles.	
					(3) Chokkanachiamman festival.	1	April/May ..	..	2,000		
					(4) Thadakilayan festival.	3	August/September.	..	5,000		
34	Paruvachi (P) ..	4·33	Do. ..	20	Sokkanaviamman festival.	1	March ..	..	300	Eatables ..	72 ,,
35	Mylambadi (P) ..	8·22	Do. ..	19	Fair..	1	....	Saturday..	2,000	Bajj, ragi and goats.	71 ,,
42	Urachikottai (P) ..	0·29	Do. ..	15	Mariamman festival.	2	March ..	..	4,000	Eatables and house-hold articles.	67 ,,
43	Bhavani (P) ..	0·84	Do. ..	12	(1) Fair	1	....	Sunday ..	5,000	Eatables, bangles, household articles, clothes and grains.	64 ,,
					(2) Selliandiamman festival.	15	March ..	..	10,000	Vegetables and other retail articles.	
					(3) Adi Pandigai ..	1	July/August.	..	5,000	Coconuts and fruits.	11 ,,
44	Jambai (P) .. Dhalavipet (H) .. Periya Vadamalai Palayam (H).	9·31	Do. ..	15	(1) Fair	1	....	Sunday ..	10,000	Vegetables and foodgrains.	67 ,,
					(2) Palaniyandavar car festival.	2	March/April.	..			
					(3) Sri Bhadrakaliamman festival.	8	May/June ..	..			
					Fair	1	..	Tuesday ..			
					Do.	1	....	Thursday.			
45	Punnam (P) ..	4·32	Do. ..	17	Chokkanachiamman festival.	1	April ..	..	300	Coconut, camphor and fruits.	71 ,,
47	Appakudal (P) ..	4·45	Do. ..	21	Fair	1	....	Saturday..	200	Grains, rice, dhal and Vegetables.	65 ,,
48	Kuthampundi ..	1·03	Do. ..	23	(1) Chokkanachiamman festival.	10	March/April.	..	1,000	Fruits, coconuts, bangles and pooja articles.	68 ,,
					(2) Mariamman festival.	10	January/February.	..			
50	Kavandapadi (P) ..	8·49	Do. ..	21	(1) Fair	1	....	Wednesday	4,000	Goats, hens, grains and eatables.	60 ,,
					(2) Mariamman festival.	3	February ..	..	2,000	Nil.	
51	Salangapalayam (P).	9·34	Do. ..	21	Mariamman festival.	2	March ..	..	1,000	Eatables ..	62 ,,
52	Alathur (P) ..	1·16	Do. ..	17	Bommakkal festival.	2	January/February.	..	500	Bengalgram, coconuts, sweetmeats and savouries.	66 ,,
53	Vyramangalam (P).	2·60	Do. ..	22	(1) Mariamman festival. (2) Kaliamman festival.	3	March/April.	..	750	Sweet-meats, savouries, fruits, bengalgram and coconut.	66 ,,
54	Sinnapuliyur (P)	2·56	Do. ..	16	Mariamman festival.	1	April/May ..	..	200	Eatables and other articles.	68 ,,
55	Periyapuliyur (P) ..	7·51	Do. ..	15	Fair	1	....	Saturday..	250	Camphor, eatables and vegetables.	68 ,,

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK

Location Code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festival	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Arulavadi (V) ..	3·35	Chamarajanagar.	12	Madheswarar Swamy Koil festival.	3	February ..	....	2,000	Sweet-meats ..	85 miles. Public contribution is the source of income.
5	Talavadi (V) ..	7·77	Do.	12	(1) Mariamman festival, Thimithithal. (2) Malleswara swamy festival.	3 1	April .. Do.	....	3,000 to 4,000 200	Coconuts, tender coconuts, flowers, sweets, silver eyes.	80 miles. (1) 20 days before Telugu New Year's Day. (2) On the night of Telugu New Year's day. Income is from the landed property of the temple.
12	Panakahalli ..	3·26	Do.	22	Sri Ranganatha swamy festival.	2	September/October.	....	500	Sweet-meats and stationery articles.	90 miles. On Mahanavami and Vijayadasami days.
15	Kongahalli (V) ..	2·31	Do.	24	Mallikarjunaswamy festival.	3	February/March.	....	10,000	Sweet meats ..	85 miles. Income is from the landed property of the temple.
16	Iggalure (V) ..	3·12	Do.	12	Matheswaraswamy Guntam.	1	....	....	400	Nil.	80 miles.
26	Chickkarasampalayam (Minor Panchayat) Bannarai.	11·84	Mettupalayam ..	32	Annual Kundam festival.	8	March/April.	....	300,000	Vessles, boxes toys and other miscellaneous articles.	51 miles. This is a temple of pre-historic age; Founded by a cattle grazer Veltranpalayam "Amman Sakthi" (the spirit of Goddess) will appear in shape of fire and give darshan on fullmoon day of Panguni (Tamil month.)
27	Ikkarai Negamam (Minor Panchayat).	5·86	....	50	Karikaliamman festival.	3	May ..	....	1,000	Coconut, fruits and sweet meats.	50 miles Income is from the landed properties of the temple.
28	Sathyamangalam (M.P.)	1·91	Mettupalayam ..	26	Sandhai	1	....	Thursday.	3,000 to 5,000	Rice, black gram, cattle, leather, vegetable and dhal varieties.	43 miles.

29	Kempanaickenpalayam (M.P.)	8·52	Erode ..	..	40	Do.	1	....	Wednesday	1,000	Foodgrains, chillies, vegetables.	48 miles.
36	Vaniputhur (M.P.)	4·86	Do.		40	Do.	1	....	Sunday ..	300	Paddy, food-grains, chillies, coconuts, vegetables, betel-nuts, provisions and sugar-cane.	51 miles.
41	Kondayampalayam (M.P.)	3·39	Tiruppur or Erode.		29	(1) Iyanar Koil festival.	5	April/May ..	....	8,000	Roasted nuts, Mangoe fruits, bangles, pictures, etc.	39 miles. On five Sundays in the month of Chithrai.
						Thaipoosum .. (2) Ponmalai Kumaraswamy festival.	3	January/February.	....	1,500	Roasted nuts, mangoe fruits, camphor, coconuts and fruits.	39 miles. On Poosam star of Thai month.
						(3) Panjakarupparayan festival.	1	March/April.	....	1,000	Toys and sweet-meats.	57 miles. Public contribution is the source of income.
						(4) Shandai ..	1	....	Friday ..	1,000	Vegetables, food grains, mutton, textiles.	57 miles.
42	Kanakkampalayam (M.P.)	3·61	Erode ..	..	27	Bagavathi Amman festival.	4	April ..	....	3,000	Sweet-meats, household articles.	57 miles. Public contribution is the source of income.
44	Ammapalayam (M.P.)	1·00	Do.		..	Mariamman festival.	2	February/March.	....	300	Sweet-meats.	62 miles.
46	Nanjai Gobi (M.P.)	4·19	Do.		23	Annammar Koil festival.	2	May ..	....	1,500	Retail goods and sweet-meats.	59 miles. Public contribution is the source of income.
48	Perivurgramam (M.P.)	1·10	Uthukuli	..	20	Sri Kondathu Kaliamman car festival.	3	December/January.	....	5,000	All kinds of vessels, bangles and fancy articles.	58 miles. Takes place on the last Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the month of Margali.
55	Kasipalayam (M.P.) Thadapalli Gramam.	4·28	....	..	30	(1) Karai Kali amman festival.	5	February/March.	....	2,000	Sweet-meats, household articles.	52 miles. (6) Item No. 6 is deriving income from Serial number 330 of the Inam field.
						(2) Sethumari-amman festival.	2	September/October.	....	500	Do.	(1) and 3 items) are maintained from public contribution.
						(3) Ganapathipalayam Mariamman festival.	2	April/May.	....	500	Do.	
						(4) Erampalayam Mariamman festival.	2	December/January.	....	500	Do.	
						(5) Shandai ..	1	....	Thursday.	500	Foodgrains, vegetables.	
						(6) Karuvalu Maris amman festival.	3	April ..	....	5,000	Toys, brass and aluminium vessels.	
						(7) Muthu Velayudhaswamy festival.	3	July/August.	....	3,000	Do.	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—*contd.*

Location Code number	*Name of village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from district headquarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
57	Akkaraikoduvari (M.P.)	2·83	Erode	45	Nal Road Shandai.	1	....	Wednesday	300	Black gram, rice, dhal varieties, coconut, sugar-cane, fruits, jaggery, sugar, vegetables.	49 miles.
60	Arasur (M.P.)	0·48	....	32	Arasur Shandai ..	1	....	Saturday ..	2,000	Foodgrains, vegetables, cows, bullocks.	45 miles.
65	Shenbagapudur (M.P.)	3·95	Tiruppur	31	Karia Kaliamman Koil Kondam festival.	1	April/May ..	....	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, flowers, light refreshments and sundry commodities.	39 miles.
66	Uthandiyur (M.P.)	9·59	Mettupalayam ..	22	Makaliamman Kondan festival.	1	March/April.	....	500	Toys, flowers, fruits, coconuts.	48 miles.
67	Thoppampalayam (M.P.)	5·77	Do.	22	(1) Mariamman festival.	7	....	....	500	Coconut, fruits, camphor.	32 miles.
					(2) Utti Nonbu (Krishna Jayanthi).	2	August/ September.	....	300	Food grains, sweet-meats.	34 miles.
					(3) Savudamman Nonbu.	3	January/ February.	....	700	Do	
71	Periakallipatti (M.P.)	2·88	....	18	Vijayadasami ..	1	October ..	....	300	Do.	37 miles.
	Ayyampalayam ..			17	Sivarathri	1	March ..	....	200	Nil.	34 miles.
72	Panayamballi (M.P.)	8·64	Mettupalayam ..	15	(1) Makaliamman festival. (2) Malliampatti Sri Bagavathi amman festival.	2	May/June ..	....	1,000	Coconuts, fruits, camphor, toys.	34 miles. The source of income is from landed properties of the temple.
73	Madampalayam (M.P.)	4·85	....	27	(1) Karupparayaswamy festival.	1	September/ October.	....	200	Sugar cane, roasted nuts.	33 miles.
					(2) Karupparayaswamy festival.	1	October/ November.	....	75	Sweet-meats, household articles.	32 miles.
74	Nallur (M.P.) ..	3·43	Tiruppur	25	(1) Thai Pongal ..	2	January/ February.	....	500	Coconut, sugar-cane, roasted nuts.	33 miles.

					(2) Adi 18, Festival.	1	July/August.	....	500	Sugar-cane, roasted nut.	33 Miles.
75	Desipalayam (M.P.).	4·54	Do.	35	Mariamman Koil festival (Guntam).	3	May/June ..	....	750	Coconuts, fruits, flowers, camphor.	35 miles.
	Pungampalli (H).										
76	Vinnapalli (M.P.) ..	8·57	Do.	25	(1) Shandai ..	½	....	Wednesday	400	Grains, vegetables, roasted nut, sundry commodities.	35 miles.
77	Ukkaram (M.P.) ..			29	Mariamman festival.	7	April ..	....	150	Sweet-meats, household articles.	35 miles.
	Kethampalayam (H).	9·54	....	29	....	7	March ..	....	1,000	Sweet-meats, and household articles.	45 miles.
	Sanarpalayam (H).										
	Vandipalayam (H).			29	....	7	Do.	....	150	Do.	35 miles.
	Madhiappanur (H).			29	....	7	Do.	....	200	Do.	35 miles.
79	Gudakkarai (M.P.).	2·55	Somanur ..	23	Shandai	1	....	Wednesday	700	Grains, vegetables, mutton, and nuts.	45 miles.
					Velayuthasami temple,						
82	Karattupalayam (M. P.).	7·64	....	..	Panguni Uthiram ..	3	March/April.	....	1,000	Sweet-meats, toys.	48 miles. On Uthiram star of Panguni. Source of Income from landed properties of the temple.
83	Kurumandur (M.P.).	2·38	.... ..	..	Shandai	1	....	Friday ..	1,200	Vegetables, fruits, grains, pots.	45 miles.
84	Kottupulampalayam (M.P.).	5·04	....	..	Panguni Uthiram ..	3	March/April.		500	Sweet-meats ..	48 miles. On Uthiram Star of Panguni.
85	Alukkuli (M.P.) ..	3·59	....	29	(1) Chelliandiamman festival.	3	December/ January.	....	800	Toys, sweet-meats bell metal vessels.	50 miles.
					(2) Shandai ..	1	....	Monday ..	500	Grains and vegetables.	....
86	Kalingiam (M.P.) ..	6·16	Erode	26	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Wednesday.	200	Grains, vegetables.	59 miles.
					(2) Sri Karia Kali Kovil Amman Pandigai.	2 7	November/ December. July/August, December/ January.	....	500	Coconuts, fruits..	....
87	Lakkampatti (M.P.).	2·31	....	25	Shandai	1	....	Tuesday ..	1,000	Food grains, vegetables.	56 miles.
89	Modachur (Part M.P.).	3·45	....	24	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Saturday.	5,000	Vegetables, food grains, provisions, goats, cows.	56 miles. The source of income is from landed properties of temple.
					(2) Thanthoni Ammal.	3	December/ January.	....	4,000	Sweets, vegetables, fruits.	....
90	Nadhipalayam (M.P.).	1·14	....	24	Mariamman festival.	3	April/May.	....	100	Sweet-meats.	60 miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—*contd.*

Location Code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the Fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
91	Kullampalayam (M.P.).	1·45	Erode	25	Mariamman Car festival.	3	March/April.	....	2,000	Vegetables, toys, fruits and sweets.	57 Miles. The source of income is from public contribution.
93	Kugalur (M.P.) ..	10·29	Do.	22	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Monday ..	500 to 750	Rice, betel-leaves, nuts, vegetables, jaggery and sugar.	60 miles. The source of income is from public contribution.
					(2) Mariamman festival.	7	April/May.	....	500 to 750	Betel leaves, nuts, fruits, nuts and sweets.	
94	Nevani (M.P.) ..	1·69	Do.	23	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Sunday ..	250	Food grains, vegetables and provisions.	64 miles.
					(2) Makaliamman festival.	1	January ..	....	300		
95	Perundalaiyur (M.P.).	8·13	Do.	17	Sri Ponnachiamman festival.	3	March/April.	....	3,000	Sweets and eatables.	60 miles. The source of income is from landed properties of temple.
96	P. Mettupalayam (M.P.).	4·43	Do.	18	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Friday ..	700 to 900	Rice, grains, vegetables and chillies.	60 miles.
					(2) Pattappan Koil festival.	2	July/August.	....	1,000	Rice, eatables and sweetmeats.	3rd week of Adi. The source of income is from landed properties of temple.
98	Polavakalipalayam (M.P.).	3·38	Do.	20	(1) Mariamman Koil festival.	7	April/May ..	....	200	Sweet-meats, fruits, coconuts and camphor.	60 Miles.
					(2) Polanakalipalayam Sandai.	1	....	Sunday ..	250	Grains, provisions chillies, vegetables, betel leaves, nuts, jaggery and sugar.	
100	Vellankoil (M.P.) ..	4·23	Perundurai ..	15	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Friday ..	700	Vegetables, and food grains (Kovai).	
					(2) Mariamman festival.	1	October/ November.	....	1,000	Sweet-meats.	
102	Kolappalur (M.P.) ..	6·91	Erode	24	(1) Pachainayaki Amman festival.	4	December/ January.	....	2,000	Light refreshments and retail goods.	50 miles; 2nd week of Margali.
					(2) Shandai ..	1	....	Sunday ..	300 to 500	Grains, vegetables and sundry commodities.	

105	Koshanam (M.P.) ..	8·94	Uthukuli	..	17	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Wednesday.	1,000	Food grains and vegetables.	50 miles.
						(2) Amman festival.	1	December/ January.	....	2,000		The source of income is from landed properties of temple
106	Elathur (M.P.) ..	7·14	Somanur	..	18	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Tuesday ..	700	Grains, vegetables, mutton, and roasted nuts.	40 miles.
						(2) Karia Kaliamman festival.	2	December/ January.	....	2,000	Provisions and sweet-meat.	Once in three years. The source of income is from landed properties of temple.
107	Anjanur (M.P.) .. Ellapalayam (H) .. Erugalur	5·57	Do.		21	Ellapalayam Shandai.	1	....	Tuesday ..	600	Grains, and vegetables.	41 miles.
					22	Pongathal Koil festival.	2	....	....	10,000	Coconuts, fruits, pops and nuts	42 miles. Once in 2 years.
108	Varapalayam (V) .. Kolandayampalayam (H).	4·41	Tiruppur	..	29	Sura Samharam ..	2	October/ November.	....	1,500	Sweet-meats, and household articles.	The source of income is from landed properties. 39 miles.
109	Kavilipalayam (M.P.)	4·95	Do.		25	Kavalipalayam Panchayat Board weekly market.	1	....	Sunday ..	750	Cereal crops, vegetables, chillies and household commodities.	35 miles.
110	Karapadi (M.P.) ..	8·08	Do.		25	(1) Kaliamman koil Kattu festival.	7	March/April.	....	1,500	Nil	30 miles.
						(2) Mariamman koil kattu festival.	7	March/April.	....	1,500	Sweet-meats, and bangles.	
111	Punjaipuliampatti (Major P.).	4·49	Do.		23	(1) Shandai ..	1	....	Thursday.	6,000	Foodgrains, Goats, Cows, Iron and wooden articles.	30 miles.
						(2) Karivaradha Perumal festival.	2	September/ October.	....	3,000	Sweet-meat, edibles, toys, fruits and sweets.	The source of income is from the landed properties.
112	Vemandapalayam (M.P.)	7·30	Somanur	..	20	(1) Surasamharam.	2	October/ November.	....	2,000	Sundry commodities and light refreshments.	40 miles; On Skanda Sashti day.
						(2) Ellapalayan Shandai.	1	....	Tuesday ..	500	Grains and vegetables.	
114	Polayapalayam (M.P.).	3·79	Do.		24	(1) Navithan Karupparayaswamy Pongal.	2	July/August.	....	500	Roasted nuts, camphor, fruits, betel leaves and nuts.	41 miles.
						(2) Mariamman festival.	7	March/April.	....	500	Nil.	
						(3) Karupparayaswamy Pongal.	1	July/August.	....	200	Nil.	30 miles.
115	Olalakoil (M.P.) ..	6·65	Tiruppur	..	14	(1) Sri Udayagiri Muthu Velayudaswamy Car festival.	5	January/February.	....	3,500	(1) Cows, bullocks and calves.	50 miles. On the Poosam star of Thai month. The source of income is from public contribution.
						(2) Malayapalayam Shandai.	1	....	Tuesday ..	1,200	(2) Grains, vegetables, mutton and sweet-meat.	

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

GOPICHETTIPALAYAM TALUK—concld.

Location Code numbs	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the Fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from district headquarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
118	Getticheyur (Major P.)	12·47	Uthukuli ..	14	Weekly fair ..	1	....	Thursday.	....	Grains, and vegetables.	50 miles.
	Sokkumaripalayam.		Uthukuli ..	14	Amman Pandigai ..	4	January/February.	..	8,000	Grains, vegetables.	15 miles.
119	Siruvalur (M.P.) ..	9·62	Uthukuli ..	11	(1) Shandai ..	1		Tuesday ..	4,000	Cattle, grains ..	44 miles.
					(2) Amman festival.	3	January/February.	..	6,000	Sundry commodities.	Source of income from public contribution.

NOTE.—Usually no permanent recreational or residential facility has been provided in any of the temples. The people coming from various places to the temple will have to make their own arrangements for board and lodging. During the festival times temporary petty shops and hotels will be erected. They will cater to the needs of the public and then be removed after the festivals are over.

ERODE TALUK

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4	Suriampalayam (P). Ramanathapuram Puthur (H). Rajapalayam (H) .. Indirapuram (H) .. Marappa Palayam. Kottayam Palayam.	3·95	Erode	5	(1) Mariamman festival.	1	May ..	..	1,000	Toys, fruits and sweets.	66 miles.
			Do.	5	(2) Kaliamman festival.	1	April ..	..			
			Do.	5	(3) Perumalswamy festival.	1	October ..	..			
8	Chithode (P) ..	0·42	Do.	7	Mariamman festival.	2	October/November.	..	2,000	Sweet-meats.	60 „
12	Gangapuram ..	2·76	Do.	7	Mariamman festival.	3	January ..	..	750	Sweet-meats and fancy goods.	60 „
17	Kanjikoil (P) ..	6·90	Perundurai ..	11	Festival	3	June/July ..	..	5,000	Nil	69 Miles. After 'Pournami (full moon) day.
18	Pallapalayam (P)..	6·18	Do. ..	11	Margali festival ..	1	December/January.	..	5,000	Nil.	70 miles.
19	Koilpalayam (P) .. Pethapalayam ..	0·47	Do. ..	15	Mariamman festival.	2	February/March.	..	100	Nil.	70 „
				15	Mariamman festival.	2	Do.		500	Grams and fruits.	70 „

20	Pandiampalayam ..	3·66	Ingur	14	Kunjaramadai shandy.	1	..	Monday ..	300	Foodgrains, vegetables, clothes, mutton, oil, fruits and eatables.	61 ,,
					Mariamman festival.	8	April/May ..	..	1,000	Camphor, sweets, fruits, coconut and toys.	
	Singanallur ..			10	Singanallur Mariamman festival.	8	February/March.	..	500	Roasted nuts, sweets, betel nuts, coconut, fruit and edibles.	60 Miles.
21	Nichampalayam ..	1·75	Perundurai ..	15	Mariamman festival.	1	December ..	.	300	Food stuffs and vegetables.	40 ,,
	Nilagoundampalayam.				Shandy	1	..	Wednesday	100		
22	Kurukkampalayam.	2·52	Do. ..	15	Mariamman festival.	2	December ..	..	300	Sweet-meats ..	40 ,,
23	Thingalur (P) ..	4·07	Vijayamangalam.	9	(1) Kaliamman car festival.	4	April/May ..	..	1,500	Salt, Rice, foodgrains, fruits, vegetables and eatables.	50 ,,
					(2) Shandy ..	1	..	Thursday.			
					(3) Appachiar festival.	..	..	..			
26	Madathupalayam ..	1·07	Perundurai ..	12	Karthigai Deepam.	2	November ..	..	5,000	Eatables	45 ,,
27	Thoranavavi ..	2·97	Uthukuli ..	13	Thaipoosam car festival.	2	January ..	.	2,000	Do.	45 Miles. Star of month. Poosam 'Thai'
37	Kunnathur (P) ..	1·56	Do. ..	13	Shandy	1	..	Monday.	20,000	Rice, Jaggery, Cereals, vegetables, sheep, cows, buffaloes, light refreshments and toys.	45 Miles.
44	Chellappampalayam	0·86	Perundurai ..	..	Mariamman festival.	11	May/June ..	..	100	Light refreshments and Toys.	50 ,,
46	Thudupathy (P) ..	0·94	Ingur	7	(1) Shandy ..	1	..	Wednesday	250	Sweet - meats, clothes.	45 Miles. Every Saturday.
					(2) Kasiviswanathar kovil festival.	1	September/October.	..	500	Vegetables ..	
	Palakkarai (H) ..		Do.	7	(1) Mariamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	150	Fruits and sweets.	45 Miles.
					(2) Kaliamman festival.	1	April/May ..	..	125	Do.	
47	Karumandachellipalayam (P).	7·98	Perundurai ..	4½	(1) Makaliamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	1,000	Camphor, incense, Coconut, betel-nut and sweetmeats.	51½ ,,
					Seelampatti .. (2) Thambi Nallaya Goundan koil festival.	1	August/September.	..	1,000	Camphor, incense, Coconut, betel nut and sweetmeats.	
48	Thiruvachi ..	3·62	Do. ..	6	Mariamman festival.	2	October/November.	..	2,000	Sundry commodities.	52 Miles.

FAIR AND FESTIVALS.

ERODE TALUK—*contd.*

Location Code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from district head quarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
50	Nasianur (P) ..	3·25	Erode	7	Shandy	1	..	Saturday..	2,000	Provisions and Fancy goods.	62 Miles.
					Mariamman festival.	1	..				
53	Kadirampatty ..	1·32	Thottipalayam ..	3	Mariamman festival.	7	December/ January.	..	500	Toys and fruits.	60 "
55	Villarasampatti ..	3·03	Erode	3½	Mariamman festival.	2	January ..	..	750	Sweet-meats and fancy goods.	
56	Periasemur ..	4·01	Do.	4	Mariamman festival.	15	December/ January.	..	500	Sweet-meats and toys.	
57	Sirkarperia Agraharam.	0·95	Do.	4	Mariamman festival.	3	November/ December.	..	100	Nil.	64 Miles.
58	Brahmana Peria Agraharam.	0·81	Do.	3	Shandy	1	..	Friday			
					(1) Mariamman festival.	1	December/ January.	..	500	Nil.	62 "
					(2) Ramzan festival.	1	February/ March.	..			
67	Surampatty ..	1·37	Erode	2	Mariamman festival.	5	January ..	..	1,000	Sweet-meats and fancy goods.	63 "
74	Puthur Pudupalayam.	2·55	Thottipalayam ..	1	Mariamman festival.	7	December/ January.	..	300	Toys and sweet meats.	60 "
76	Pungambadi (P) ..	3·23	Perundurai ..	2	Appathalswami Pongal.	2	February/ March.	..	1,500	Sweet-meat, coconut and fruits.	60 Miles. On the 'Mahasivarathri' day of Masi month.
78	Vadamugamvellodu (P).	..	Thottipalayam ..	3	Shandy	1	..	Saturday.	1,000	Provisions, clothes, vegetables and grains.	60 Miles.
					Vellodu Mariamman festival.	1	November ..	..	2,000		
79	Perundurai ..	9·02	Perundurai ..	..	(1) Mariamman	7	October/ November.	..			
					(2) Chellandiamman festival				12,000	Fruits, coconut, sweet-meats, toys. etc.	50 "
					(3) Venkitaramaswamy festival.	4	September/ October.	..			
					(4) Choliswaraswamy festival.	4	July/August.				
80	Kambliampatti ..	3·02	Vijayamangalam.	3½	(1) Mariamman festival.	2	March/April.	..	300	Sweet-meats and eatables.	56 "
					(2) Makaliamman festival.	2	April/May ..	..			
	Ponmudi		Do. ..	4½	(1) Mariamman festival.	2	March/April.	..	375	Sweet-meats and eatables.	57 "
					(2) Makaliamman festival.	2	April/May ..	..			

81	Sullipalayam ..	5·18	Ingur	7	Mariamman festival.	7	January/ February.	..	400	Coconut, fruits, sweet-meat camphor and toys.	52 ,,
	Pattakarampalayam		Do.	9	Mariamman festival.	7	Do.	..	300	Do.	54 ,,
	Perumam Palayam.		Do.	9	Mariamman festival.	7	December/ January.	..	300	Do.	54 ,,
	Maniam Palayam ..		Do.	9	Makaliamman festival.	7	Do.	..	300	Do.	54 ,,
	Kanakkam Palayam		Do.	9	Karia Kaliamman festival.	7	January/ February.	..	300	Do.	54 ,,
	Ganapathy Palayam		Do.	9	Mariamman festival.	7	Do.	..	300	Do.	54 ,,
	Kullam Palayam ..		Vijayamangalam.	7	Makaliamman festival.	7	December/ January.	..	300	Do.	50 ,,
	Mettupalayam ..		Do. ..	7	Annamar festival ..	7	Do.	..	300	Do.	50 ,,
	Velliampalayam ..		Do. ..	7	Mariamman festival.	1	February/ March.	..	300	Do.	50 ,,
82	Seenapuram (P) ..	2·56	Uthukuli ..	7½	(1) Mariamman festival (2) Soorasamharam festival.	2	December/ January.	..	500	Sweet-meat, bangles, roasted nuts and vessels.	54 ,,
83	Karandipalayam ..	1·49	Vijayamangalam.	6	Mariamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	200	Edibles	47 ,,
84	Mettupudur (P) ..	1·84	Do.	..	(1) Mariamman festival.	1	Do.	..			
					(2) Makaliamman festival.	1	Do.	..	300	Edibles, bangles, roasted nuts and fancy goods.	45 ,,
	Kinipalayam ..										
85	Periaveerasangili (P).		Do.	5½	Mariamman festival.	2	April/May ..	..	400 to 500	Sweet-meat, biscuits, sugarcane and betel nuts.	46 ,,
					Do.	2	May/June ..	..			
		4·61				2	July/August.	..			
	Chinnaveerasangili (P).		Do. ..	5½	(1) Mariamman festival.	2	April / May and December/ January.	..	300 to 450	Sweet-meat, biscuits, sugarcane and betel nuts.	46 ,,
					(2) Makaliamman festival.	2	February/ March.	..	..	....	
86	Koonampatty (P).	1·21	Uthukuli ..	6	Mariamman festival.	3	March/April	..	300	Household Utensils.	42 Miles.
90	Kavuthampalayam (P).	3·28	Do.	7	(1(Mariamman festival.	1	December/ January and February/ March.	..	200 to 300	Sugarcane, roasted nuts and sweets.	42 Miles. No specific *month is given ;*
					(2) Muniappan festival.	1	March/April and April/ May.	..			
91	Karumanjirai (P) ..	1·46	Do.	8	Mariamman festival.	1	March/April or April/ May.	..	100 to 200	Roasted nuts, sugarcane and toys.	45 Miles.
92	Sundakkampalayam	2·88	Do.	6	(1) Mariamman festival.	7	March/April	..	4,000	Sundry commodities.	40 Miles. On "Poosam" star of Thai month.
					(2) Thai Poosam festival.	3	January/ February.	..			
95	Velliampatti ..	1·15	Do.	9	Badrakaliamman 'Kondam' festival.	3	August or September.	..	700	Betel-nut, coconut, fruit, sugarcane, soda-colour, eatables and fancy goods.	37 Miles.

120	N. Kalamangalam.	1·38	Pasur .. / Chavadipalayam	2 / 3½	Kulavilakku Amman festival.	3	Do.	..	2,000	Vessels, toys and sweet-meats.	75 Miles.
121	Punjai Kalamangalam.	..	Pasur . ..	2	Shandy	1		Sunday ..	650	Paddy, grains, goats, cloth and vegetables.	75 Miles.
124	Modakurichi ..	6·41	Chavadipalayam.	2½	(1) Do.	1	..	Wednesday.	800	Foodgrains, toys, clothes and cattle.	69 Miles.
					(2) Mariamman festival.	3	November/ December.	..	2,000	Brass and copper vessels, celluloid toys and sundry commodities.	..
125	Pundurisemur ..	2·99	Chavadipalayam.	5	Mariamman festival.	7	Do.	..	1,000	Sundry Commodities.	72 Miles.
126	Avalpumdurai ..	13·21	Erode	8	Shandy	1	..	Saturday.	1,000	Food grains, vegetables and household articles.	70 Miles.
127	Mukasi Anumanpalli (P).	3·27	Perundurai ..	7	(1) Mariamman festival.		December/ January.	..	400	Fruit, Camphor, Coconut and roasted nuts.	59 Miles.
					(2) Chinnamman-Periamman Car festival.		May/June ..	..			
					Shandy	1	..	Wednesday	200	Do.	
128	Attavanai Anumanpalli.	6·42	Do.	7	(1) Mariamman festival.	7	December/ January.	..	2,000	Fruits, camphor, coconut and roasted nuts.	59 Miles.
					(2) Weekly Fair.	1	..	Friday ..			
130	Mukasipidariyur (P)	6·23	Ingur	2	Mariamman festival.	7	October/ November.	..	2,000	Eatables, flowers, and roasted nuts.	48 Miles.
133	Chennimalai (P)	3·59	Do.	4½	Car festival .. (Thai Poosam).	7	January/ February.	..	10,000	Sugarcane, eatables, provisions, clothes and vessels.	53 Miles. On 'Poosam' star of 'Thai'.
135	Kolathupalayam, Koothampalayam, Perukattupalayam.	2·22	Unjalur	3	Mariamman festival.	7	March/April.	..	100	Nil.	55 Miles.
			Do.	3	Makaliamman festival.						
137	Sirukkalanji ..	4·48	Uthukuli ..	3	(1) Sirukkalanji Mariamman festival.	7	March/April or December/ January.	..	200	Nil.	50 Miles.
	Kattupalayam ..			3	(2) Makaliamman festival. Kattupalayam Mariamman festival.						
	Alampalayam ..			3	(3) Makaliamman festival.						
138	Punjai Dalavoipalayam.	4·39	Vijayamangalam.	3	Chinnagoundan palayam Mariamman festival.	1	April/May ..	..	300	Betelnuts and toys.	50 Miles.
144	Muthanpalayam ..	1·59	Uthukuli ..	5	Kannimar Koil festival.	15	July/August.	..	5,000	Sweet-meats, Sundry Commodities.	37 Miles. Once in two years.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

ERODE TALUK—*concld.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district head quarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
145	Kourndampalayam.	1·28	Uthukuli ..	6	Mariamman Koil festival.	7	December ..	..	200	Sweet-meats and fruits.	40 Miles.
146	Sirkarperiapalayam.	4·02	Kulipalayam ..	1	Sri Sukraswaraswamy Arudra Darshanam festival.	1	December/ January.	..	1,000	Sweets-meat, sugarcane, toys coconut and fruits.	30 Miles
148	Morattupalayam (P)	3·41	Uthukuli .	3	Mariamman festival.	7	April/May ..	..	500	Sugarcane, provisions and toys.	40 Miles.
					Shandy	1	..	Thursday.	700		
149	Uthukuli	2·27	Do.	1½	Shandy	1	..	Wednesday	..	..	42 Miles.
					Car festival	4	January/ February.	..			
154	Sirkarkathangani.	4·90	Do.	5	Chelvakumaraswamy Koil festival (Sivarathri).	2	March ..	..	300	Toys and sweetmeats.	45 Miles.
156	Punjaipalatholuvu.	5·66	Vijayamangalam.	5	Shandy	1	..	Saturday.	350	Food stuffs. ..	52 Miles.
161	Ekkattanpalayam (P).	5·33	Ingur	7	Mariamman festival.	3	December ..	..	2,000	Betels and eatables.	50 Miles.
162	Basuvapatti (P) ..	3·11	Uthukuli.. ..	7	Do.	2	Do.	..	400	Light refreshments.	56 Miles.
163	Kuppachipalayam.	1·63	Ingur	9	Do.	8	Do.	..	700	Sweets, fruits and pooja articles.	50 Miles.
164	Vadugapatti (P) ..	11·54	Kodumudi ..	10	Kuppuswamy Pongal.	3	Do.		1,000	Fruits and roasted nuts.	63 Miles.
166	Arachalur	11·43	Perundurai ..	7	Kannimarswamy festival.	7	March/April.	..	1,000	Fruits, Camphor, coconut and roasted nuts.	60 Miles.
					Shandy	1	..	Thursday.			
167	Velampalayam (P).	5·58	Chavadipalayam.	12	(1) Kuppannaswamy Pongal.	2	December ..	..	1,000	Coconut, fruits and sundry commodities.	72 Miles.
					(2) Mariamman festival.	2	March/April.	..	500	Sweets, fruits and coconuts.	
170	Punjerikilambadi ..	3·86	Kolanalli ..	2	Shandy	1	..	Saturday..	500	Vegetables, food grains and sweetmeat.	78 miles.

172	Pasur . .. palayam.	0·26	Pasur .. / Uthukuli	..	1/8 / 5	Shandy .. .. / Karrarayaswamy [illegible] festival).	1 / 3	.. / July/August.	Thursday.	300 / 300	Fruits and vegetables. / Sugar cane	76 miles. / 37 miles.
174	Nanjaikilanalli ..	1·97	Kolanalli	..	1/8	Kottai Mariamman festival.	3	February/ March.	..	200	Provisions, sweet-meat and grains.	80 miles.
176	Palamangalam ..	4·16	Do.	..	3	Mariamman festival.	1	..	..	200	Sweets-meats ..	70 miles.
177	Kolavilakku (P) ..	3·95	Do.	..	5	(1) Mariamman festival. (2) Malaikkumaraswamy.		December/ January. January/ February	..	1,500	Fruits, Camphor, Coconut, Sugar-cane and roasted nuts.	70 miles.
178	Kagam (P) .. .. 1. Parappalayam .. 2. Kagam (Kasuda).	3·38	Unjalur	..	7	Mariamman festival.	1	..	..	200	Sweet-meats ..	75 miles.
179	Vilaketti (P) ..	3·07	Kodumudi	..	12	Shandy .. .. Mariamman festival.	1 / 10	.. / March/April or May.	Sunday .. / ..	300 / 1,320	Cattle, Agricultural implements and other articles except leather.	64 miles.
180	Kollankoil (P) ..	7·66	Unjalur	..	10	Shandy	1	..	Tuesday ..	1,000	Vegetables, Food-grains.	65 miles.
						Mariamman festival.	1	November/ December.	..	1,500	..	
	II Block ..		..	..	17	Mahamuni festival.		August/September.	..	1,000	Camphor, eatables and coconut.	62 miles.
182	Sivagiri (P) ..	10·86	Kodumudi	..	8	(1) Velayudaswamy Car festival. (2) Ponkaliamman Car festival. (3) Sellandiamman Temple.	10 / 2 / 3	April/May .. / March/April. / March/April.	.. / ..	,000 / ..	Sweet-meats and household articles. / ..	75 miles (On the Full Moon day).
183	Kondalam ..	6·64	Do.	..	7	Mariamman festival.	7	December/ January.	..	750	Sundry commodities.	65 miles.
184	Kolathupalayam ..	3·63	Unjalur	..	1½	Shandy	1	..	Sunday ..	300	Paddy, vegetables and cereal crops.	80 mil[illegible]
185	Unjalur (P) ..	1·99	Do.	..	1/8	Shandy .. .. Mariamman festival.	1 / 1	.. / April ..	Tuesday .. / ..	2,000	Grains and Provisions.	65 miles.
189	Murungianpalayam.	4·78	Kodumudi	..	5	(1) Mariamman car festival. (2) Alaganachiamman koil festival.	2	April/May ..	..	500	Sweet-meats and household articles.	80 miles.
194	Kodumudi (P) ..	4·85	Do.	..	..	Car festival .. (Magudeeswarar).	2	December/ January.	..	5,000	Toys, vessels, coconuts and fruits.	64 miles.
						Shandy	1	..	Monday ..	600	Vegetables and rice.	77 miles.
196	Avadayaparai ..	0·68	Noyyal	..	1/8	Kaman festival ..	2	February March.	..	100	....	89 miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

DHARAPURAM TALUK

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district head quarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Balasamudrampudur Kathanganni (H) .. Reddipalayam (H).	5·00	Uthukuli	5	Makaliamman koil festival.	7	March/April.	..	500	Sweet-meats, bangles, vessels and clothes.	40 miles.
3	Padiyur ..	4·34	Do.	9	(1) Muthialamman festival (Sellandi Amman). (2) Weekly fair ..	3 1	October/ November. ..	.. Wednesday 6 hours.	1,000 200	Sweet-meats, flower, food stuffs.	42 miles.
4	Sivanmalai ..	15·76	Do.	7	Thai Poosam Car festival.	4	January/ February.	..	25,000	Sugar cane, pops and nuts, edibles, sweetmeats.	48 miles. Devotees from "Ellaigramam" which is 20 miles from Sivanmalai come to the temple in a 'Kavadi' procession on Thai Poosam. It takes place on Full Moon day.
5	Thammareddipalayam.	2·38	Do.	7	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Sunday ..	300	Mutton, food grains, vegetables.	51 miles.
7	Keeranur	7·04	Do.	15	Do. ..	1	..	Saturday ..	300	Foodgrains, Vegetables.	50 miles.
9	Marudurai	4·15	Ingur ..	12	Makaliamman festival.	2	January.	..	200	Fruits, coconuts, camphor, sweetmeats.	60 miles.
10	Nathakadayur	8·12	Do.	13	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Wednesday	1,000	Food grains, dhal varieties, vegetables.	52 miles.
12	Muthur	12·24	Kodumudi	12	(1) Sivarathri .. (2) Weekly fair ..	3 1	February/ March. March.	Saturday ..	3,700 1,500	Sugar-cane,	55 miles.
	Sinnamuthur (H)		Do.	11	Sellakumaraswami Koil festival.	4	February.		5,000	sweets provisions, foodgrains, goats.	54 miles.
15	Velliarachal	8·01	Do.	15	Mariamman koil festival.	7	October.	..	1,500	Coconuts, fruits, flowers, refreshments.	52 miles.
17	Pappini	12·79	Uthukuli	15	Sivarathri festival.	1	February/ March.	..	300	Aerated water, betel-leaves and provisions.	48 miles.
19	Kangayam	21·76	Do.	14	(1) Sandhai ..	1	..	Monday ..	10,000	Cattle, groceries gingelly and food grains.	43 miles.

					(2) Mariamman koil festival.	1	November.	..	2,000	Retail articles ..	43 miles.
20	Pothiapalayam .. Kadayur (H) ..	13·12	Uthukuli ..	15	(1) Panguni Uthiram. (2) Navarathri ..	1 10	March/April. September/ October.	..	500	Retail articles ..	40 miles.
23	Ellakapalayampudur Nelali (H) ..	14·17	Tiruppur ..	14	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Tuesday ..	300	Rice, fruits, clothes, vegetables.	50 miles.
24	Sengodampalayam. Udiyur	11·01	Uthukuli ..	22	Skanda Sashti ..	1	October/ November.	..	500	Nil.	51 miles.
26	Perumalpalayam .. Mudalipalayam ..	10·69	Do. ..	36	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Friday ..	400	Cholam, kambu, rice.	60 miles.
28	Pachapalayam .. Kannapurampudur (H).	19·35	Do. .. Kodumudi ..	20 24	Chithirai Pandigai. (1) Mariamman car festival.	7 8	April/May .. Do. ..	.. ..	15,000	Cattle, sweets, cows bullocks.	Takes place on Chithirai Pournami.
								..	10,000	Buffaloes and vessels.	49 Miles.
					(2) Kannapuram cattle fair (Yearly fair).	7	Do. ..				2. It will commence three days prior to Chithirai Pournami of every year.
29	Nagamanaickenpatti Uthamapalayam ..	6·80	Kodumudi ..	24	Fair	1	..		100	Rice, dhal varieties.	There is no specific day fixed for the conducting of the Fair as it is held once in three years.
30	Vellakoil	21·19	Do. ..	19	Veerakumaraswamy koil car festival.	6	February ..	..	8,000	Vessels.	54 miles.
31	Velappanaickenvalasu Senapathipalayam. Mailrangam ..	17·67	Tiruppur ..	37	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Thursday.	400	Foodgrains, vegetables, provisions.	60 miles.
33	Puduppai	3·50	Erode	37	Do. ..	1	..	Tuesday ..	400	All sweet-meats ..	62 miles.
38	Sangarandampalayam.	19·36	Tiruppur ..	30	Mariamman festival.	7	March/April.	..	1,000	Fruits	62 miles.
46	Rudravathi .. Kundadam (H) ..	14·90	Do. ..	22	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Saturday ..	5,000	Vegetables, rice, clothes, cattle, paddy.	40 miles.
50	Getelrow	10·18	Udumalpet ..	22	Makaliamman Pandigai.	2	February/ March.	..	700	Biscuits, refreshments, pops and nuts.	50 miles.
51	Thoppampatti .. Madathupalayam ..	14·30	Madathukulam	..	Kanniamman Pandigai.	2	Do.	..	2,300	Coconuts, fruits, camphor, sugarcane.	49 miles.
52	Nanjiyampalayam.	2·59	Do.	15	Bagavathiamman Koil. 1. Navarathri ..	9	September/ October.	..	200	Nil.	50 miles.
					2. Margali Poojai	30	December/ January.				
53	Veerajmangalam.	2·89	Palni	19	Kaliamman Pandigai.	2	January/ February/ March.	..	15,001	Fruits	53 miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

DHARAPURAM TALUK—(concld.)

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
54	Peramiam	7·75	Palni	32	Peramiam Sandhai.	1		Saturday..	200	Handloom clothes and vegetables.	63 Miles.
55	Kolathupalayam ..	23·40	Do. ..	22	Kaliamman Ugathi festival Mattu thavanai.	7	March/April.	..	3,000	Cattle, sweet-meats.	55 Miles.
56	Dharapuram (M) ..	1·94	Udumalpet ..	23	Weekly fair ..	1		Tuesday ..	1,000	Foodgrains, vegetables, cattle.	50 miles.
	Kolinjivadi locality 1 p. of 56.	..	Do. ..	23	Sri Rama Navami.	7	April/May.	..	500	Nil	53 miles. Every year, Bakthas come to this place from Dindigul, Madurai and Kovai.
	Dharapuram (M) ..	..	Palni	22	Sandhai	1		Tuesday ..	1,000	Grains, vegetables, cattle.	52 miles.
	Dharapuram (town) locality 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	..	Udumalpet .. Palni .. .. Tiruppur.. ..	23 30	(1) Sri Kadu Haru Mantharayaswamy Ratha Urchavam.	15	May/June	..	5,000	Vegetables, betel leaves, leather, cattle.	50 miles.
					(2) Sri Mariamman Pandigai.	10	March/April	..			
58	Puthur	20·28	Madathukulam ..	20	Ugathi Pandigai (Chemmanda) (Ammachi Koil fostival).	1	March ..	..	2,000	Sugar cane, sweet meats.	60 miles.
59	Moolarapatti ..	3·36	Udumalpet ..	20	Angalamman Koil Sivarathri Kundam festival.	3	January/ February.	..	150	Coconuts, fruits, sweet-meats, sugarcane.	50 miles.
61	Bellampatti ..	3·72	Do. ..	20	Sandhai	1		Sunday ..	1,200	Grains, vegetables, provisions, fruits.	45 miles.
65	Pothikampalayam. Munduvelampatti..	12·63	Udumalpet ..	13	Makaliamman Pandigai.	2	February/ March.	..	500	Coconuts, fruits, bangles, flowers.	65 miles.
67	Sinnakkampalayam. Somanuthur (H) ..	19·24	Madathukulam ..	15	Mariamman festival.	23	Do.	..	1,000	Retail articles.	62 miles.
68	Dalavoipatnam ..	10·50	Do. ..	13	1. Kaliamman festival.	7	March/April.	..	2,000	Sweet-meats, coconuts.	53 miles.
					2. Jalli Kattu ..	..	January/ February.	..			
69	Alangiam	3·38	Palni	13	Mariamman Pandigai.	6	January/ February.	..	2,500	Fruits	58 miles

70	Bommanallur ..	3·50	Palni	11	Kaliamman festival.	2	March/April. April/May.	..	400	Fruits, retail goods.	59 Miles.
71	Kongur	9·65	Do.	15	Kaliamman Koil festival.	3	March/April.	..	1,500	Retail goods.	60 Miles.
72	Manakkadavu ..	10·59	Do.	20	Thai Pandigai ..	3	January ..	..	150	Fruits	60 Miles.
73	Ponrivadi .. Ponnivadi (H) ..	19·19 ..	Oddanchathram.	16	Baghavan Koil festival.	3	March/April.	..	3,500	Clay vessels, Abisheka articles.	58 Miles.
74	Nallampalayam ..	5·78	Palni	24	Mariamman festival.	1	January/ February.	..	500	Sweets	60 Miles.
75	Mulanur	28·66	Karur	31	1. Mulanur Sandhai	1		Wednesday	1,500	Bulls, cows and household articles.	67 Miles.
					2. Kaliamman festival.	3	May ..	..	500	Toys and retail goods.	Takes place in May 1st week of each year.
77	Kilangundal ..	22·33	Oddanchathram.	20	Pattuthurai Karuppanaswamy festi val.	1	May/June ..	..	5,000 to 10,000	Abishega articles.	70 Miles.
79	Kottaimarudur .. Sinnamarudur ..	12·84	Kodumudi ..	25	Bhanvathiamman festival.	2	..	..	300 to 500	Retail articles, Abishegana articles.	76 Miles. This festival is celebrated in remembrance of "Kannies" (Virgins) walking on fire. End of Agni star.
81	Kannivadi	13·21	Karur	25	Sandhai	1		Friday ..	500	Sheep, household-articles,	72 Miles.
	Manalur (H) ..	..	Do.	29	1. Chelliandiamman koil festival.	3	March/April.	..	1,000	Toys and Puja articles.	76 Miles.
					2. Panguni Uthiram.		March/April.	..			
82	Punjaithalayur ..	10·20	Do.	22	Mariamman festival.	15	March ..	..	1,000	Vessels and toys.	75 Miles. Takes place on March II Full Moon of every year.
	Nanjaithalayur ..	..	Do.	26	Mariamman festival.	15	March ..	..	1,000	Vessels, toys, retail goods.	75 Miles.
83	Velampoondi ..	13·22	Do.	25	Sandhai	1		Tuesday ..	500	Paddy, rice, house hold articles and jaggery.	76 Miles.
	Sundakkampalayam	..	Do.	30	Mariamman festival.	3	May/June ..	..	400	Fruits, sweet-meats.	76 Miles.

PALLADAM TALUK.

4	Thorayalur (P) ..	2·87	Tiruppur ..	11	Shandy	1	....	Friday ..	50	Rice, Pulses and ragi.	36 Miles.
					Kottai Muniappan Festival.	1	March/April.	....	350		
6	Perumanallur (P) ..	3·26	Do. ..	7	Shandy	1	....	Saturday ..	2,500	Foodgrains, Vegetables.	Fire walk also conducted.
					Kandathu Kaliamman Car Festival.	3	March/April.	....	3,500	Sweet-meats ..	30 Miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Palladam Taluk—*contd.*

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from the Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair.	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from district headquarters and Information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9	Kanakkampalayam (P).	3·01	Kulipalayam ..	7	Shandy	1	....	Thursday.	400	Foodgrains and vegetables.	32 Miles.
12	Chettipalayam (P) (Part.)	4·01	Tiruppur ..	2	Mahaliamman Festival.	2	January ..	....	200	Household utensils.	30 Miles.
13	Velampalayam (P). Anuperpalayam (H).	6·68	Do. ..	2½	Shandy	1	....	Sunday ..	2,000	Grains, millets, vegetables and food stuffs.	30 Miles.
19	Tiruppur (M) ..	10·50	Do. ..	1	Cattle Shandy and Market.	1	....	Tuesday ..	2,000	Cattle and all Market products.	30 Miles. Exhibition is also conducted.
					Car Festival ..	15	May/June ..	....	....	....	
21	Mangalam	4·12	Do. ..	1¼	Shandy	1	....	Saturday..	500	Foodgrains and vegetables.	27 Miles.
					Malai Koil Shandy.	1	....	Sunday ..	200		
					Subramania Swamy Car Festival.	3	January/February.	....	2,000		
22	Sammandam-palayam (P).	5·37	Somanur ..	3	(1) Makaliamman Pandigai.	1	March ..	....	200	Sweet-meats and toys.	30 Miles.
					(2) Arokiyamadha Car Festival.	1	September ..	....			
23	Karumathampatti (P).	1·34	Do. ..	2	Punitha Mariamman Japamalai Matha Festival.	10	September/October.	....	10,000	Vegetables, provisions, pictures, fruits and toys.	17 Miles.
	Somanur	..	Do. ..	⅛	Shandy	1	....	Wednesday	3,000	Provisions, vegetables and fruits.	17 Miles.
25	Kaduvettipalayam (P).	3·58	Do. ..	8	Mariamman Pandigai.	7	April/May or June.	....	500	Misc. articles ..	22 Miles.
26	Puduvampalli (P).	5·65	Do. ..	8	1. Adi Festival (18th day).	1	July/August.	....	150	Nil.	25 Miles.
					2. Ayudha Puja ..	3	September/October.	....			
27	Maparipalayam (P).	8·43	Do. ..	3	Shandy	1		Sunday ..	1,000	Foodgrains, jaggery, vegetables, sweet-meats, provisions and clothes.	18 Miles.
	Vagarayampalayam (H).			6	Mariamman Pandigai.	1	Do.	..	1,000	Bangles, toys, sweet-meats, coconuts and fruits.	17 Miles. 1st or 2nd Wednesday in the month of Purattasi.

28	Kaniyur (P) .. Kollupalayam (H)	7·05	Do. ..	4	Mariamman festival.	1	November/ December.	..	200	Bangles, nuts, toys, fruits and coconuts.	15 Miles.
29	Arasur (P) ..	7·74	Sulur Road ..	3	Shandy	1		Thursday	25	Vegetables, roasted nuts.	12½ Miles.
					Mahasivarathri ..	1	February/ March.		200	Coconut and fruits.	
30	Rasipalayam (P) ..	2·14	Do. ..	2	(1) Mariamman Pandigai ..	1	February/ March.	..	100	Nil.	14 Miles.
					(2) Makaliamman Pandigai.	1	March/April.	..	400	..	..
32	Muthu Goundan .. Railway Colony (V)	..	Do. ..	¼	Angalamman Pandigai.	2	February/ March.	..	1,000	Pooja articles, sugar cane.	13 Miles. On Sivurathri day.
33	Nilambur (P) ..	..	Do. ..	3	Thai Pongal ..	1	January ..	..	300	Vegetables ..	10 Miles.
34	Mylampatti (P) ..	1·85	Sulur Road ..	8	Do.	1	January ..	..	150	Vegetables and fruits.	10 Miles.
36	Irugur (P) ..	..	Irugur		Angalamman Pandigai.	1	February/ March.	..	1,500	Pooja articles and toys.	8 Miles.
					Surasamharam ..	1	October/ November.	..	1,200		
37	Sulur (P)	..	..		Thiruvenkatanatha. swamy (Perumal) car festival.	1	June ..	..			
38	Kadambadi (P) ..	4·63	Sulur Road ..	3½	Makaliamman .. Pandigai.	2	August/ September.	..	350	Sweet - meats and bangles.	14½ Miles.
39	Karvalimadapur (P)	2·62	Do.	2½	(1) Vinayaka Chathurthi.		August/ September.		500	Sweet meats, camphor, coconuts, fruits and toys.	15 Miles.
					(2) Krishna Jayanthi.		Do.				
					(3) Mathangi Amman Festival.		Do.				
					(4) Mariamman Festival.		March/April.				
					(5) Karupparayan Festival.		Do.				
					(6) Makaliamman Festival.		February/ March.				
40	Samalapuram (P) ..	8·43	Somanur ..	3	Malai Koil car Festival.	1	January/ February.	..	1,000	Nil.	25 Miles. On Thai Poosam. Ayyan Koil Festival is celebrated on each Monday and Friday.
					Ayyan Koil Festival.	1					
					Thiruvadirai ..	1	December/ January.	..			
41	Ichipatti (P) ..	6·16	Tiruppur ..	2½	Roman Catholic Church Festival.	1	January.	..	550	Rice, Pulses and retail articles.	19 Miles.
					Shandy	1	..	Sunday.	150		
42	Poomalur (P) ..	6·93	Do.	3	Roman Catholic church Festival.	1	June	..	300 to 400	Mangoes, claypots, nuts and mutton.	25 Miles. 1st Sunday in the month of Ani.
46	Muthanampalayam (V).	8·00	Do.	5	Angalamman Koil Festival.	5	February/ March.	..	500	Sweet-meats.	40 Miles. On Sivarathri day.
48	Thongattipalayam (P).	6·96	Do.	9	Shandy	1	..	Saturday.	100	Grains, Vegetables, and sweets.	39 Miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

PALLADAM TALUK—*contd.*

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
51	Ganapathipalayam (P).	8·86	Tiruppur.. ..	5½	Shandy	1	..	Sunday.	200	Rice, Pulses, Vegetables, nuts, Sweet-meats.	38 Miles.
53	Palladam (V) ..	..	Do.	10	Do.	1	..	Monday.	3,000	Food grains, vegetables, nuts, Jaggery, sugar and clothes.	23 Miles.
58	Puravoi (P) ..	4·63	Somanur.. ..	..	Mariamman Festival.	2	February.	..	1,000	Vessels and sweet meats.	18 miles.—Once in 3 or 4 years.
59	Kangayampalayam (P).	2·95	Sulur Road ..	3½	Shandy	1	..	Friday.	2,500	Food grains, vegetables, clothes, iron articles, fruits, pulses, salt, coconut, sugar-cane, onions, chillies, and betel nut.	13 Miles.
					(1) Adi-Amavasai..	1	July/August.	..			
					(2) Avani Avittam.	1	August/ September.	..			
					(3) Deepavali ..	2	October/ November.	..			
					(4) Vinayaka Chathurthi.	1	August.	..			
					(5) Thai Poosam ..	1	January/ February.	..			
					(6) Ugadi	1	March.	..			
					(7) Mattu Pongal ..	1	January.	..			
60	Kalangal (P) ..	5·77	Sulur Road ..	5	Mahalakshmi Koil Festival.	1	May/June.	..	700	Nil.	14 Miles.
61	Kannampalayam (P).	..	..	..	Kannamman Pandigai.	1	June.	..	..	..	
63	Pattanam (P) ..	4·04	Irugur	2	Pattinathamman Pandigai.	7	May/June.	..	1,000	Nil.	8 Miles. On full moon day in the month of Vaikasi.
64	Peedampalli (P) ..	5·23	Do. ..	5	1. Muniappan Pandigai.	1	April.	..	60	Nil.	12 Miles.
					2. Nangamman Pandigai.	1	January.	..			
70	Vadugapalayam (P).	5·68	Tiruppur ..	..	Krishna Jayanthi ..	1	August/ September.	..	500	Food grains ..	23 Miles.
71	Chittiampalayam (P).	5·36	Do. ..	16	Mariamman Festival.	1	April/May ..	..	400	Bangles, coconuts, fruits, grains, sweet-meats.	19½ Miles.
					Shandy	1	..	Tuesday ..	150	Grains	..
72	Madapur (P) ..	12·15	Do. ..	12	Surasamharam Festival.	1	January ..	..	150	Sweet-meats ..	26 Miles. During the period of Skandasashti.

75	Alagumalai (P) ..	7·11	Do. ..	12	(1) Surasamharam festival (Skandasashti). (2) Valuppooraman koil festival. (3) Thaipoosam Car festival. (4) Ramswamy Koil festival.	2 4 or 5	October/ November. January/ February. September/ October.		2,000	Sugarcane and eatables.	36 Miles.
76	Kandiyankoil (P) ..	14·76	Uthukuli.. ..	12	Shandy	1	..	Thursday ..	75	Rice, Grains, salt and Jaggery.	40 Miles.
79	V. Vadamalai Palayam (P). Putharichal ..	9·26	Tiruppur.. ..	19	Shandy	1	..	Sunday ..	500	Food grains, vegetables, clothes and provisions.	32 Miles.
80	V. Kallipalayam (P)	8·91	Do. ..	17	Mattu Pongal ..	3	January ..	..	500	Eatables and Sugar cane.	31 Miles.
82	Kethanur (P) ..	6·75	Do. ..	15	Shandy	1	..	Wednesday.	300	Food grains, vegetables and pulses.	30 Miles.
83	Anuppapatti (P) ..	4·06	Do. ..	15	Shandy	1	..	Sunday ..	70	Vegetables and fruits.	25 Miles.
84	K. Krishnapuram (P).	3·55	Somanur.. ..	13	Savundamman festival. –	3	January ..	..	250	Fruits	23 Miles.
87	Selakkarichal (P) ..	8·17	Sulur Road ..	18	Manaliamman festival. –	3	May–June ..	..	500	Nil.	20 Miles.
88	Edayapalayam (P).	4·56	Chettipalayam ..	6	Mariamman festival	2	Do. ..	..	500	Sundry articles ..	18 Miles.
91	Bogampatti (P) ..	7·19	Do. ..	7	Mariamman festival	3	October/ November.	..	500	Sundry articles ..	19 Miles.
92	Vadavalli (P) ..	6·72	Do. ..	10	Makaliamman festival.	14	February/ March or March/April.		600	Sundry articles.	20 Miles.
93	Varapattin (P) ..	10·33	Tiruppur ..	20	Shandy	1		Saturday..	100	Vegetables and pulses.	24 Miles.
	Kolathupalayam ..	..	Do. ..	20	Manaliamman festival.	8	January/ March.		300	Sundry articles.	24 Miles.
	Sultanpet (H) ..	..	Do. ..	20	Manaliamman festival. ..	15	March ..		300	Do.	24 Miles.
	Varapatti (P) ..	..	Do. ..	20	Manaliamman festival.	8	January/ February.		300	Do.	24 Miles.
94	Vedambacheri (P).	8·57	Do. ..	21	Soundiamman festival.	8	May/June.		500	Do.	27 Miles.
	Chinnasedepalayam.		Do. ..	21	Mariamman festival, Shandy ..	3 1	Do.	Sunday ..	500 500	Do. Sundry articles sarees, dhoties etc.	27 Miles. –
	Periasedepalayam.		Do. ..	21	Soundamman festival.	3	February/ March.		500	Do.	27 Miles.
	Vadugapalayam ..		Do. ..	20	Shandy	1		Saturday..	500	Sundry articles ..	26 Miles.
95	Vavipalayam (P) .. Maddiripalayam (H)	13·51 ..	Do. ..	17	Shandy	1		Thursday.	200	Food grains, Vegetables and sweet-meats.	30 Miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

PALLADAM TALUK—*concld.*

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
96	Jallipatti (P) ..	2·41	Tiruppur ..	20	Shandy	1		Saturday..	100	Household articles and vegetables.	34 Miles.
98	Vadavadampatti (P).	4·14	Do. ..	23	Mariamman Car festival.	7	March/April.		500	Sundry articles ..	32 Miles.
99	Komarapalayam ..	..	..		Manthuragiri Velayuthaswami Car festival.	1	January/February.				
100	Poorandampalayam (P).	4·41	Pollachi	18	Mariamman festival.	7	February/March.		250	Do.	26 Miles.
101	Malayapalayam (P).	5·57	Tiruppur	23	Thai Poosam Car fesrival.	7	January/February.		2,000	Household articles.	27 Miles.
					Shandy	1		Wednesday	500	Do.	
102	Senjeri Ayyampalayam (P).	4·62	Do. ..	20	Mariamman festival.	7	March/April.		250	Do.	30 Miles.
105	J. Krishnapuram (P).	7·37	Do. ..	19	Shandy	1		Sunday ..	250	Do.	32 Miles.

AVANASHI TALUK

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance
3	Mettupalayam (M).	2·70	Mettupalayam ..	5/8	Weekly fair ..	1		Saturday..	2,000	Foodgrains, Vegetables.	22 Miles.
4	Chikkadasampalayam.	8·98	Do. ..	1	Mariamman festival.	7	March/April/May.		2,000	Eatables ..	23 Miles—Festival takes place on full moon day.
5	Jadayampalayam-Alankombu	6·87	Do. ..	5	Makaliamman Kovil festival.	1	February/March.		1,000	Sweet meats, rice, fruits and other eatables.	27 Miles.

NOTE :—This goddess Makaliamman is considered to be the village goddess (Gramadevatha) for the Harijan Community here. During the festival times the Harijans poke needles on either their tongues or their cheeks (as a mark of their self-restraint in worshipping the Goddess) and afterwards they come with their offerings in the arched balancers on their shoulders (i.e. Kavadis).

Location code number	Name of the village	Area in square miles	Nearest Railway Station	Distance from Railway Station	Name of the fairs and festivals	Number of days	Month	Day of the fair	Attendance	Articles sold	Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance
6	Sirumugai	6·25	Mettupalayam ..	6	Weekly fair ..	1		Thursday.	1,200	Foodgrains, Vegetables, fruits, Betelnut, Dhal varieties.	28 Miles.
8	Akkaraisengampalli	5·38	Do. ..	12	Thai Pandigai ..		January ..		100	Sweet-meats ..	27 Miles.

	Irumbarai	10·31	Do. ..	11	1. Varachandai .. (Weekly fair)	1		Monday ..	3,000	Food grains, pulses, vegetables, sweet-meats and betelnut.	
					2. Subramaniyaswamy Car festival.	2	January/February.		5,000	Do.	This festival takes place on 'Poosam Star" in "Thai" month.
11	Muduthurai ..	4·16	Do. ..	13½	Pongal Pandigai ..	3	January ..		200	Retail articles ..	38 Miles.
13	Ambodi	4·02	Do. ..	18	Do. ..	3	Do.		500 to 600	Food grains and other commodities.	28 Miles.
14	Pongalur .. .. Srinivasapuram (H).	4·48 ..	Do. ..	19	Festival connected with Lord Srinivasa.	5	September/October.		400 (average)	Milk, curd, vegetables, dolls, vessels, sweets and flowers.	26 Miles. Every Saturday in the month of "Purattasi".
15	Alathur	5·70	Tiruppur ..	20	Venkatesaperumal Koil festival.	5	Do.		20,000	Coconuts, pots, puffed rice and vessels.	27 Miles.
17	Kuttagam	6·64	Vanjipalayam ..	16¾	1. Mariamman festival.	1	Do.		1,500	Sweet meats, and cloth.	..
					2. Chandai ..	1		Saturday ..	700	Vegetables, food-grains- provisions and puffed rice.	36 Miles weekly once.
19	Pulippar	3·32	Do. ..	14	Karupparayaswamy festival.	30	October/November.		1,000	Peas and nuts ..	37 Miles.
20	Thathanur ..	4·80	Do. ..	16	Vara Chandai .. (Weekly fair)	2		Wednesday, Friday.	500	Vegetables, food-grains, cloth, cattle and fowls.	36 Miles, weekly twice.
22	Pappankulam ..	4·04	Do. ..	14	Do. ..	1		Saturday ..	675	Provisions, vegetables and food grains.	36 Miles.
23	Cheyur (Sevur) ..	3·94	Do. ..	9	1. Varachandai ..	1		Monday ..	3,000	Food grains, cloth vegetables, salt, pulses, and jaggery.	30 Miles.
					2. Mariamman festival.	1	March/April.		1,000	Roasted nuts ..	..
24	Thandakkaran-palayam.	5·83	Do. ..	13	Sithammal Koil festival.	3	August / September.		500	Food stuffs ..	25 Miles. Once in 3 years.
25	Muriyandampalayam.	4·86	Do. ..	12½	Karupparayan Chattuthal.	2	April ..		300	Sweet-meats and toys.	32½ Miles. First day is meant for 'Chattuthal'. Second day is meant for Pongal.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

AVANASHI TALUK—*contd.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
26	Kanur	5·14	Vanjipalayam ..	15	1. Varachandai ..	1		Tuesday ..	500	Toys, sweet-meats and food grains.	28 Miles.
					2. Makaliamman festival.	1	May/June.				
					3. Sandana Urusu.	1	August / September.		1,000		
					4. Krishna Jayanthi	1	Do.				
31	Oddarpalayam ..	4·73	Somanur ..	13	Karuvan Rayan festival.	1	July/August.		150	Sweet meat, household commodities.	21 Miles.
32	Pogalur	5·89	Mettupalayam ..	7	Chandai	1		Wednesday	250	Vegetables, betel-nut, leaves, sweet-meat and salt.	22 Miles. Weekly once.
34	Bellaipalayam ..	5·75	Karamadai ..	7	Weekly fair ..	1		Sunday ..	1,500	Food grains, dhal varities, vegetables and cattle.	25 Miles.
35	Belladai	5·47	Do. ..	3	Mariamman Koil festival.	7	September ..		10,000	Sweet meats, puffed rice, coconut, fruits and other eatables.	21 Miles.

NOTE:—During the festival times ' Jallikattu vizha " (the bull and the cow being adorned in their horns with what are known as " Jallis " (hangers made out of palm leaves of various colouring) and left loose and other games are conducted. No other items can be found.

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance*
36	Karamadai ..	10·00	Karamadai ..	1/16	1. Chandai ..	1		Friday ..	5,000	Rice, pulses, jaggery, fruit, coconuts, vegetables, cloth and cattle.	18 Miles. Weekly once.
					2. Ranganathar swamy Car festival.	7	February/March.		1,00,000	Fruits, sweets, toys, and nuts.	....
37	Tekkampatti ..	9·37	Karamadai ..	3	Karunthamalai Car festival.	3	February ..	..	1,000	Retail articles ..	21 Miles.
			Mettupalayam ..	3	Badhrakaliamman Koil (Adi) festival.	2	August ..	..	700	Do.	26 Miles. Every new moon day.

38	Kemmerampalayam	10·72	Karamadai ..	10	Thai 'Nonbu' ..	2	January/ February. ..	..	3,300	Nil.	24 Miles.
41	Kalampalayam ..	4·50	Do. ..	7	Do.	2	Do. ..	..	4,200	Do.	25 Miles.
42	Marudur	11·21	Do.	4	Chandai	1		Tuesday ..	200	Rice, Pulses, grains and vegetables.	22 Miles. Weekly once.
44	Vadavalli	9·63	Do. ..	4	1. Chandai	1		Sunday ..	600	Food stuffs, leather, Agricultural implements, cattle, cloth.	28 Miles. Weekly once.
					2. Mangamakaliamman festival.	15	October/November.		500		
					3. Thai Pandigai ..	2	January/February.	..			
45	Karaigoundampalayam.	8·26	Do. ..	8	Pongal festival ..	1	January/February.	..	200	Sugar-cane ..	17 Miles.
46	Kuppaipalayam ..	5·08	Perianaicken Palayam.	7	(1) Chandai ..	1		Wednesday	750	Foodgrains and sweet meats.	19 Miles, Weekly once.
					(2) Mariamman festival.	7	September/—October.	..			
47	Kattampatti ..	4·15	Do.	8	Kuthandai Amman festival.	15	January/February.	..	750	Roasted nuts and sweet meats.	16 Miles.
48	Kunnathur	3·47	Coimbatore ..	13	Makaliamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	200	Sweet-meats, household articles.	13 Miles. Once in 2 or 3 years.
49	Pachapalayam ..	2·81	Sulur Road ..	7	Pal Kondam ..	2	February/ March.	..	500	Coconuts. fruits sweet-meats and toys.	16 Miles. On Sivarathri day.
50	Naranapuram ..	3·52	Do. ..	8	Mariamman festival.	15	October/November.	..	500	Roasted nut and sweet-meats.	17 Miles.
54	Annur	7·60	Somanur ..	13	1. Vara Chandai ..	1		Saturday ..	7,000	Sweet-meats, vegetables, provisions and cloth.	20 Miles.
					2. Arudhra Dharshanam.	1	December/ January.	..	1,000		
					3. Adi Kirthigai ..	1	July/August.				
55	Kanjapalli ..	5·65	Do.	10	1. Chandai	1		Wednesday	200	Sweet-meats, food stuffs and vegetables.	25 Miles.
					2. Kuthandar Kattu festival.	18	December/ January.	..	2,000	Sweet meats, toys, dolls, cloth, bangles, fruits, coconuts and puja articles.	..
56	Ramanathapuram..	6·43	Vanjipalayam ..	12	Makaliamman koil festival.	1	February/ March/ April.	..	500	Household articles, sweet meats.	26 Miles.
	Sengalipalayam, Kariarpalli .., Mettupalayam	H	Do. ..	12	Do.	1	Do.	..	500	Do.	26 Miles.
57	Vettuvapalayam ..	4·91	Mangalam ..	8	(1) Karupparayan Koil festival.	1	January/February.	..	600	Nil.	29 Miles.
					(2) Badhrakaliamman Koil festival.	1	Do.	..	600		
58	Karumapalayam ..	1·78	Tiruppur ..	10	Mariamman Pandigai.	1	February/ March.	..	500	Sweet-meats, dolls.	23 Miles.
59	Chinnaripalayam ..	2·47	Vanjipalayam ..	7	Makaliamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	250	Roasted nuts, food stuffs.	28 Miles

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

AVANASHI TALUK—*concld.*

Location Code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fair and festival*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair.*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district head-quarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
60	Naduvacheri ..	2·96	Vanjipalayam ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1. Chandai	1		Sunday ..	300	Vegetables, poultry cattle-food.	30 Miles.
					2. Chevalapuriamman Pongal festival.	4	July/August.	..	150	Toys, flowers ..	
61	Vadugapalayam ..	3·91	Do. ..	10	Mariamman festival.	1 or 2	March/April.	..	500	Sweet-meats ..	31 Miles.
65	Palangarai ..	5·60	Do. ..	8	1. Mariamman festival.	9	Do.	..	100	Sweet-meats, household articles.	30 Miles.
					2. Chandai ..	1		Friday ..	400	Food grains ..	Weekly once.
66	Avanashi (P) ..	4·00	Do. ..	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1. Chandai ..	1		Wednesday	2,000	Cattle, food-stuffs.	27 Miles. Weekly once.
					2. Angalamman festival (Sivarathri).	7	February/ March.	..	1,000	Sweet-meats and food grains.	26 Miles. On Sivarathri day:
67	Avanashi (N.P.) ..	2·83	Do. ..	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1. Car festival ..	30	April/May ..	..	3,500	....	27 Milles. Festival takes place on "Pooram" Star in Chithirai month.
					2. Arudhra Dharshanam.	1	December/ January.	..	500	Sweet-meats and vessels.	26 Miles. Bullocks are for sale for one week.
68	Sembianallur ..	2·70	Do. ..	6	1. Mariamman festival.	9	March/April.	..	300	Roasted nuts, toys.	26 Miles.
					2. Karupparaya swamy festival ..	9	December ..				
69	Nambiampalayam..	5·12	Do. ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1. Makaliamman festival.	1	December/ January.	..	500	Toys, roasted nuts and sweet-meats.	30 Miles. Weekly once.
					2. Chandai ..	1		Thursday.	500	Food grains, vegetables, toys and sweet-meats.	
70	Karavalur	4·63	Tiruppur ..	14	1. Chandai.. ..	1		Friday ..	300	Food stuffs, vegetables.	2 Miles.
					2. Sri Mariamman Car festival.	5	March/April.	..	5,000	Toys, food stuffs.	
71	Uppilipalayam ..	5·51	Somanur ..	6	Amman festival ..	2	September ..	..	1,500	Roasted nuts, sweets.	20 Miles.

72	Thekkalur	8·23	Samanur ..	5	1. Chandai ..	1	..	Sunday ..	500	Foodstuffs, vegetables, cotton and oil cakes.	20 Miles.
					2. Mariamman festival.	7	September/ October.	..	400	Retail articles, toys and flowers.	
73	Pudupalayam ..	8·43	Vanjipalayam ..	¼	Makaliamman festival.	4	December ..	..	1,500	Coconuts, fruits and eatables.	27 Miles.
74	Velayuthampalayam	3·08	Do.	7	Mariamman festival.	4	March/April.		575	Roasted nuts ..	25 Miles.
75	Rakkiyapalayam ..	4·92	Tiruppur ..	5	1. Chandai ..	1		Friday ..	750	Food grains ..	*See* Annexure 29 Miles. Weekly once.
					2. Masimakham Car festival.	4	February/ March.		10,000	Plastic things, dolls, toys and sweets.	
76	Kaniyampundi ..	3·02	Vanjipalayam ..	3½	Mariamman festival.	15	April/May ..		1,000	Coconuts, fruits, camphor.	25½ Miles.
39	Velliankadu ..	..	Karamadai ..	10	Bhadrakaliamman festival.	4	June ..		3,500	Eatables and household articles.	28 Miles.

NOTE.—Hundreds of years ago in the forest area near this village was a natural idol (Swayambu) of Bhadrakaliamman. This forest was full of tigers and man-eaters and no one had access to it. But the Goddess saved all men and cattle who were way-laid and once when a wood cutter had a stroke at a tree beside, it fell on this idol and the place was smeared with blood. Afterwards the temple was created. To this day daily-pujas and important festivals are celebrated here.

COIMBATORE TALUK

4	Gudalur (V) ..	11·55	Perianaickenpalayam.	½	Makaliamman festival. Mariamman festival.	1	April/May	..	500	Toys, ribbon ..	12 Miles.
5	Nayakkanpalayam (V)	3·84	Do. ..		Palamalai Ranganathar Car festival.	3	Do.	..	3,000	Nil	18 Miles.
					Puranic source says that once near Karamputhur a cow was milking on its own accord over a snake pit and people digging out discovered a "Lingam" And this is being worshipped after constructing a temple for it.						
6	Perianaickenpalayam.	3.62	Do. ..	¾	1. Weekly fair ..	1		Sunday ..	1,000	Provision, vegetables, cattle toys, etc.	12 Miles.
					2. 'Ramakrishna Mission' 'Gurupujai'.	1	January ..		5,000	Nil.	12 Miles.
7	Agraharasamakulam (V).	3.46	Do. ..	4	1. Mariamman Pandigai.	7	September ..		2,000	Coconuts, fruits, camphor, roasted nuts, sweet meats and toys.	14 Miles.
					2. Annammar Pandigai.	7	August ..				
					3. Makaliamman Pandigai.	7	September ..				

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

COIMBATORE TALUK—*contd.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
8	**Kondayampalayam (V) (Kothaipalayam).**	3·48	Pudupalayam ..	6	1. Mariamman Pandigai.	3	May ..		500	Roasted nuts, bangles, sweet-meats, coconuts, fruits and ice-cream.	15 Miles.
					2. Do.	3	October ..				
9	Sirkarsamakulam ..	4·85	Do. ..	8	1. Shandy	1	..	Wednesday..	1,000	Vegetables, roasted nuts, food grains, coconuts, betel leaves, fruits.	12 Miles.
					2. Mariamman Pandigai.	3	April ..				
					3. Sura Samharam.	3	November ..				
11	Idikkarai	4·41	Do. ..	2½	Perumalkoil festival.	3	April ..		5,000	Cloths, sweet-meats, camphor, nuts and other retail things.	12 Miles.
13	Kurudampalayam (V) Vadamadurai.	4·93	Thudialur ..	1½	Mariamman Pandigai.	2	March/April or April May.		1,000	Toys and provisions.	7½ Miles.
			Do.								
	Thoppampatti ..		Do. ..		Makaliamman Pandigai.	2	Do.		Do.	Do.	
	Vettilikalipalayam		Do. ..		Mariamman Pandigai.	2	Do.		Do.	Do.	
15	Sinnathadagam (V).	3·93	Coimbatore ..	5½	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Sunday ..	400	Vegetables, provisions.	10 Miles.
18	Thudiyalur ..	3·36	Do. ..	¾	1. Weekly fair ..	1		Monday ..	5,000	Eatables, vegetables, provisions and cattle.	½ Mile.
					2. Aravan Pandigai.	3	September/ October.		5,000		
				¼	3. Kuthandar festival.	7	February ..		2,000	Do.	7 Miles
19	Vellakinar ..	3·55	Urumandampalayam.	1	Mariamman Pandigai.	3	April ..		1,000	Nuts, fruits, coconuts.	6½ Miles.
20	Chinnavadampatty.	4·75	Thudialur ..	5	Do.	3	January and April.		600	Nuts, camphor, sweets and plantains.	5 Miles.
21	Saravanampatti ..	4·53	Do.		Do.	3	May ..		2,000	Sweet-meats, camphor.	7 Miles. Second week of May.
22	Vilankurichi ...	6·47	Peelamedu ..	3	Angalamman Pandigai.	3	March ..		600	Nuts, camphor, coconuts, sweet-meats.	3 Miles. Second week of March.

23	Kalapatti	2.38	Do.	5	1. Shandy .. 2. Mariamman Pandigai.	1 1	October ..	Sunday ..	600 to 1,000 120,000	Vegetables, sweet-meats. Fancy goods and sweet-meats.	10 Miles.
24	Kallipalayam ..	12·91	Coimbatore ..	13	1. Mariamman Pandigai. 2. Kongalamman Pandigai.	3 3	April .. March ..		500	Roasted nuts and mangoes.	13 Miles.
25	Vellanaipatti ..	6·32	Peelamedu ..	7	Sivarathri festival.	1	February/March.		100	Fruits and coco-nuts.	13 Miles.
26	Singanallur (Urban)	6.00	Singanallur ..	1½	1. Kuthandai Pandigai (Aravan Pandigai.)	18	October or November or December.		10,000 to 15,000	Toys, sweet-meats, vessels, wooden articles and household articles.	5 Miles.
					2. Shandy ..	1	..	Sunday ..	1,000 to 1,500	Rice, pulses, grains, vegetables, cloths and chillies.	
27	Uppilipalayam (P) (Kallumadai)	5.00	Do.	2	Makaliamman festival. Kamakshiamman festival.	2 3	February ..		500 400	Nil. .. Nil. ..	4 Miles.
28	Sowripalayam (Sinnasowripalayam)	2·53	Peelamedu ..	2	Mariamman Pandigai.	8	April/May ..		6,000	Nuts, bangles ..	3 Miles.
	Marudur		Do.	2	Do. ..	10	January/February, February/March.		5,000 to 6,000	Retail things ..	2 Miles.
	Peelamedu		Do.	¼	Do. ..	8	May/June ..		10,000	Fruits, bangles, nuts.	3 Miles.
29	Peelamedu	2·50	Do.	¾	Do. ..	7	May/June ..		2,000 or 3,000	Fruits, roasted nuts.	3 Miles.
30	Krishnarayapuram	1.24	Do.	1¼	Do. ..	10	April		3,500	Toys, sweet-meats.	3 Miles.
31	Udayampalayam (part).	0.26	Do.	1½	1. Do. ..	8	March/April		5,000	Nuts and other retail things.	3 Miles.
					2. Annamar Pandigai.	10	February/March.		5,000	Fruits and other retail things.	
32	Anupparpalayam ..	0·92	Coimbatore ..	3/16	1. Makalaiamman festival.	8	April/May ..		3,000	Sweet-meats, toys.	1 Furlong.
					2. Dhandu Mariamman Festival.	8	Do.		10,000	Do.	
33	Ganapathi (M.P.) ..	4.50	Peelamedu ..	1½	Mariamman Pandigai.	7	February/March.		4,000	Sundry articles.	2 Miles.
35	Kavundampalayam (V).	3.29	Urumaudampalayam.	1½	Do.	7	March/April.		500	Nil.	5 Miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

COIMBATORE TALUK—*contd.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	[9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
38	Veerakeralam Sundapalayam (H).	3.45	Coimbatore ..		Weekly fair ..	1		Sunday ..	500	Vegetables, sweet varieties, toys, clay vessels and Aluminium utensils.	
39	Telungupalayam ..	3.83	Do.	3	Mariamman Pandigai.	3	April ..		3,000	Toys, sweet-meats.	3 Miles.
40	Coimbatore (M) ..	4.86	Do.	3/8	"O" Kaliamman Koil car festival.	15	March ..		20,000	Milk articles ..	½ Mile.
41	Ramanathapuram (Part).	1.75	Do.	2	1. Sri Narasinga-perumal Koil Sri Ramanavami festival.	3	April ..		2,000	Nil.	2 Miles.
					2. Plague Mariamman festival.	3	January ..		1,000	Eatables, toys, sweet-meats.	Do.
					3. Kamashiamman festival.	2	April ..		700	Estables, sweet-meats and toys.	Do.
					4. Mariamman festival.	3	February ..		1,000	Do.	Do.
42	Nanjundapuram ..	4.53	Podanur ..	1	1. Mariamman festival.	3	May ..		700	Eatables and toys.	4 Miles.
					2. Bhadrakaliamman festival.	3	March ..		1,000	Do.	Do.
					3. Makaliamman festival.	2	October ..		600	Do.	Do.
					4. Plague Mariamman festival.	3	March ..		500	Do.	Do.
43	Puliyankulam ..	0·79	Coimbatoré ..	2	1 Mariamman Pandigai.	1	April ..	..	2,000	Sweet-meats, toys.	2 Miles.
					2 Anthoniar festival.	1	June ..	..	1,000	Do.	
44	Coimbatore Rural ..	1·21	Do. ..	1/8	Sri Koniamman festival.	30	February/ March.	..	20,000	Toys, household articles.	3 Furlongs.
49	Kalikkinayakkan-palayam.	4·79	Do. ..	5	1 Weekly fair ..	1	..	Sunday ..	500	Vegetables, rice, maize and other grains.	5 Miles.

					2 Mariamman festival.	15	February/March.	..	2,000	Vegetables, sweet varieties, dolls,	5 Miles

"Pulivesham".—(A man's play in tiger's painting on himself)."

"Poikkuthirai".—(A male and a female on pseudo-horses which are mere paintings, dancing.)

'Kumbam', and 'Karagham'.—(the balancing of holy vessels on heads by experts) and 'Silambam' (the play consisting of resounding of bangles made of brass, worn on men's wrists) are the items which form as entertainments during the festivals to the people.

61	Perur	2·50	Coimbatore ..	4	1 Tiruvadhirai festival.	2	December/January.	..	5,000	Dolls and bangles.	4½ Miles.
					2 Uthiram festival.	6	March/April	..			
					3 Chettirai Kalyanam.	..	April/May ..	..	15,000	Aluminium and brass utensils, Textiles and Provisions.	....
63	Kuniamuthur (Urban).	10·00	Podanur ..	4	1 Mariamman festival.	1	May/June ..	..	500	Household articles, toys.	3 Miles. Twice in a year.
					2 Darmaraja festival.	1	February/March.	..			
64	Kurichi	6·50	Do. ..	1	Aravan pandigai ..	16	October/November.	..	20,000	Clothes, toys, sweet meats and bangles.	3 Miles. This festival relates to the Epic story of Mahabharatha.
65	Vellalur .. .. (Urban)	6·20	Do. ..	3	1 Shandy	1	..	Tuesday ..	1,000	Goats, foodgrains, pulses, chewing tobacco, clothes, provisions, vegetables and sweets.	8 miles. This shandy is conducted by Madukkarai Panchayat Union authorities at this place.
					2 Aravan pandigai.	3	November/December.	..	15,000	Nuts, toys, vessels and sweet-meats, toys.	
	Edayapalayam ..	..	Do. ..	3	Makaliammam pandigai.	3	January/February.	..	15,000		
	Vellalapayam .. } Edayapalayam .. } Kanjikonampalayam. }		Do. ..	3	Sri Jayanthi (Krishnan pandigai).	1	August/September.	..	3,000	Toys	
66	Orathukuppai ..	3·91	Chettipalayam ..	1	Tiruvathirai Arudra darshan.	1	December/January.	..	375	Nil	9 Miles.
67	Chettipalayam ..	9·25	Do. ..	½	1 Tiruvadhirai Nonbu.	1	Do.	..	500	Sweet-meats ..	10 Miles.
					2 Navarathri festival.	1	September/October.	..	1,000	Do.	
					3 Shandy	1	..	Wednesday	200	Vegetable, nuts.	
					4 Srinivasa festival.	1	Do.	..	700	Sweet-meats ..	
					5 Soora Samharam.	1	October/November.	..	1,500	Sweetmeats and toys.	
68	Malamachompatti ..	6·10	Do. ..	2	Mariamman pandigai.	1	February/March.	..	3,500	Fancy goods ..	9 Miles.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

COIMBATORE TALUK—*concld.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and informations of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
69	Seeripalayam Masigoundan-palayam.	4·56	Kurumbapalayam	2	Palaniandavar Soorasamharam.	6	October/ November.	..	400	Nil. ..	10 Miles; This festival commemorates the doing away with of Soora the asura by Lord Subramanya.
	Bodipalayam ...	..	Do. ..	2	Mariammam pandigai. Makaliamman pandigai.	15	February/ March.	..	500	Fancy goods, bangles.	10 Miles; When the festival is not conducted monsoon certainly fails. There will be epidemics like small-pox, etc.
70	Madukarai (Urban)	8·29	Madukarai ..	¼	Shandy	1	..	Sunday ..	1,000	Mudpots, rice, pulses, clothes, coconuts, jaggery and vegetables.	7 Miles.
71	Elimadai	6·30	Ettimadai ..	2	Do.	1	..	Tuesday ..	750	Grains, clothes, and vegetables.	11 Miles.
73	Pichanur	7·23	Walayar		Alamkonda Matheswarar koil festival.	3	March ..	..	500 to 1,000	Provisions, sweetmeats, coconuts and fruits.	15 Miles.
74	Tirumalayampalayam.	11·76	Madukkarai ..	2½	1 Cholanur amman festival.	8	October ..	..	750	House hold articles.	10 Miles.
	Rettikaranur (H) ..	..	Do. ..	4	2 Makaliamman festival.	3	February/ .. March.	..	250	Sweet-meats, toys.	12 Miles.
	Kaliapuram (H) ..	..	Do. ..	3½	3 Do. ..	4	Do.	..	300	Household articles, sweets.	11 Miles.
	Marichettipathi (H).	..	Do. ..	6	4 Do. ..	2	Do.	..	350	Sweet-meats, toys.	15 Miles.
	Kummittipathi (H).	..	Do. ..	5	5 Sowdamman festival.	4	Do.	..	750	Household articles, sweets.	Do.
75	Jagir Palathurai (V).	1·38	Kurumbapalayam	2	Weekly fair ...	1	Do.	Wednesday	100	Vegetables, chillies and other retail articles.	8½ Miles.
80	Arasipalayam ..	4·20	Thudialur ..	6	Mariamman nonbu.	3	February ..	..	10,000	Aerated water, sweets, betel leaves and nuts, beedi, toys, etc.	14 Miles; once in 3 years.
81	Ottakkalmantapam	5·33	Chettipalayam ..	3	1 Angalamman .. festival.	7	February/ March.	..	5,000	Clothes, vessels, toys, sweets.	10 Miles.

					2 Shandy	1	..	Saturday..	1,000	Vegetables, food-grains.	....
12	Myleripalayam ..	4·27	Do. ..	3	1 Karupparayar koil festival.	2	Do.	..	100	Sweet-meats, toys	12 Miles.
			Kinathukadavu..	2	2 Murugar koil festival.	3	March/April.	..	600	Do.	
					3 Pattalamman festival.	3	Do.	..	500	Toys, household articles.	....
					4 Drewpathiamman koil festival.	3	February/ .. March.	..	500	Sweet-meats ..	....
					5 Mariamman festival.	7	March/April.	..	2,000	Toys, sweets, fancy goods.	....
					6 Gengalamman koil festival (Kumbam).	3	October/ November.	..	300	Sweet-meats, toys.	....
					7 Annamar pandigai.	7	February/ March.	..	2,000	Toys, sweets, fancy goods.	....
					POLLACHI TALUK						
11	Kinathukadavu (V)	3·12	Kinathukadavu..	1	Weekly fair ..	1		Saturday..	3,000	Eatables, vegetables and textiles.	13 Miles.
14	Kurunallipalayam (V).	3·19	Do. ..	6	Mariamman Festival.	8	February/ March.	..	3,000	Puffed rice, nuts, coconuts, fruits.	16 Miles.
16	Kattampatti (V) ..	1·23	Do. ..	10	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Friday ..	60	Foodgrains, vegetables and other articles.	23 Miles.
17	Sirukalandai (V) ..	5·11	Koilpalayam ..	10	Do. ..	1	..	Sunday ..	500	Rice, dhall, provisions, vegetables, sweets.	25 Miles.
18	Andipalayam (V) ..	5·09	Kinathukadavu..	8	Mariamman Festival.	3	October/ November.	..	300	Coconuts, fruits, puffed rice, sweets.	21 Miles.
19	Chettiakkapalayam (V).	3·76	Nallattipalayam. ..	4	Karthigai Somavara festival.	1	November/ December.	..	2,000	Coconut, fruits, sweet-meats.	Do.
20	Nallattipalayam ..	3·76	Do. ..	1½	Karthigai Somavara festival (Sri Nanjundeeswara swamy).	3	October/ November.	..	5,000	Pooja articles, sweet-meats and vessels.	17½ Miles.
24	Sokkanur (V) ..	8·89	Kinathukadavu..	6	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Sunday ..	300	Rice, dhal, salt, provisions, oil and textiles.	19 Miles.
25	Servakaranpalayam (V).	6·49	Koilpalayam ..	8	Do. ..	1	..	Do.	300	Puffed rice, rice, dhal varieties, sweets and vegetables.	Do.
	Nagoor (H) ..	....			Makaliamman festival.	1	February/ March.	—			

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

POLLACHI TALUK—*contd.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and informations of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
26	Porairpalayam (V)	10·82	Kovilpalayam ..	5	Bhadrakaliamman festival.	1	March/April.	..	250	Puffed rice, fruits, coconuts, sweets.	25 Miles.
27	Sulakkal (V) ..	4·47	Do. ..	2	Mariamman festival (Car festival).	15	May/June ..	..	20,000	Coconuts, fruits, puffed rice, sweets, mangoes.	21 Miles. This festival is celebrated in view of preventing eye diseases and epidemics like small-pox.
29	Mullipadi (V) ..	1·01	Mullipadi ..	1½	Sri Makaliamman festival.	2	October/ November.	..	400	Fruits, coconuts, puffed rice.	19 Miles.
31	Devanampalayam (V).	4·34	Kovilpalayam ..	6	Mariamman festival.	5	February/ March.	..	5,000	Sweet meats, fruits, coconuts.	23 Miles.
				The expenditure for Radhorchava (Car) Festival is meted out of the income received from 7·00 acres of land the temple owns.							
32	Kappalangarai (V)	3·70	Do. ..	7	Mamangam festival at Sivan temple.	1	September/ October.	..	1,000	Coconut, puffed rice, fruits, sweets.	21 Miles.
33	Chandrapuram(V)..	1·80	Do. ..	8	1. Mariamman festival.	1	October/ November.	..	500	Puffed rice, fruits, coconuts.	24 Miles. These festivals are celebrated in view of preventing eye-diseases and epidemics like small-pox.
			..		2. Makaliamman festival.	1	March/April.	..			
34	Chinnanegamam (V)	2·68	Do. ..	8	Mariamman festival.	15	October/ November.	..	5,000	Do. ..	27 Miles. This festival is celebrated in view of preventing eye-diseases and epidemics like small-pox.
5	Perianegamam (V)	3·58	Do. ..	6	1. Weekly fair ..	1	..	Tuesday ..	2,500	Rice, dhall, food-grains provisions, vegetables, oil, sweet-meats.	23 Miles.
					2. Mariamman festival.	1	October/ November.	.. }	5,000	Coconuts, fruits, puffed rice.	
					3. Kamakshiamman festival (On Vijayadasami Day).	1	September/ October.	.. }			

39	Sholanur (V) ..	2·45	Do. ..	3	Kaliamman Festival.	3	March/April.	..	400	Puffed rice, fruits, coconuts, sweet-meats.	22 Miles.
42	Vadakkipalayam (V).	2·55	Do. ..	2½	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Friday ..	500	Foodgrains, puffed rice, vegetables.	Do.
					Makaliamman Uthsavam.	1	..	..	300	Coconuts, fruits and puffed rice.	
44	Ramapatnam (P) ..	6·91	Pollachi	8	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Saturday..	500	Foodgrains ..	32 Miles.
48	Kabilipalayam (V)	1·35	Kovilpalayam ..	4	1. Mariamman Festival. 2. Makaliamman – Festival.	15 15	October/ November. Do.	.. ..	700	Toys, sweet-meats, puffed rice, fruits and coconuts.	23 Miles. It is celebrated in view of preventing epidemics like small-pox.
50	Kurumbapalayam (V).	2·31	Pollachi	4	Mariamman Festival.	3	February/ March.	..	500	Coconuts, fruits, puffed rice and sweet-meats.	25 Miles. It is celebrated in view of preventing epidemics like small-pox.
52	Varadanur (V) ..	2·14	Mettupalayam ..	7	1. Makaliamman – Festival. 2. Varadarajaperumal Festival.	1 1	Do. September/ October.	.. ..	800	Puffed rice, fruits, coconuts, sweets.	26 Miles.
57	Nagore (V) ..	2·76	Komangalam ..	7	Amman Festival ..	3	May ..	..	1,500	Puffed rice, bangles, sweets, vessels.	34 Miles.
	Karappad i(H) ..		....		....					....	
64	Sangampalayam (V)	1·63	Do. ..	10	Makaliamman Festival.	2	....	..	800	Puffed rice, groundnuts and other articles.	35 Miles.
65	Achipatti (V) ..	0·51	Pollachi	3	Makaliamman Festival.	3	February/ March.	..	500	Puffed rice, groundnuts, coconuts, sweets, fruits.	22 Miles.
66	R. Ponnapuram (V)	1·80	Do. ..	3	Mariamman Festival.	1	October/ November.	..	500	Puffed rice, groundnuts, sweets.	26 Miles.
76	Pollachi (M) ..	5·35	Do. ..	½	1. Gandhi weekly fair.*	1	..	Thursday.		Cattle, rice, vegetables, jaggery, ghee, oil, sweet-meats.	25 Miles.
					2. Mariamman Car Festival. 3. Soorasamharam.	10 1	May/June .. December/ January.	.. ..	10,000		
97	Nattukalpalayam ..	2·39	Thippampatti ..	1½	1 Sri Angalamman festival. 2 Sivarathri festival†	3	February/ March.	..	500 ..	Coconuts, and fruits. ..	29 Miles.

* This fair was previously called Hardinge Market after the name of Hardinge, the then Sub-Collector of Pollachi. Now the Westener's name has been substituted by the name of the "Father of the Nation" Mahathma Gandhi. This is the biggest fair in the whole of Tamil Nad; its land coverage being 40·00 acres.

† The local enthusiasts conduct dramas to lend entertainmental ado to the festival. A Telugu Chettiyar is supposed to be considered as a demi-God and hence Sivarathri is celebrated in view of people's worship to him.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

POLLACHI TALUK—*concld.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and information of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
98	Kanjampatty (P) ..	3·64	Thippampatti ..	2	Thai Pongal festival	1	January/ February.	..	300	Puffed rice, groundnuts.	32 Miles. This festival will take place on the next day of Pongal.
103	Sinjiwadi (V), Devanallur (H).	5·01	Do.	2	Kaliamman Nonbu.	3	April/May ..	..	700	Sweet-meets ..	35 Miles.
107	Samathur (V) ..	2·87	Pollachi	4	Weekly fair ..	1	..	Monday ..	300	Foodgrains and vegetables.	29 Miles.
110	Annamalai (P) ..	6·40	Anamalai Road	3	1 Weekly fair ..	1	..	Sunday ..	1,000	Foodgrains, vegetables, baskets, mats, coconuts, fruits and sweetmeats.	34 Miles.
					2 Sri Droupathiamman festival.*	16	February/ March.	..	5,000	Pooja articles, Sweets, toilets, vessels and textiles.	
					3 Sri Masaniamman festival.†	15	January/ February.	..	2,500	Sweet-meats, and pooja articles.	
..	....	..	....	..	4 Sri Mariamman festival.‡	15	April/May ..	..	1,500	....	....
..	....	..	....	..	5 Arudhra Darisanam (Sri Visveswara Swamy Nataraja Peruman).‖	2	December/ January.	..	500	....	....

*The festival is in commemoration of the incidents in the epic, Mahabharatha. People of, devotion to the Lord fast during Sivarathri day and, after a holy bath in the river, hoist the flag in the temple on the next day. For the next sixteen days the epic work, which is in the poetic form, is discoursed upon by experts with elaborate explanations and annotations. There will also be light entertainment by local people as well as persons from adjoining villages taking part in it. The epic drama conducted in the nearby wood for 8 days, touches the sequences of Arjuna's tapas (Meditation), Subadra's wedding, etc., and these items attract mammoth audience, from nearby places

†This festival is indicative of the incident in the Epic Ramayana Rama gets Sita purified and unpolluted after her captivity by Ravana. This he does by making Sita take her " bath " in the raging fire from which she comes out unhurt. This portion of the epic is celebrated at the festival on the 15th day.

The icon in the Sanctum sanctorum is made out of special type of concrete (" Karai ") which measures 15 feet in length in the reclining posture (Sayana Form). The appearance is awe-inspiring and magnificent.

People suffering from the affliction of evil spirits are cured. if they, on every Tuesday and Friday, worship this deity.

Special poojas are held on the 14th day of the festival in view of eradicating evil spirits possessing persons. During that time people in charge kindle fire (" Poo Valarthal " in a pit and make the affected walk over it.

‡Fire festival conducted in a special manner (i.e., by carrying fire in pots known as " Agnichatti ") is an important one. There is also a mammoth crowd bearing flour lamps of small sizes (the flour is baked) to this temple and worshipped.

‖ This takes place on " Tiruvathirai Star " day. On the eve of Tiruvathirai, Tirukkalyanam festival is held and on the next day morning, abishekam and adoration of the icon with the jewels, etc., take place and then the procession through the main streets is conducted.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

UDUMALPET TALUK—*concld.*

Location code number	*Name of the village*	*Area in square miles*	*Nearest Railway Station*	*Distance from the Railway Station*	*Name of the fairs and festivals*	*Number of days*	*Month*	*Day of the fair*	*Attendance*	*Articles sold*	*Distance from the district headquarters and informations of importance*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
25	Pukkulam (V) ..	3·73	Do. ..	4	Mariamman festival	2	Do.		500	Coconuts, fruits, camphor, bangles and light refreshments.	45 Miles. Once in 2 years or 3 years.
33	Udumalpet (M) ..	2·70	Do. ..	$\frac{1}{8}$	Mariamman festival	15	March/April	..	50,000	Vegetables ..	42 Miles.
40	Vedapatti (V) ..	2·14	Madathukulam ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Mariamman festival	3	Do.		7	Sweet-meats, toys and flowers.	55 Miles.
46	Ragalbavi (V) ..	2·55	Pulankinar ..	$\frac{5}{8}$	Muthalamman festival.	4	April/May or June.	..	2,000	Sweet-meats and toys.	41 Miles.
50	Periapappanuthu (V) Vilamarathupudur.	2·43	Komangalam ..	3	Pattalamman festival.	1	No fixed month.	..	500	Sweet-meats and toys.	41 Miles.
51	Udukkampalayam (P).	3·24	Pulankinar ..	2	1 Mariamman festival.	3		Tuesdays and Fridays.	10,000	Toys, and household articles.	40 Miles. (1) This festival is not held each year. But on Tuesdays and Fridays a ceremony is held.
					2 Madurai Veeran festival.	2	April/May	..	2,000	Do.	
52	Pungamuthur ..	3·36	Do. ..	7	Mariamman festival	1	April/May	..	600	Sweet-meats and toys.	45 Miles.
57	Erisanampatti (V).	1·50	Do. ..	5	1 Pattalamman festival. 2 Mariamman festival.	4	February/March.	..	3,000	Sweet-meats and fancy articles.	45 Miles.
60	Reddipalayam ..	1·17	Do. ..	6	Gowriamman festival.	3	January/February.	..	800	Sweet-meats and toys.	48 Miles.
66	Bodipatti (P) ..	2·73	Udumalpet ..	2	Festival	3	February/March.	..	1,500	Sweet-meat ..	7 Miles.
67	Koralkuttai (V) ..	1·71	Do. ..	4	Mariamman festival.	3	March/April.	..	2,500	Vegetables and fruits.	46 Miles.
68	Thumbalapettai (V).	0·70	Do. ..	2	Mariamman festival.	3	April/May ..	..	1,000	Sweet-meats ..	50 Miles.

69	Alampalayam ..	1·69	Do. ..	6	Mariamman festival.	3	April/May ..	..	900	Do.	50 Miles.
70	Bogi Goundan Dasarpatti (V).	1·05	Do. ..	4½	Mariamman festival.	3	March/April.	..	750	Vegetables and fruits.	46½ Miles.
71	Pallapalayam (P) ..	2·01	Do. ..	5	Festival	3	No fixed month.	..	1,300	Sweet-meats	50 Miles.
76	Dhali (P) .. .	12·48	Do. ..	10	(Tirumoorthy temple).	..					
					1 Adi-Ammavasai	1	July/August.	..	2,500	Coconuts, plantain fruits and other things.	60 Miles.
					2 Thai Amavasai..	1	January/February.	..			
					3 Mahasivarathri ..	1	February/March.	..			
					4 Weekly fair ..	1		Sunday ..	500	Foodgrains, vegetables and cloth.	
80	Kurichikottai (P)..	1·83	Do. ..	7	Fair	1		Wednesday	200	Rice, doll, pots, and cloths.	51 Miles.
83	Andigoundanur (P).	18·60	Do. ..	12	Fair	1		Sunday ..	100	Provisions and vegetables.	52 Miles.
84	Elayamuthu (V) ..	8·41	Do. ..	9	Mariamman festival.	3	May/June	..	500	Sweet-meats, toys, mangoes and flowers.	53 Miles.

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